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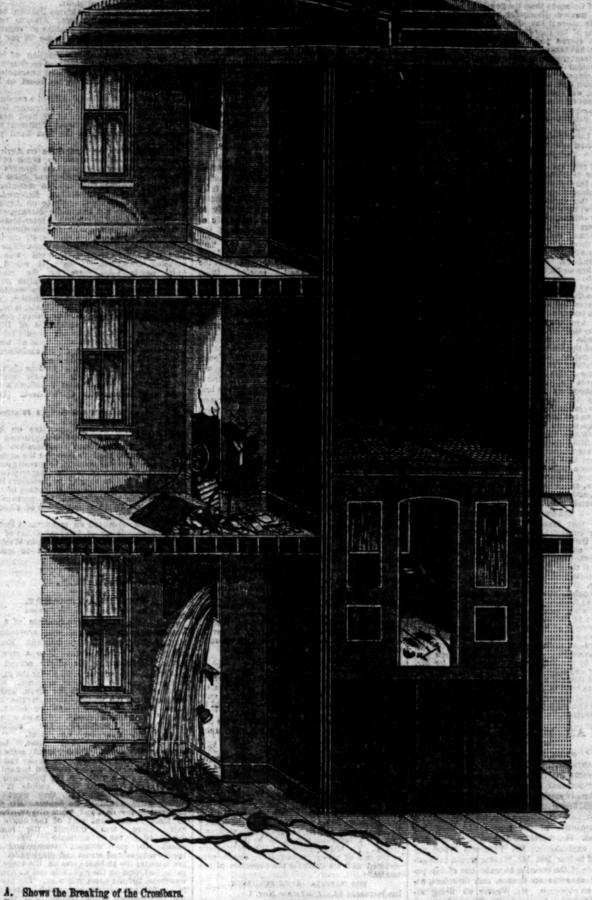
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The Negro Again Steps to the Front in the Senate.

WASHINGTON.

Through Windom's Amendment to Voorhees' Exodus Investigation Resolution.

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It Promises to Be a Fruitful Theme Throughout the Session.

Indians Also Claim a Share of Attention in the House,

Where Practical Frontier Sentiment and Humanitarian ism Cross Swords.

Weaver, of Iowa, Explains His Posi-tion on the Soldiers' Pay

Which He Claims Had Been Misrepresented at the West.

NEGRO EXODUS. THE AFRICAN AGAIN ON TOP.
obecial Disputch to The Tribuna
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—The pre

tions of several Southern Senators at the com-mencement of the session that they desired peace and practical legislation rather than angry sectional dissensions have not been realized. The inevitable negro, like Jack-in-the-box, can-not be kept out of sight, and this afternoon he made his appearance for the season. Not even this brief anti-holiday season, which is but a prolog to the regular parliamentary drama, could pass without the introduction of the gentleman from Africa and the assumption by those who used to own him as a chattel of the exclusive right to provide for his welfare and to enjoy the fruits of his labor. The question before the Senate at the commencement of the debate was an amendment by Mr. Windom to the exodus investigation resolution of Mr. Voorbees, the preamble to which sets forth that large numbers of negroes from the Southern States, and especially North Carolina, are emigrating to the Northern States, especially Indiana, and that it is alleged that they are induced to do so by the

OBJUST AND CRUEL CONDUCT
of their white fellow-discens towards them in
the South. Mr. Windom wanted to have this
investigation perfected by ascertaining whether
the peaceful adjustment of all sectional issues
may not be best secured by the migration and
distribution of the migration and where they can peacefully enjoy the rights of citizenship. This amendment Mr. Voorhees opposed, and he intimated that the exedus had been organized by designing men who sought to change the political status of Indiana. Mr. Windom said that, no matter whether this was so or not, he thought a part of the Indian Territory should be set apart for the biacks who might desire to go there. This brought Ben Hill to his feet, and he began by saying that he was tired of these Congressional investigations into every little he began by saying that he was tired of these Congressional investigations into every little question. The talk about the causes of the excellence of the ex

would not work, and could

NOT BE MADE TO WORK
himself without a master. Ben Hill went on to
say that he had been raised among slavery, and
that he had believed that emancipation would
destroy the social system at the South. Northern men, as well as Southern men, had been of
this opinion. For one he would now confess
that he had been mistaken, and that he found
that the free colored man was able to care for
himself and to be self-sustaining. He would
also say that they generally vote the Democratic
ticket, and looking at the subject without particket, and looking at the solved race than
the people of any other section.

When he sat down Mr. Conkilng rose, and,
after-complimenting the Senator from Georgia

after-complimenting the Senator from Georgia on his non-partisanship, said that he would ask the permission of the Senate to report a bill. This climar produced a general roar of laugh-ter, which Mr. Hill did not reliab, but again

A vote was then taken on Mr. Windom's amendment, which was lost by a vote of 18 yeas against 25 nays, Ben Hill voting "aye."
Mr. Garland, of Arkansas, advocated a broad inquiry. Only two negroes had emigrated from Arkansas, and they had returned. Every one who goes away from Arkansas wants to get back there, and does get back.

Gen. Ransom asserted, in his frank, soldier-like way, that absolute political and personal liberty exists in North Carolina, and he quoted from Washington interviews with white Republicans, published in The Chicago Tribuna, to show that this is the case. The North has had

show that this is the case. The North has had control of the Indians and the South of the ne-

NOW MUCH BEFFER THE CONDITION OF THE

ican citizens, as is even admitted at the South, and why is it that they thus leave their childhood homes and their tried friends?"

Mr. Bailey, of Tennesses, called the attention of the Sonator to the organized emigration now going on from Massachusetts to his State.

Mr. Hoar replied that emigration has always gone on from Massachusetts. He would sak the Senator from North Carolins, who says that these emigrants will return, why they go!

Gen. Ransom said that ignorant men were always misled.

ways misled.

"Ah!" exclaimed Mr. Dawes, "they don't know when they are well treated." This rather troubled Gam. Ransom, and a lively colloquial

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Finally, Gen. Ransom wanted to kn exodus, which was originally to K now to Indiana. Windom replied diana is a Democratic State, then going there from North Carolina to

SENATORS MIGHT THE PROPER of the United States how happy, how well contented, and how prosperous the colored people are. "The more we are told these things the are. "The more we are told these things the more intense our conviction is that there is some cause for this exodus. What is that cause?"
Gen. Ransom demanded of Mr. Dawes if he doubted the statements which he had made, and there was quite a sensational spat between them. Dawes continued to press his question, "What is the cause? The more the Senator asserts that these people are intelligent and educated, and are well cared for, the more we sak, Why do they go away?"

do they go away?"

"They are imposed upon," replied Gen. Ransom with some warmth, "They are deluded."

"What," asked Mr. Dawes, "is the imposition? What is the delusion? If they have their rights, why do they leave?"

ause they are very foolish," replied Ran

"but are there any of the free citizens of North Carolina in such degradation that they cannot caronia in such degradation that they cannot appreciate their opportunities, and are fooled? No intelligent body of men will change their location unless they are impelled by an expectation that they will better their condition." THE ONLY REMEDY IS

to make life so attractive that they will have no temptation to seek homes elsewhere."

Gen. Kansom wanted it understood that he bad not intended to provoke the Senator from Massachusetts into an attack upon North Caro-

Mr. Dawes replied and he was glad to hear it. he had none to make. He wished that this question could be debated without sectional feeling; that the people of the North could go to the South, and the people of the South could go to the North, if they so desired, and that the people of the whole country could unite in developing the resources of the country.

Mr. Windom desired to discialm having originated the exouns movement, as they Ransow.

insted the exodus movement, as Gen. Ra had intimated. He was neither the Mose the Peter the Hermit of the colored race. idea was first promulgated by the members of the Ku-Klux Committe Bayard and Beck, and Representativ said, in speaking of the colored lican majority of 60,000; but now that a few hundred are going to Indians, where the po itical parties are nearly evenly divid

with the exodus movement. Not less than 7,000 colored people had abandoned their Southern homes and come to Kansas, but, with the
60,000 Republican majority in that State, is
could not be said that this was a political move-

Ben Hill intimated that there may have been a disposition to deprive the South of population, and thus reduce her representation in the House and in the Electoral College.

Mr. Ingalis gave an interesting account of the emigrants in Kansas, who had come there, he balleved, to enjoy the protection of their political and civil rights and a fair day's wags for an honest day's work. He parasted what had ical and civil rights and a fair day's wages for an honest day's work. He narrated what had been told him about the administration of justice in Georgia, where upwards of 1,500 colored convicts are now farmed out to planters and worked like slaves. Ben Hill said that this farming out of convict labor was a necessity, and admitted that there had been abuses.

had been abuses.

By this time it had grown late in the day, and

Voorhees was anxious to get a vote.

WHEN THE THAS AND WAYS were called there were so many pairs that the result was 25 yeas against 12 nays, Kellogg and David Davis having voted "nay" with ten of the Democrats who have had enough of investigations. This showed no quorum voting, but

"yea."
On the whole, it was a lively four-hours' skirmish debate, which has proved that the sectional issues are to play a prominent part in the record of the proceedings of this Congress, and that Gordon's policy of silence will not pre-

THE DEBATE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—On motion of Mr. Voorhees, the Senate took up the resolution offered by him on Monday last for the appointment of a committee to investigate the causes of the emigration of the blacks from the Southern to the Northern States.

Mr. Voorhees, in speaking on his resolution, said if it were true, as alleged, that this movement was caused by the unjust political treatment of the negroes, it was well to leage that fact. If, on the other hand, it was the result of an organized conspiracy by designing men, it was also well to know that fact. Indiana was open to all legitimate settlers, but ane did not was also well to know that fact. Indians was open to all legitimate settlers, but ane did not desire to be colonized through the operation of emigration agencies any more than California whated to be so colonized by the Chinese. Indiana was quite fully populated, and there was no land to give away there. The negroes were evidently being deceived, and it was in the interest of humanity that he offered his resolution. If he were actuated by political motives, he would welcome this emigration, which could only syentually result in good for the Democratic party by bringing these voters to Indiana. He thought the amendment proposed by Mr. Windom, instructing the Com-

clusions.

THE WINDOW

replied to Mr. Voorhees, defending his amendment, and elaiming it was germane to the subject, and would make the Committee's labor more effective. He thought there was a portion of the Indian Territory that could be separt for blacks, and such a caselon would be more practicable solution of the question that any other proposed.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, said he was fired a these Congressional investigations into every little question which came up. He though this negro emigration question would settly itself. The negro was no longer a ward. He was free to go where he pleased. The tail

He did not charge that his friends from Indiana and Minnesota were insincere, but the general talk was all gammon. The people were contented in direct proportion to the time the Southern States had been freed from carpet-bag rile. The number of colored school-children had yearly increased in Georgis, until now there were 68,000 and perhaps this year 90,000. By the tax-books it appears the colored people of Georgis owned over 85,000,000 in real property. Mr. Conkiling—How did they get it!
Mr. Hill—By working for it, and under protection of the Democratic Government. How else could they get it!
Mr. Conkling—I asked because we have so often heard here that the nearto would not work, and could not be made to work for himself without a master.

and I am glass to the factority.

Of course, Mr. Hill continued, there is a large class of unthrifty and worthless negroes, and it is in this class all the trouble and discontent strees. They were worked upon by unscrupulous and designing men.

Mr. Hill had been one of those who doubted the capacity of the black man to become a good citizen, but he was glad to put himself on record as admitting that the black man had

RETTER THAN HE WAS EXPECTED TO.

te thought haif the colored men voted the semocratic ticket. No wonder, after being old by the Radicals that their greatest enemies ere their old masters. They had found out at themselves, under home rule, that those old sasters were really their best friends; hence seir confidence in the Democratic party, and most the needfulness of an investigation. But a would not further oppose the resolution than deprecate it on general principles. He ought he was perfectly impartial in the mat-

A vote was then taken on Mr. Windom's mendment, and it was rejected,—yeas, 18; ays. 25.—Hill and Garland being—the only beinocrats voting yea, and no Republicans oting nav.

Mr. Garland regretted the rejection of the mendment. The inquiry ought to be made as road as possible. There was nothing to fear rom it. All the negroes who had leit Arkansas ad gone back except one who died while manuliv trying to get back. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hansom explained his vote against Windom's amendment by stating his belief that it manually an unjust assumption that the blacks dom's amendment by stating his belief that it embodied an unjust assumption that the blacks had been fil-treated by the whites in the South. Mr. Ransom thought one reason for the exodus was the misrepresentations of various people; perhaps even some Republican Senators. He would like to know why these negroes had ceased to go to Kansas, and had been diverted

to Indiana.

Mr. Windom—Perhaps on the principle stated by the Senator from Georgia, that they are so fond of Democratic rule, and Indiana is about the only Democratic State left. [Laughter.]

Mr. McDonaid—I would suggest it is because they are more fond of Democratic than Republican charity.

an charity.

After further debate Mr. McPherson moved go into executive session. Negatived,—yeas, 3; navs, 13. sion was then resumed.

MR. INGALLS

MR. INGALLS

said he was not greatly in sympathy with the
exodus movement. If it assumed large proportions it would be disastrous to those moving,
and to those among whom they settled. He
had conversed with many of these negroes, and
had yet to find one who did not say his only
reason for leaving the South was the hope of
obtaining the free enjoyment of political rights
and a fair day's wages for an honest day's work.

One of those he had talked with came from
Georgia, and corroborated to some extent what One of those he had talked with came from leogia, and corroborated to some extent what senator Hill had said about the provision made or education in that State. But this negro had said also there was convict system in Georgia that amounted to practical slavery, and under which the negro who stole a biscuit was imprisoned for ten years, and the white man who tilled a negro was sentenced for only two years. Mr. Yoorhees modified his resolution so as to most special reference to North Carolina and Indiana. He also accepted the amendment sugested by Mr. Windom, so that the resolution saids:

and, mas, it is currently alleged that they are to do so by the unjust and cruel conduct white fellow-citizens towards them in the and by the denial and abridgement of their

it ped. That a committee of five members of y be appointed by the presiding officer, buty it shall be to investigate the causes are led to the aforesald emigration, and to he same to the Senate; and said Committee report the same to the Senate; and said Committee shall have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Jonas opposed the resolution as amended. Whether there was any bad treatment of the perces in North Carolina or not, there was none in Louisiana or other Southern States. He was also opposed to those numerous investigations by Congress.

Mr. Davis (Ill.) said be agreed with Mr. Jonas on general principles, and this resolution was likely to aid in keeping up sectional discussion:

PASSED.

The vote was then taken and resulted:

The vote was then taken and resulted: Hoar,
Johnston,
Kirkwood,
Logan,
McDonald,
McMillan,
Pendleton,
Platt,

The following pairs were announced: Ferry and Withers, Groome and Hamlin, Harris and Edmunds, Houston and Cameron (Pa.), Ingalis and Morgan, McPherson and Burnside, Morrill and Wallace, Paddock and Jones (Fla.), Will-

isms and Booth.

No quorum having voted, Messrs., Paddock and Harris, remarking that it seems impossible to tell whether this was a political question or pot, ignored their respective pairs, and voted aye, in order to make a quorum.

The resolution was thus adopted by a vote of year, 7 mays 12.

THE UTE INDIANS.

THE UTE INDIANS.

A BREEZY DEBATE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—The representatives of the Western interests discovered from the temper of the House to-day that it is easier to issue the decree, "The Utes must go," than to execute it. The sturdy advocates of the Western school which believes that Indian treaties are farcical, and that savages must not be permitted to obstruct the advance of civilization, crossed swords with the sentimentalists. himsultarians, or representatives of the peace policy, and a lively, and in some respects [eloquent, debate followed, which will be continued to-morrow. The resolutions reported from the Indian Committee, which provide that the Utes may be removed to some place not in the Indian Territory, provided tome place not in the Indian Territory, provided a majority of the male adults who have not participated in the hostilities against Meeker or Thornburg, approve such removal, furnished the text for the discussion. The supporters of these resolutions were Springer, of Illinois; Scales, of North Carolina; Belford, of Colorato; and Haskell, of Kansas. The defenders of the peace policy were Conger, of Michigan; and Keifer, of Ohio, while it was left to Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, one of the Columbian craters of Mississippi, one of the Columbian craters of

the peace policy were Conger, of Michigan; and Keifer, of Ohio; while it was left to Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, one of the Columbian orators of the South, to represent the traditional Lo, the poor Indian, of schoolboy days.

THE RESOLTIONS ARE
in themselves a compromise. They were originally drafted at the Interior Department. Conger possibly was not aware of their origin, for he characterized the propositions which they contained as a rescally scheme, a statement which Judge Belford thought a very remarkable reflection on the Administration, inasmuch as the bill was in the exact language of Secretary Schurz himself. Mr. Springer took the stalwart view of the question. He insisted that the Utes must go. Civilization has already reached the borders of Colorado. If the Utes remain there, there can be no peace; their territory should be considered a part of the public domain, and the system of Indian treatice should be abandoned. Judge Belford spoke the undoubted sentiment of the people of Colorado when he insisted that the Utes must abandon the 12,000,000 acres now within their reservation, and go eisewhere. The proposition of Secretary Schurz, that their consent even should be asked, he considered child's play, and he uttered the warming that if "the Utes are not removed before next soring, thousands of miners will take possession of the territory, and the United States Government will

Judge Belford reminded some of the West-

sessed valuation of \$100,000,000, is within twenty miles of the Ute Reservation, and that it was for the Government now to decide how best to avert a war which must certainly come if the avert a war which must certainly come if the white and red races meet. Miners cannot be kept off the reservation. The United States army and all the civil force stallable are not sufficient to do this. The only real question for men of affairs is, how to protect the Indians and preserve them from ultimate an-

Conger, of Michigan, appeared as the doughty upporter of the peace policy. He thought the lation referred were smong the most shameful in the history of the country, and that all In-dian troubles have arisen from violations of

Hooker, of Mississippi, made a speech which would not have been well received in the mines. He became really eloquent in reciting the wrongs done the Indian, and Western men would say, he seemed to think, that it would be difficult for the country to repay the debt which it owed to the Indian language for the beautiful names which it has bestowed upon rivers, and towns,

which it has bestowed upon rivers, and towns, and trees.

THE DEBATE.

To the Western Associated Price.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—In the House this morning Mr. Scales, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Ute Indians for the relinquishment of their reservation in Colorado, and their removal and settlement elsewhere, with amendments requiring the consent of the Indians to the cession of any part of their reservation, and providing that no agreement shall be valid unless agreed to by three-quarters of all the adult male Indians who have not forfeited their treaty rights, and unless confirmed by

the adult male indians who have not forfetted their treaty rights, and unless confirmed by Congress. He asked for the immediate consideration of the bill.

Mr. Conger rose to a point of order, that it must receive its first consideration in Committee of the whole, and declined to windraw the point, declaring that the bill was absurd on its point, declaring that the bill was absurd on its face; that Congress could not by special act, confer the treaty-making power of the Nation on an officer not recognized by the Constitution or laws as having any authority to make treaties, and that Congress had nothing further treaties, and that Congress had nothing further to do with the confirmation of treaties.

Mr. Springer appealed to the House to act on the question to-day. Gentlemen who lived in the eastern part of the country had no lides of the anxiety and distress to which the people of the West were subjected on account of Indian hostilities, and, therefore, every measure tending to a peaceable settlement of the Indian

nostilities, and, therefore, every measure tending to a peaceable settlement of the Indian
tribes should have immediate consideration.
Mr. Conger—Let the majority of the House
provide an army to protect the frontier settlers.
Bring in a bill for that purpose and we can pass it to-day,
Mr. Springer—The army is ample now.
The point of order being insisted on, the bill
was referred to the Committee of the Whole
(Reagan in the chair).

A LONG DISCUSSION

Mr. Springer said that the time had arrived when civilization had reached the boundaries of the Ute reservation. All efforts to preserve the peace there would be futile in future. Congress must look, then, at the question squarely, fairly, and plainly, and must decide in the interest of justice. He did not believed in the nolicy of regarding the whole of the lands within the limits of jurisdiction as public domain, and the Indians as citizens of the United States, and of teaching them to obey the laws and to understand that when they killed innocent persons they were guility of murder.

Mr. Bellord stated that the Ute reservation in. Colorado consisted of 12,000,000 acres, or about 4,000 for every man, woman, and child in the Ute tribe. He was opposed to the Committee amendments to the Senate bill, and he predicted that if they were adopted next year would witness a renewal of the conflict which had recently attracted the attention of the counter.

would witness a renewal of the conflict which had recently attracted the attention of the country. He challenged Mr. Conger or any officer of the interior Department to point his finger to a complaint ever made by the Ute Indians against the people of Colorado. If those amendments were adopted, as certain as God reigned above, next spring the teeming God reigned above, next spring the teeming thousands that would pour into Colorado would eross the line of that reservation, and would prospect the mountains for mineral wealth, and the Government would not have power to arrest the progress of the vast tribe. If the Government desired to prevent war and protect the people of Colorado, it must provide some method that would secure the removal of the Indiana from that State. In coming to Washington to take his sent, he had passed through five large States, every acre in which had been

his seat, he had passed through five large States, every acre in which had been stolen FROM THE INDIANS, and yet the gentlemen said, "While our fathers robbed and plunders the Indians, we want you to belong to the goody-goody class of people in the West." [Laughter.] He called the attention of Mr. Conger to the fact that the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1878 showed that more frauds had been committed against the Indians in Michigan than in any other State or Territory. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hooker said Messra. Belford and Springer proposed, in violation of the most solemn treaties, to rob the Indians of the territory which had been conceded to them by the Government, if they were a powerful nation with a great army at their backs, which could point cannon at their foes and demand justice, those gentlemen would not dare take the position they did, [Applause.] He held the Government was rowerful enough to do what was right, to see that justice was done, even though the people who demanded it demand it in the name of law and moral right and not because they had the physical power to compel it. Mr. Belford says the tide of civilization—of Anglo-Saxon civilization—is sweeping over the country, and that the Indians must yield to it. This proposition in an American Congress comes with bad grace from this Government, which has pledged its constitutional power by solemn amendments and solemn laws that the recentity emancipated people of this country belonging to the African race shall receive forever the solemn protection in their new rights, in their new duties, and in their new powers, with which they are invested as citizens; and yet the Indian, though conpected with you on every page of your history, whose beautiful language has named your States, and rivers, and Territories, and towns, and hamleta, and valleys, from where the first ray of the morning sun catches the spray of Niagara to where its last parting ray dashes in the Golden Gate of California, is to be robbed of what he has simply because he STOLEN FROM THE INDIANS.

MR. HASKELL

week, powerless, and incapable or protecting himself.

MR. HASKELL

said the purpose of the bill was merely to relocate the Ute Indians on a portion of their reservation, but that it affected the whole Ute tribe, and not merely that portion which had not been at war, as has been said by Hooker.

Mr. Cannon suggested that the Indian Committee should be censured for not bringing in a report which would suit the speech of the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. Scales spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Conger asked what sort of a bill this was, which required for its sanction and support a reference to all the world-renowned rascalities practiced on the Indians since the discovery of America. This great Nation had made a treaty eleven years ago with a mountain tribe of Indians, by which those Indians were permitted to go far in the unknown mountains, supposed to be almost uninhabitable by civilized men, and remain there. They had been driven from the foot-hills, driven up from the plains, driven away from all the lands which it was then thought-the avaries and greed of the white man might desire, but now the enterprise and avidity of the white man had discovered the treasures of silver and gold in the faighborhood of these mountains, and ore had been found within twenty miles of the Uta Reservation. In former years men had waited until the miners or agriculturists had stepped over the line of the Indian reservations, but now they were becoming bolder, and now as soon as they come in sight of the foot-hills,—twenty-five miles off,—the Committee appointed to protect the Indians in their rights brought in a bill to remove the Indians from their territory and reservations. The whites had not yet passed into the reservation.

Mr. Haskell denied the last statement, and said that already the mountains to the east of Lesdville and in the Ute Reservation were filled with miners, and that it was the conflict with those miners that brought about these difficulties.

MR. CONGER

welcomed the admission, because the treaty of 1860 declared none but friendly Indians should go on the reservation.

Mr. Haskell—The Utes have left their reservation.

Mr. Conger—Why have the miners gone on this reservation! Why have citizens of the United States violated the treaty? Because they have power to go there, and because they can

the present run on all fours.

Mr. Bestord—I most emphatically deny that the people of Colorado have given these Indians any occasion for the late outrage, and I challenge the gentleman to point to anything of the kind. The statement of the gentleman from Kansas (Haskell) is not correct.

Mr. Conger—I thought it was not correct, but I did not dare correct it myself. [Laughter.] I was feeling my way.

Mr. Haskell—I reassert what I asserted before, that miners are on that reservation to day.

Mr. Conger—I do not enter into the question of veracity between these gentlemen. [Laughter.] My friend from Kansas may possibly be able to stand on the plains of Kansas and know more about what is taking place on the mountains of Colorado than the gentleman from that State knows. [Laughter.] If there be any trouble there it has arisen from violations by citizens of the United States of the treaty made within eleven years, and the Government, it seems, has taken no pains whatever to enforce that treaty, and to keep out of this Indian reservation those who have no right to go there. The very battle to which allusion has often been made, the very fight with our troops, was caused by sending an armed force into that reservation contrary to treaty stipulations and without notice.

Mr. Belford—They were sent at the request of the Agent.

Mr. Conger—That may be. It was because

he Agent.
Mr. Conger-That may be. It was because WENT OVER THE BOUNDS

minimizers

warr over the Bounds

of the reservation, and violated the treaty, that
all the trouble has arisen. I venture to assert
that a fair lovestigation will abow that more
than nineteen-twentieths of our Indian troubles,
from the commencement of the Government
till now, have been occasioned by a violation of
treaty obligations on the part of our citizens.
I assert that the provisions of this bill are in
violation of the treaty itself, which provides
that there shall be no cession of territory
except with the consent of three-fourths of the
male Indians. I condemn the bill, because Congress has no right to resolve that an agreement
shall be made to break another treaty made
with any power. I oppose it because it is mujust to the Indians. I oppose it because it is rery
advocates asy that the indians must be removed because they are in the way of the white
men. I oppose it because it browdes that these
Indians shall be located in some other part of
Colorado. I oppose it because I think it is the
duty of the United States, with the strong arm
of its power, to protect the Indians in their
reservation. This is not the first time that a
measure of this kind has been burried through
Congress at the instigation of Senators
and members from States in order to
satisfy the greed of those who want
Indian lands. Let this matter remain over
until we can come together again, and until it
shall be known who is right and what is just,
and how this Government may honorably and
fairly fulfill its treaty stipulations. If we have
no power to protect the Indians there, let us
increase that power by increasing the army.
We sent a little band of 140 men among the
defiles of those mountains without any object
in view, and with no prospect of avoiding collision, and we left them there to be ambushed
and massacred.

THE ONLY REDEEMING TRING

about that massacre is the desperate and heroic courage of our officers and men, and the glory which they added to our arms even in the far-off mountains where they fought and fall, and that other additional thing that the survivors were rescued from their peril by the gallantry of colored troops.

from their peril by the gallantry of colored troops.

The debate was continued at much length, and was further participated in by Mr. Godschalk, who commended William Penn's Indian policy: by Mr. Hasketl, of Kansas, who asserted the right of the President to proclaim the entire abrogation of the Ute treaty; by Mr. Belford, who reminded Mr. Conger that the bill denounced by him as a fraud had been prepared by the Secretary of the Interior; by Mr. Keifer and others, including Mr. Frye, who suggested that the bill be made to apply, not to the Ute tribe of Indians, but to the fusionist rascals of his own State.

The Committee rose without action.

Adjourned.

AN EXPLANATION.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—The House Representatives this morning was treated to the irst "personal explanation" of the session. That breezy statesman, Representative Weaver, of Iowa, arose immediately after the reading of the journal and declared that his character as a pugned. He, therefore, desired to make a peronal explanation. Mr. Fernando Wood appeared to fear lest Mr. Weaver would take advantage of the occasion to make one of his peuliar speeches on finance, and, therefore, uttered an objection. Mr. Weaver, on being allowed to proceed, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read, a few words from an interview with him, printed as a Washington dispatch in THE TRIBUNE. The language to which Mr. Weaver

TRIBUNE. The language to which Mr. Weaver takes exceptions is as follows:

It is alleged that this gentlemen is the author of the numerous petitions which are being received there purporting to come from ex-Union soldiers. These petitions are all alike, and oray for the passage of a law to pay to all discharged soldiers the difference between the value of the greenbacks, in which their wages were paid, and the value of gold at the time the payments were made. Mr. Weaver is the medium by which the petitioners communicate with the House, and he to-day informed a TRIBUNE correspondent that petitions have already been received from about 60,000 persons. He also asid that a petition from 100,000 veterams and their representatives in Pennsylvania is on the way here now.

MR. WEAVER SAID

that these words were a plain imputation that

that these words were a plain imputation that he was the author of the petitions, and that they are spurious. He declares that this is false; that the petitions are actually signed by the persons whose names they bear, and that the place of residence of each petitioner is given. He buried back the imputation as a slander on himself and on the brave men who are petitioning for equal rights with the bloated bondbolders. It will be observed that, after all, Mr. Weaver did not deny the allega-tion that he is the "author" of the petition in tion that he is the "author" of the petition in the sense in which that word was used in the dispatch—namely: that he (Mr. Weaver) set these petitious going, and, in all probability, furnished the form for them. Mr. Weaver's demagogic bill would attract no more attentio than the crazy measures affecting the currency which he brought forward at the extra seasion if it were not for these petitions, and Mr.
Weaver knew it. The coincidence in time between the introduction of his bill and the receipt of a flood of petitions in its favor is entirely too close not to make the inference that both are the work of the same hand at least a fair one. Mr. Weav of communication between the petitioners and the House, because other members of the House have presented some of the petitions. Mr. Weaver is entitled to the benefit of this ex-planation, such as it is.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE

HOW BASH WAS APPOINTED.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—There are some Washisotox, D. C., Dec. 18.—There are some curious circumstances connected with the appointment of ex-State Senator Bash Assistant-Superintendent of the Custom-House Building. When the special agent who recently made the investigations in Chicago returned, he reported that the position of Assistant-Superintendent was unnecessary. It was upon this ground, nominally and technically at least, that Secretary Sperman decided to remove James McDowell. Mr. Sharman said this to several who had called upon him in the interest of McDowell. After McDowell was removed, however, and it was determined to press the work with more vigor and to emply more men. Superintendent McDowell, who was still here, insisted that it was not true that the position of Assistant-Superintendent was unnecessary, and that he needed more help. It is understood that Mr. Sherman initimated to Supel. McDowell that he (Sherman) would appoint as Assistant Superintendent any would appoint as Assistant Superintendent any one whom McDowell might name, and is is also

either on account of the recommendation of Supt. McDowell or because he was recommended from the Architect's office here. None of the Chicago Congressmen recommended Bash, and they didn't know of his appointment until after it had been made. Senster Loran is also said not to have recommended the appointment or to have known anything about it. Bash came here ostensibly as advance agent of

some hotel interests which wished to have the Convention held at Chicago, but he was known to have visited the Superintendent Architect's office quite frequently. The friends of James McDowell claim to be well pleased at the apnent is even worse for the other side, whatever the other side may be than the retention of James McDowell would have been, as Bash is a most pronounced Logan man and voted against Oglasby.

NOTES AND NEWS.

WAUKEGAN HARBOR.

Secial Disputch to The Fribune
INSTOR, D. C., Dec. 18.—The Sec Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—The Secretary of War has transmitted to the Honse a communication from Maj. Houston, of the Engineer Corps, recommending an appropriation of \$110,000 for the improvement of Waukegan harbor by the construction of two piers, extending from the shore into the lake, so as to form a basin of sixteen acres protected from storms in all directions. The report sets forth that in 1852 this harbor was improved at the cost of \$15,000. This work consisted simply of a breakwater covering the heads of the bridge piers. One crib was placed in position, thirty by twenty-five feet, which was afterwards carried away. In 1872 an act was passed ordering a new survey of the harbor to be made, and a new survey of the harbor to be made, and new works were erected at a cost of \$75,000.

new works were erected at a cost of \$75,000.

A MNW DEPARTURE.

The Democratic House of Representatives afforded to the country an extraordinary example of economy this afternoon. Mr. Smith, from the Committee of Accounts, reported a resolution providing for the appropriation of \$500 to pay the expenses of the illness and death of Philip D. Sayre, an under-doorkeeper of the House. Mr. Sayre was a messenger, and died at his home in Mentgomery, Als., during the summer. The resolution also provides that the widow of Sayre shall receive three months' pay, about \$250, additional. It is customary to make allowances of this nature where Congressmen die during a term, but until the last session of the Forty-fifth Congress the application of the principle to employes is without pracedent.

employes is without precedent.

LEAF TORACCO.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, on the 12th inst., calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the number of licensed dealers in leaf tobacco, and the amount of internal revenue collected from them during the present Secal year, under provisions of Sec. 3,244. Revised Statutes, was taken up and agreed to. The object of the resolution is to pave the way for the relief of small farmers who are now under the necessity of selling their leaf-tobacco to licensed dealers small farmers who are now under the necessary of selling their leaf-tobacco to licensed dealers only. The number of those who pay this tax is now very small, and the amount of revenue col-lected is comparatively insignment; but it ex-erts a prohibitory influence upon farmers who would otherwise embark in the industry of

growing this product.
THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE will hold its meeting here on Washington's Birthday. This Committee, of which Barnum, of Connecticut, is Chairman, is the exclusive property of Samuel J. Tilden, and its action will undoubtedly be govered entirely by Tilden's wishes. It is now said that Tilden desires to have the Convention held at Louisville, where the press certainly is friendly to his aspirations. If Mr. Tilden's wishes are obeyed, Louisville will probably be the place, and perhaps the middle of June the time.

THE COMMISS CENSUS.

THE COMING CENSUS. To the Wastern Associated Press. HINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—The Census ttee of the House has agreed to recom-in increase of compensation of the enu-rs in sparsely populated territories of #2

THE INGALLS CASE. The names of citizens of Kansas to be brought to the bar of the Senate, after the boliday recess, for refusing to testify in the Ingalls case, are Len T. Smith, George F. Anthony, J. V. Admire, F. B. Purcell, and Levi Wilson.

The House Committee on Education and Labor to-day agreed upon the bill introduced by

Representative Goode at the last session, and ordered a favorable report to be made to the House. The bill provides that the net proceeds of the sale of public lands shall be forever consecrated and set apart for the education of the THE NATIONAL-BANK CURRENCY

has increased \$4,417,000 since Nov. 1. POSTAL MEASURE.

POSTAL MRASURE.

The bill reported by Mr. Balley to-day from the Senate Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads is a general measure, substituted for the various pending bills which provided special relief for various Postmasters who are entitled to readjustment and increase of their salaries. It is estimated that about 7,000 Postmasters, principally in Iowa, Kansas, and other Western States, will be entitled to its benefits, and that the aggregate amount required to pay their claims will be something over \$500,000.

claims will be something over \$500,000.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: James B. Sener, of Virginia, Justice of Wyoming Territory; J. S. Short, of Ohio, Agent for the Indians at Sac and Fox Agency, Indian Territory.

Postmasters—Edwin D. Henry, Auro, Wis.; Benjamin F. Kinzy, Harlan, lowa; James H. Morris, Fitchfield, Minn.; C. M. Worthington, Sterling, Ill.

THE CINCINNATI CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati Gazette, urged non the House Committee an appropriation of \$230,000 to complete the Cincinnati Custom-House.

CONSULAR REPORTS.

Mr. Shaw. United States Consul at Manches-

Mr. Shaw. United States Consul at Manchester, England, in his dispatch to the Department of State, gives some interesting facts as a part of his annual report. In his district there are 976 cotton factories, employing 884.640 overatives. The reasons why Lancashire monopolizes the trade in cotton goods are: 1. The humidity of the climate, 2. The operatives have acquired a cleveroess and skill superior to any in the world. The depression in trade and manufactures continues, and a large class is seeking relief by emigration, many of these being armers. From 1,000 to 10,000 agents from Australia, Canada and New Zealand, are on the grounds, seeking to influence emigration in favor of their countries.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—The Vice-Pres dent laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury giving in-formation concerning the effect upon the revnues and upon consumers of the repeal of the duty on tea and coffee in 1872. Referred. Mr. Saulsbury, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported a resolution that an attachment issue to the Sergeant-at-Arms commanding him to bring to the bar of the Senate for contempt Smith and the other wit-nesses subpœnaed by the sub-committee to investigate the charges against Senator Ingalls, and who have refused to testify. Adopted. The members of the Massachusetts Historical Society's petition for an appropriation for a

monument to commemorate the victory of York-town was presented and referred.

Petitions were also presented of citizens ask-ing for the appointment of a Labor Commission.

Referred.

The resolution of Mr. Davis (W. Va.) instruct-ing the Agricultural Committees of both Houses to consider the subject of agriculture and re-port what ought to be done by the Government to protect the agricultural interests was adopted.

to consider the subject of agriculture and report what ought to be done by the Government
to protect the agricultural interests was adopted.
The Pension Appropriation bill was passed.
The following bills were introduced and referred.

By Mr. Coke—To provide for the appointment
of Commissioners to ascertain and report the
losses sustained by reason of the Indian depredations.

By Mr. Hereford—For continuing the Court
of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, and for
the distribution of the moneys of the Geneva
award.

the distribution of the moneys of the Geneva award.

By Mr. Logan (by request)—To declare the legal effect of the permits granted by the President of the United States to purchase of the products of the insurrectionary States.

Mr. Pendleton, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported, with amendment, the Senate bift to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to deposit seriain Indian funds in the United States Treasury in lieu of investment.

The amendment changed the rate of interest to be paid by the Treasury on such moneys from 5 to 4 per cent. Placed on calendar.

the public bonds.

Among the bills referred was one to create bermanently a deep, wide, and straight channel hrough Sandy Hook, in New York Harbor, for he purpose of forming an improved commercial outlier.

the purpose of forming an improved commer-cial outlet.

On motion of Mr. Gibson, a resolution was sdopted authorizing the Committee on the Mis-sissipot Levees to proceed over the Missi-sippi River to its mouth, at such time as the Committee may direct, for the purpose of ac-quiring knowledge of its peculiar condition and wants, and the gathering of information rela-tive to the best method for its improvement,

tive to the best method for its improvement, with power to take testimony.

By Mr. Gibson—To authorize National banks to make loans on real estate. Also, to repeal Sec. 3,412 of the Revised Statues in regard to National banks, so as to take the 10 per cent tax off bank circulation.

By Mr. Ackien—For the regulation of inter-State freight and passengers, and to relieve the same from the restriction of local quarantine.

By Mr. Hawley—A bill for the relieb—If Mrs. Mira Clark Gaines.

Mr. Townshend (Illinois) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the number of licensed dealers in leaf tobacco and the amount of internal revenues collected from them the last fiscal year. Adopted.

ness collected from them the last fiscal year. Adopted.

Mr. Hatch, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill to repeal so much of the Internal-Revenue law as probibits farmers and planters from seiling leaf-tobacco of their own production to others than tobacco manufacturers without paying a special tax. Referred.

Mr. Steele, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported the bill (originally introduced by Mr. Sapo, of Iowa) to encourage inter-State immigration, authorizing the Commissioners of Agriculture to collect and publish all the facts which may be of value to emigrants. The report which accompanied the bill was an amusing document. It held it would require nearly 1,000 years for the present Commissioner to obtain and publish all the facts, the cost of which publication would exceed one thousand billion of dollars, and, though it would be officially reliable, it would be off little importance to the present generation, but if by a year's dispensation of Divine Providence, the Commissioner should take an admiring view of the standing pile of his reports, he must be excused if be exclaimed, in the exhaberance of his pride—

"What's this!" queried the reading clerk.

"Ezegi monumentum are perunius regalique situ pysamidum altius," read Steele, in a loud voice, as he ascended the Clerk's desk. [Loud laughter.]

The bill and adverse report were referred t

The bill and adverse report were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Lefevre, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a resolution instructing the Committee to take into consideration such measures as may tend to promote the agricultural interests of the country, to investigate the system and workings of the Department of Agriculture, and to report the necessary legislation for the promotion and protection of that industry, with power to send for persons and papers, and with an appropriation of \$3,000 to

industry, with power to send for persons and papers, and with an appropriation of \$3,000 to defray the expenses.

Mr. Willis submitted an amendment looking to the consolidation or total abolition of the public grounds and conservatories in Washington. The amendment was agreed to and the resolution adopted.

FIRES.

FIRE IN A THEATRE. NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The coolness of a

liceman was pretty much all that prevented a panic at the Park Theatre to-night. Emmet was playing "Fritz in Ireland" to a crowded house. About the middle of the second act smoke was seen coming from under the gallery stairway, near the Broadway entrance. Word had already been carried to the stage, and the whisper of fire ran quietly through the andience, "There's no fire, and no cause for fright," cried Emmet coolly. "Go on with the play then," answered the audience, which had got on its feet. "No. we won't play, but had better all go quietly home. The fire is only some rary next door," said Emmet. The smoke had now increased, and the people crowded toward the door ready for a rush. A big policeruan got a seat and assured the people fit was all right, and that if they went out quietly there would be no dangers. His manner carried the day, and when the smoke got so thick in the front part of the house that exit there was difficult the remainder of the audience was induced to go without stampeding via the Twenty-second street and stage exits. For ten minutes the audience was on the verge of a sank, but here was on the verge of a sank, but here to the minutes the audience was on the verge of a sank, but here to stage, and the stage, and the audience was induced to go without stampeding via the Twenty-second street and stage exits. For ten minutes the audience was on the verge of a sank, but here to the minute to Broad, and thence to the louse. About the middle of the second ac

duced to go without stampeding via the Twenty-second street and stage exits. For ten minutes the audience was on the verge of a panic, but kept on the right side and no damage was done, bevond some jamming. The fire was in a closet, among some bills which ignited from the steam-pines. Loes triffing, and the fire speedily extinguished when the fireman got at it.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—The play at the Park Theatre was interrupted about 9 o'clock this evening by an alarm of fire. The Treasurer of the theatre was leaving the box office in the vestibulewhen his attention was colled to acloud of smokerising from the stairs leading from the vestibule when his attention was colled to acloud of smokerising from the stairs leading from the vestibule to the theatre. The flames had started under the staircase in the vestible. Means were at once taken to prevent a panic in the audience. There were three exits from the theatre to which the doors were thrown open and police officers called in and asked to guard the Broadway entrance. In spite of the precautions there was great excitement. Information that the building was on fire reached the ears of persons in the rear of the house and spread through the auditorium like lightning. A police officer stepped inside the door and informed the audience that there was a fire in the vestibule, and advised every one to leave the building quietly by the two doors on Twenty-second street. This quieted the alarm, and the people dispersed without accident. The flames originated about the packing of the pipes attached to the heater in the vestibule. Damage slight.

Bismanck, D. T., Dec. 18.—A fire this morn ing destroyed a large portion of the business part of the city. The loss is about \$50,000. The part of the city. The loss is about \$50,000. The heaviest losers are D. I. Bailey & Uo., hardware, \$10,000; no insurance; Dan Eisenburg, dry goods, \$5,000; partially insured; Charles Kupitz, N. Griffin, and twenty other firms, smaller amounts. A second Deadwood fire was threatened, but the snow roofs and no wind were in the citizens' favor, and they worked as if for dear life to save their property. The fire originated in a restaurant from a defective flue. Bismarck is the second city in the West, Deadwood being the first, over 183,000,000 pounds of freight having been shipped here this year.

Sr. Paur, Minu., Dec. 18.—A fire in Bismarck, Dak, this morning started in a restaurant on the main street, and burned twelve stores and buildings adjoining the Sheridan House, which was saved with difficulty. Loss, \$50,000. Insurance small.

was saved with dimently. Loss, \$50,000. Insurance small.

The heaviest losses are Dan Eisenberg, drygoods, loss \$25,000; insurance. \$600. D. L. Baliey & Co., hardware, loss \$10,000; no insurance. McKenzie & Griffin, loss \$4,000; no insurance. J. H. Marshall, boots and shoes; loss \$2,000; fully insured. The other losses are under \$1,500.

IN CHICAGO. A still alarm to Engine Company No. 28 at 9:25 last evening was caused by after in the one-story frame cottage at No. 718 West Twentieth street, owned and occupied by Lewis Kane sa a dwelling. The ner originated behind a bureau from unknown causes. Damage to building and furniture, \$50, upon which there is no insurance.

and furniture, \$50, upon which there is no insurance.

A still alarm to Ergine Company No. 14 at 2:40 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in a small barn in the rear of No. 179 Sedgwick street, owned by Thomas Wells. A horse owned by the occupant, John Paine, and valued at \$100, was suffocated before the fire was discovered. Damage to building, \$35, and to contents, not including the borse, \$50.

The alarm from Box 135 at 1:11 this morning was caused by a fire in the large slaughter-house of Samuel Schoensman & Co., at the corner of Hough place and Archer avenue. The building was damaged to the extent of about \$500, which is fully covered by insurance. In addition to this loss, Peltzer & Hess loss forty carcasses of beef, upon which there was no insurance, and John O'Brien and James Waller lose 350 sheep and as many pelts, upon which there is likewise no insurance. The fire was caused by a lighted torch falling among a number of torches which had just been trimmed for das.

OMAHA SMELTING-WORKS.

OMANA, Neb., Dec. 18.—The cupols building of the Omaha Smelting-Works burned at 10 clock this morning. The building contained the engines, machinery, furnaces, blowers, pumps, etc., all of which are more or less damaged, as the building was entirely destroyed. The fire count from a spark from the boilers. Loss. \$15,000 or \$20,000; insurance, \$6,500, divided equally among nine companies.

GRAND ARMY DAY.

The Ex-Soldiers Paid Their Honors to Gen. Grant Yesterday.

It Being the Third Link in Philadelphia's Chain of Receptions.

the Afternoon the General Visited the Post to Which He Belongs,

And in the Evening Went to the Roaring Camp-Fire.

Jammed with Grand Army Members. Grant Interviewed Relative to

the Interocean Canal

The Spacious Academy of Music

Presidency. He Will Not Say Much Beyond that It Has Not Been Of-

> fered Him. THE GRAND ARMY.

GRANT VISITS THE BOYS.

Rectal Disserts to The Tribusa.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 18.—The rather monotonous round of receptions and receptions was varied a little to-day, when, at a quarter to o'clock, Gov. Hoyt and Gen. John W. Kester, of the Grand Army of the Republic, called on Gen. Grant, and told him "the boys" were ready for him at their headquarters, a short dis-tance up Chestnut street. The General lost no time in putting on his overcoat and hat, and ac-companying his escort to the waiting carriage which drove them to the hall. It was the first tact with the keen, crisp air seemed to have an exhibitating effect upon him. Arriving at the hall, he mot with a soldierly greeting. The boys gave him what is technically known as "the Grand Army of the Republic shell," a combination of the yell, the hiss, the boom, and the tiger, after which be sat down among them, chatted, shook hands, and spoke of the many ex-soldiers he had seen everywhere, and the cordial reception he had had from Union men as well as Confederates. Comrade Tyler, Commander of George E. Meade Post, No. 1, or which Gen. Grant is a member, slipped the post badge through the buttonhole of his coat, and the boys gazed with pride on the man who was not too eminent nor too far

of expectant sight-seers. The arch just below the hotel, and extending across to the Girard, was brilliant with fireworks, while the sky was lit up with bursting rockets. The route was up Chestnut to Broad, and thence to the Academy of Music, where the night's camp-fire was to burn so brightly. The Union League Club-House, on Broad street, was brilliant with its starry gas-jets and its brightly-burning "Welcome to Gen. Grant." It was fully 8:30 before the General reached the theatre in com-"Welcome to Gen. Grant." It was fully 8:30 before the General reacted the theatre in company with ex-Gov. Hartranft, Gov. Hoyt, Mayor Stokley, and Gen. Loud, and took his seat in the chair of honor, a few feet back of the footlights, having been preceded several minutes by Mrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs, Ulyases Grant, Jr., Mrs. Gen. Sheridan, A. E. Borle, and the Ear. O. H. Tiffany, who committee a have on

the Rev. O. H. Tiffany, who occupied a box on the right.

THE HOUSE WAS PACKED from pit to dome with none but members of the Grand Army of the Republic, a fact which is sufficient of itself to evidence the strength of their organization in this city. The curtain was rung up before the General's arrival, and revealed a setting of the stage that was indeed picturesque, though far inferior in beauty to the admirable setting of the stage at Haverly's on the occasion though far interior in beauty to the admirable setting of the stage at Haverly's on the occasion of the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee in Chicago. There were "cannons to the right," and "cannons to the left," guarded by several of the Grand Army boys, and flanked by stacks of arms and drums. of arms and drums.

A number of invited guests occupied seats on

A number of invited guests occupied seats on either side, while the centre was filled by the efficient, but notsy, flute and drum corps of the Second Post. Back of them appeared the color-bearers, and the Lincoln Cadets, who were grouped in picturesque attitudes about their teuts, and near a rough cabin which added further attractiveness to the scene. A large Grand Army badge was supended in the middle of the stage, fit climax to the whole. It is needless to say that the tigoreral met with the warmest kind of a recention. eral met with the warmest kind of a reception, when, after the performance of several patrioti airs by the orchestra and the drum corps, he The house rang with appleuse, and cheers on cheers, while every one rose to his feet in the cheers, while every one rose to his feet in the unexampled enthusiasm of the moment. Gen. Loud poured oil on the kindlings by presenting Past Commander-in-Chief ex-Gov. Hartranft, the Chairman of the evening, who was accorded a little ovation of his own. In lighting the fire Gov. Hartranft, said that they

who was accorded a little ovation of his own. In lighting the fire Gov. Hartranft said that they met to greet a soldier who was, if possible, greater in peace than in war. He was one who was most conspicuously desirous of forgetting and forgiving the past, and it was, therefore, most fitting that the Grand Army of the Republic, sympathizing with him in this desire to further the conciliation of all sections of the country, should meet to greet him. [Applause.] In conclusion the Governor introduced Comrade John W. Sayres, Chaplain of the Department of Pennsylvania, who made the opening prayer.

The Chairman then introduced Gov. Hoyt, who delivered the first formal address of welcome. After rehearsing the chief events of the General's famous journey around the world, and the greetings since his return to the land which gave him birth, the Governor pointed to the giare and aplender before him to emphasize the remark that no assemblage could greet him with more sincere and friendly fervor. [Applause.] The men had been with him before. [Applause.] They had struggled with him up the bloody slopes of battle and victory, had followed his steps abroad with interest and joy, and had appropriated to themselves some of the honors justly heaped upon him, and which he, returning a plain citizen, laid at their feet.

THESE MEN WARE RESONS,
and, in their name, the Governor bade their fillustrious comrade welcome to their hospitality, their hearts, and their hands. [Applause.] He would not belittle their enthusiasm by any cold logic as to its origin or causes. They and their great understood each other. This comely, tolerant, prosperous, and proud, body of men were Pennsylvanians. Yesterday they were mailed warriors; to-day peaceful citizens. In the great conflict they did not carry the flag of

Pennsylvania, but the flag of the Union, the emblem of the idea of National unity. Applause.] The mighty Mississippi swept irresistibly to the Gulf, regardless of State lines, and the mighty energies of American freemen would not stop in narrow, starnant pools or about State lines and State interests, but would as irresistibly as Mississippl's waters flow in the wide and deep channel of Nationality. We to the man, State, or interest which attempted to stem or resist its swelling tide, for both he and they would be swept out and engulfed. The Republic was intrenched unassallably between the Atlantic and the Pactific, and bound together by links of fron upon which was to be marshaled the traffic of the world. [Applausa.] Millions conquered by the destiny which was shaping our ends would in peace and good will be bound together in unity of purpose, unity of interest, and unity of nutronal life and citizenship. [Applausa.] Let not wounds nor the memories of the past obscure the true motives of the sacrifice. Let no personal or sectional animosity cloud for a moment the magnanimity of victory. Let Grant and Appomation stand through all time as the true exponent of the spirit and purpose of the great civil war, its leader, and climar. [Applausa.] Great as was Grant in the fire of the fight, let his crowning glory, and that of his comrades, be a great-ous peace, a united poople, a free, patriotic asylvania, but the flag of the Union, the was create the are of the ages, let his crowning glory, and that of his comrades, be a greenous peace, a united become, a free, patriotic
America. [Prolonged applause.]
GEN. GRAFT REMAINED STANDING

during the delivery of Gov. Hoyt's address, with his sore singer wrapped in a linen bandars, plainly in view of the full house in front of him. At the close of the Governor's happy address, he received such another ovation as made it compulsory for him to respond to it by something more than a bow. He saw the necessity, and met it in his usually quiet, modest way, as ha set out upon the following characteristic reply: met it in his usually quiet, modest way, as he set out upon the following characteristic reply:

Gov. Hoyr. Commaps or the Gand Anay of the Republic: It is a matter of very deep regret to me that I had not thought of something, or prepared something, to say in seeponse to the welcome which I am receiving here at your lands this evening. But, really, since my striyal here I have not had the time, and before that I scarcely thought of it. But I can say to you all that in the two years and swear months since I left this city to make the circuit of the globe I have visited every capital in Europe and most of the Rastern nations. There has not been a country that I have visited in that circuit where I have not found some of our nambers. [Anplause.] In crossing our own land, from the Passic to the Atlantic side, there is scarcely a new settlement, a cattle-range, or a collection of pioneers, that they are not composed almost entirely of veterans of the late War. [Anplause.] It called to my mind the fact that, while wars are to be deplored, and unjust ware always to be avoided, yet they are not attended wits unmixed evils. The boy who is brought up at his country home, or his village home, or his city home, without any exciting cause, is and to remain there, follow the pursuit of his parents not develop beyond it, and in the majority of cases not come up to it; but, being carried away in a great struggle and particularly one where so much principle is involved as in our late conflict, it brings to his view a wider field than he had contemplated at his home; and, although in his field service he lours for the home he had left behind him, yet when he cot there he found that a disappointment, and has struck out for new paraults and new failes, and has developed the vast domain which has been given us for our keeping, for our preparation for thousands of laboraceking people. (Ringing cheers.] The ex-soldier has become a pioneer not only of our own land, but he is extending on commerce, our trade, and the knowledge of us a fragality, acquire a competency as he can in America. [Cheers.] A trip abroad and a study of the institutions and of the difficulties of the more maxima his way in the world is all that is necessary to make us better and happoler ditargles with our jot here. [Applause.] Comrades, I thank

OTHER ADDRESSES.

Comrade Trumbull reinforced the welcome of Gov. Hoyt by one of his own, and, at the close of his warm address, Gen. Grant retired for few moments to the private-box with the ladies from which point he observed the packed house

from which point he observed the packed house and the proceedings on the stage. The double quartet of Post No. 2 sang "The Ship of Sinte" in excellent style, after which Comrade Yanderslice, of Post No. 2, delivered an address landing the Grand Army of the Republic as an organization of the brave defenders of a Nation's life.

Comrade Arms set out in an exceedingly loss and prossic address on the "Honor of a Soldier." It took so badly, however, that he was glad to sit down in some mortification of spirit before he had spun it out as long as he originally intended to do.

Comrade Lambert woke up all the patriotic echoes in the vast andience's beart by a stirring address on "The American Navy." and another quartet sang "The Flag that Bears he Star and Stripes." The bugle call followed, and the audience went perfectly wild at the memories if brought up. Then came

audience went perfectly wild at the memories is brought up. Then came

something not set down in the bills,—the presentation to Gen. Grant by Comrade Beath of a heavy Post badge of pure gold. Gen. Grant received it with a "Thank you" that was full of feeling, and the comrade proudly binned it to his breast. The presenter was then surprised himself at receiving from Chapiain Savres a large sliver spoon in honor of the recent birth of a soe, who was named on the apot by vote of the andience Ulysses 8. Grant Beath. The buppy is her responded in a humorous way that convolsed the audience and brought a very visible smile to the face of the illustrious guest of the evening.

A prettier sight could not have been farnished than the succeeding arill of the solders and sailors' orphans from the Northern Home, whose evolutions were little short of perfection.

Comrade Smyth led in the singing of "Marching Through Georgia," and the favoris old song never sounded better than it did when the audience of 4,000 ex-soldiers joined in its swelling chorus.

An address by Comrade Carse, some more singing, a recitation of Comrade Carse, some more singing, a recitation of Comrade Carse, some more singing, a recitation of Comrade Carse, some more si

of old times, and a means of living over other days and other scenes, the camp-fire was a torough success and a fitting close to Grand Army.

The fourth day's reception will begin to more than the complete of the complete

The fourth day's reception will begin to-morrow morning, when Gen. Grant will be executed to the Commercial Exchange to receive a welcome from that body of solid men. In the evening he is to attend a private dinner and reception at A. J. Drexel's. Saturday he will receive the school-children, listen to some fine singing, and in the evening attend the banquet to be given him by the City of Philadelphia. Sunday he will probably go to church and receive a few callery later in the day. Monday will brine will grobably go to church and receive a few callery later in the day. Monday will brine will it a visit to Givard College and a reception will to gen. Patterson's, and the circh days first what promises to become a memorable received much begins several days after line, but the General will hardly start on his next tour of observation much before the first of the new year. Although he has not definity determined just how he would go, be stated to Tim Tabunke correspondent to-day that he would, in all probability, travel by rail to Florida and then take a steamer for Cuba.

THE CANAL.

THE CANAL.

A COUPLE OF INTERVIEWS.

Special Dissolet to The Tribusa.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 18.—The first part of the third days' reception left Gen. Grant a good deal to himself, with the exception verselying individual callers, most of whom were well known, and whom he received with that cordiality existing between himself and old personal friends. Among the callers were George W. Uhilds, A. E. Borie, A. J. Drezal, of

men, who came over last ton and is staying here a tive retirement at the hor Postmaster-General Creas son, ex-Minister Welch, a Ammen's visit was, of Nicaragua, and the project and President of the Cormed and everything goe with all this in view The entealled on the Admira hotel, and invited him to upon the two subjects as hotel, and invited him to one of the two subjects in the political mind. "The whole prospect the Admiral in his short the project itself, and who that has been fully writ really I can tell you nothin Grant, haven't you, in co pany?" asked the cor

ndon: Senstor Don Ca

"But will be accept the The Admiral's answer ce that might ere been anything ink of accepting t was his measured proper concession from tion to that, the project what is necessary. Go know, who wouldn't, anything that hadn't please don't do li say, and credit me with this parting chun and hastened away Locust street. if possible, be no re the purpose of gett

and, as to the project

sumably able to give ondent availed ter to Gen. Grant his soon set all rumors at practically means as not gone from t to speak with auth would seem to poss own power to dec ability to make kno anybody else to speak f TRIBUNE correspondento the effect that I we the office of President I know there has been a lished on the subject. ized, and at present I CAN SAY N about the matter what if Nicaragua granted and the project were financial basis,—both of ly in the line of probat

der those conditions, a dent of the Company? Why, everything, whether Nicaragua gra would be necessary to project in any event. the office of President may tell Tun Trinus there is nothing defin whatever, nor shall I definit for some little ti It may be regrettal and uneasy state of mi

statements of interest to count for much. HE HAS N To the Wastern
PHILADELPHIA. Dec
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"But." urged his q
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"Yes," replied the
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THE CU SHERIDAN PRILADELPHIA, Dec. Gen. Phil Sheridan wi on his contemplated y STARTLING

An Indiana Widow Husband's Corpse, Been Tampered moved, and That and Substituted—I vestigated.—I of the late Martin I living about a mile came to that city togation of a strange p turbing the minds When her husband his body was placed vault. A week later widow, and, wishing

face of her dead hu ment, she had t removed. Her at at once that, while grave-clothes were to with her husband, the with her husband, the other man. She was discovery, but, with the lid replaced as wards she spoke on and the latter, strang startling discovery, as in recognizing the here and buried in city. From this tir city. From this tir there was no to Mrs. Eng. termined to have husband disinterred ticular investigation begro, Nathan Willings of the grave, and ticular investigation begro, Nathan Willing of the grave, and and experts, her ow an expensive and other was again brought that the head was paraning upon it it that thin and gray, were also gray, whe had a vary heavy hair, and full beard. To-day the ing-Attorney of New story, and asked fo officials had doubts woman, but no que the statements of A the latter being

ry of Gov. Hoyt's address, r wrapped in a linen bandage, he full house in front of him. respond to it by something He saw the necessity, and ly quiet, modest way, as he ollowing characteristic reply:

MADES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF its a matter of very deep regret it hought of something, or prebilowing characteristic reply:

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, and before that I scarcely
I can say to you all that in the
a months since I left this city
tof the globe I have visited every
and most of the Bastern
has not been a country
isled in that circuit where
a some of our nambers. [Aning our own land, from the
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who is brought up at
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d is, and in the majority of cases;
but, being carried away in a
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lyed as in our late conflict, it
a wider field than he had contemme; and, although in his field
ir the home he had left behind
get there he found that a disaphas struck out for new pursuits
has been given us for one keeprestion for thousands of laborflexing cheers.] The ex-soldier
heer not only of our own land,
of our commerce, our trade, and
of us and our institutions to all
when a highest and dawn non-

ig our commerce, our trade, and of us and our institutions to all when a brighter day dawns upon particularly those nations of the lister in for her share of the merce which will be opened exertions of the ex-soldier.

or the veteran, and, I subcars of the ex-soldier, or the veteran, and, I subcars of the Grand Army of the good cheering. I comrades, having a compart of the country and always speaking aration. I have necessarily been proud of the subcars is, that we have a be proud of to fight dies. But one thing that apress is, that we have a be proud of to fight die for, if necessary.

I while many of the countries ractical protection and freedom there is no European country its resources, particularly its unvection and merce is the difficulties of the moor man in the world is all that is necessarile world is all that is necessarile and happler differential will be a competency as he can in Ameratic and happler differential will be a competency as he can in Ameratic and happler differential will be a competency as he can in Ameratic and happler differential warding world is all that is necessarile and happler differential warding world is all that is necessarile and happler differential warding world is all that is necessarile and happler differential warding world is all that is necessarile and happler differential warding warding world happens and happler differential warding warding world happens and happens and happens are not appeared to the moor man in the world is all that is necessarily happens and happens and happens and happens and happens and happens are not and happens and h

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by Comrade Norris, two humorme by Comrade Carse, some more
recitation by Comrade Smith,
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Wagner, and a recitation
Adams completed the program of
able evening's entertainment. It
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THE CANAL.

OUTLE OF INTERVIEWS.

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filds, A. E. Borie, A. J. Drexel. of

mics; Senator Don Cameron, Admiral Am-m, who came over last night from Washing-and is staying here a few days in comparathe retirement at the house of a friend; ex-costmaster-General Cresswell, Bishop Simp-on, ex-Minister Welch, and others. Admiral Non. ex-Minister Welch, and others. Admiral Ammen's visit was, of course, suggestive of Nicergua, and the project of making Gen. Graft President of the Canal Company if it is formed and everything goes ahead all right, and with all this in view The Tribune correspondent called on the Admiral before he laft the hotel, and invited him to unburden himself on one of the two subjects at present uppermost in the political mind.

"The whole prospect is encouraging," said the Admiral in his abort, concise way. "As to the project itself, and what it is proposed to do should we get starved,

should will get started, and what it is proposed to do should will get started, that has been fully written up for mouths, and really I can tell you nothing new on that score."

"You have mentioned the matter to Gen. Grant, haven't you, in connection with the proposition to make him the President of the Company!" asked the correspondent.
"O yes; we have talked upon the subject,

and as to the project of the canal as a project, I am led to believe that the General is favor-

"But will be accept the Presidency of it?"
The Admiral's answer did not come with that perfect appearance of freedom and confidence that might have been expected had dence that might have been expected had there been anything definit and authoritative to communicate. "Before Gen. Grant would think of accepting the position of President," was his measured reply, "there must be a proper concession from Nicaragua. In addi-Suncial establishment to enable him to execute what is necessary. Gen. Grant is a man, you know, who wouldn't, of course, take hold of anything that hadn't sufficient means to make it a success. That is all I can tell you. Now, please don't do like one of the New York papers has done, infer something from what I say, and credit me with the inference." And with this parting chunk of wisdom the Advith this parting chunk of wisdom the Advith this parting chunk of wisdom the Advith this parting chunk of wisdom the Advite the same of th miral joined his wife, who was waiting for him, and hastened away to his friend's house on

IN ORDER THAT THERE MIGHT. if possible, be no room for inferences, and for the purpose of getting something definit from the only man on top of the earth who was preemably able to give it, provided he would, your correspondent availed himself of an opportu-nity during the afternoon to mention the mat-ter to Gen. Grant himself. The General very soon set all rumors at rest by a statement which practically means that whatever has gone out to speak with authority. In other words, he would seem to possess some confidence in his own power to decide the question, and in his ability to make known that decision when the

time comes, without looking to an Admiral or mybody else to speak for him.

"There is no authority," said he to THE TRIBUNE correspondent. "for any statements to the effect that I would or would not accept the office of President of the Canal Company. I know there has been a good deal said and published on the subject, but none of it is authorized, and at present d at present
I CAN SAY NOTHING DEFINIT

"The inference has been drawn, General, that tf Nicaragua granted the proper concession, and the project were established on a sound financial basis,—both of which seem to be strongly in the line of probabilities,-you would, under those conditions, accept the office of President of the Company?"

"Why, everything, of course, depends on whether Nicaragua grants the concession. That would be necessary to the execution of the project in any event. But, as to my accepting the office of President of the Company, you may tell The TRIBUNE and its readers that re is nothing definit I can say on the subject whatever, nor shall I be able to say anything definit for some little time yet."

definit for some little time yet."

It may be regrettable, in view of the uncertain and uneasy state of mind in which some of the politicians just now find themselves, that the General was unable to say he would or he General was ubable to say he would be would be wouldn't, but he didn't, and, until he does, all statements of interested parties would not seem to count for much.

HE HAS NOT ACCEPTED.

To the Western Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—Gen. Grant was saked personally this afternoon whether he had, as was announced in some morning journals, accepted the Presidency of the Nicaraguan Canal Company, tendered him by Admiral Ammen yesterday.

"I hardly know enough about the scheme to say much about it," remarked Gen. Grant:
"But," urged his questioner, "you can say thether or not you have accepted the Presidency of the Company."

"Yes," replied the General, "I can satisfy you un that point. I certainly have not accepted the Presidency of it."

THE CUBA TRIP. SHERIDAN TO GO ALONG. PHILADRIPHIA, Dec. 18.—It is very probable Gen. Phil Sheridan will accompany Gen. Grant on his contemplated visit to Mexico and Cuba.

STARTLING DISCOVERY.

An Indiana Widow Disinters Her Former Husband's Corpse, and Finds that It Has Been Tampered With—The Head Re-moved, and That of a Notorious Drunk-ard Substituted—The Matter to Pro-

vestigated.—The Matter to Be Investigated.

decial Disputch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 18.—Mrs. Eng, the widow of the late Martin Eng, a well-known farmer living about a mile from New Albany, Ind., came to that city to-day, seeking legal investigation of a strange phenomenon which was dis-turbing the minds of herself and friends. When her husband died, a few weeks ago, his body was placed temporarily in the city vanit. A week later a lot was procured by the widow, and, wishing to again look upon the widow, and, wishing to again look upon the face of her dead husband before final interment, she had the lid of the coffin removed. Her story is that she saw at once that, while the coffin and the grave-clothes were the same as those buried with her husband, the head was the head of another than the same as a story of the same as those buried.

the once that, while the coffin and the trare-clothes were the same as those buried with her husband, the head was the head of another man. She was strangely affected by the discovery, but, without saying anything, had the lid replaced and the body buried. Afterwards she spoke on the matter to her daughter, and the latter, strange to say, had made the same starling discovery, and, stranger still, they agreed in recognizing the head as that of a notorious drunkard found dead at Jeffersonville last summer and buried in a pauper's grave near that they. From this time forward, several days, there was no peace of mind left to Mrs. Eng., and finally she detrmined to have the body of her headand disinterred for further and more particular investigation. She hired a well-known sego. Natham Williams, to perform the opening of the grave, and took with her as witnesses and experts, her own daughter, Mr. Whiteman, a neighbor, and other friends. When the body was again brought forth, if was discovered hat the head was partly baid, the only hair remaining upon it being on the back part, and that thin and gray, that the whiskers on the face were also gray, whereas Mrs. Eng's husband had a very heavy suit of coarse and black last, and full and very black and. Today the party went to the Presecutary. Attorney of New Albany, told their strange invr, and asked for legal investigation. The cheals had doubts as to the insanity of the woman, but no questions were able to shake the statements of Mrs. Eng and her daughter, the latter being a lady of intelligence and respectability as well as her mother. Nathan Williams, the grave-digger, was then questioned by Col. Anthony and Prosecutor has a statements of Mrs. Eng and her daughter, he had on the ladies. He said: "I knew Mr. Eng well. His har was thick, coarse, and very black, and so were his whiskers. The head in that coffin is not Mr. Eng well as her mother. Astan Williams, the grave-digger, was then on the back of the head, and it array, and the whiskers are also gray. I tell part

FOREIGN.

News from Afghanistan Still Meagre and Very Unsatisfactory.

Reports of Fighting, but No Idea of Results Given.

Reinforcements for Gen. Roberts Believed to Be Sorely Pressed.

Nihilism Traced to Some of the Noble Families of Russia.

The Journalistic Fete in Paris for the Murcian Sufferers.

Fruitless Attempt upon the Life of the Governor of Moscow.

An Important Meeting of Advocates of Free Trade in London.

The United States Carries Off the Lion's Share of the Compliments.

Prospect of an Interdiction of the Proposed Land Meeting at Killarney.

AFGHANISTAN.

Loxpow, Dec. 18.—The Afghan excitement is now at fever heat, and the scarcity of news from the front seems to intensify, rather than abat it. The new and stringent regulations recently issued by the Government of India for the guidance of newspaper correspondents are being loudly condemned on all sides. It is felt that at so critical a moment as the present any prevails. The papers are busy, this morning with discussions of the situation, with accounts of the relative positions of the camp in which Gen. Roberts is beleaguered, and deavoring to send troops to his assistance. In the first place, it is roundly declared that the thing but harmonious, and there is constant danger that the disagreement, which in former days wrought so much mischlef between Gens. Nott and Policek, may to-day be repeated at Cabul. There was much hesitation about giving Sir Frederick Roberts local rank, for lear o creating jealousies. Lord Lytton was slow to extend the popular leaders power in Afghan-

the latter could not open the line from Gunds muck to Cabul. He had to wait for the column's movements. Gen. MacPherson's brigade being sent to reconnoitre the Luttebund Pass and th Khurd Cabul defile, marched across the Hupt Ketal, and were making their way to Kutk Lung when they came in sight of Gen. Gough's flying column from Gundamuck, and at ofte halted, losing much valuable time. This procedure has been constantly repeated. There is no very friendly feeling among the Generals at Cabul. Gen. Roberts has strictly prohibited the practice of looting, and has flogged hundreds of Sepoys who were caught in the act. Gen. Baker has regarded the offense with lepient eye, and is by far the most popular lead er in the field. Gen. Hill, the British Governor of Cabul, who for a month sat daily in the gallows, was almost condemned for his rigor by Sir Frederick Roberts, who is as mild in peace as he is siapdashing in a scrimas mild in peace as he is slapdashing in a scrimmage. Nor is there much harmony in the ranks. The infantry are still sore with the cavalry for having allowed the enemy to escape after Charasiab, and the troopers are still jealous of the praise which Gen. Roberts, in his official dispatches, lavished on the foot regiments. But there is no doubt that all these differences will be formatter in the face of the form rotten in the face of the foe.

is that the troops marching to Gen. Roberts' relief may be cut off by stress of weather or force of arms. The first snow fell at Cabul more than a month ago. Five months' supplies had been collected in the Sharpur cantonments, for forage arrangements had been made with Daud Shahe, and other Afghaus in whom trust was placed. Villagers showed themselves willing to bring in supplies. More than 500,000 Snider cartridges, which, with friction tubes for guns, and stores of all kinds, were found in the Bala-Hissar, were speedily transferred to the new camp. The camp-followers found an abundance of clother in the heaps of tunics and kilts which had belonged to the Durani Highlanders, and were also discovered in the arsenal. The Superintendent of Field Telegraphs tried in vain to ay down a wire from Cabul to Gundamuck. The attempt was soon abandoned, for as soon as the wire was laid the Hill tribes cut it to pieces. In short, there was nothing for Gen. Roberts to do but to wait with such forces and such supplies as he had until either the weather should be mitigated or the Viceroy should see the necessity of hastening the reinforcements from Peshawur.

BRIEF REPORTS.

To the Western Associated Press.
CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.—Gen. Bright reports that the Hill Tribes attacked Gen. Gough on the 16th inst.

Gen. Bright is sending forward reinforce

ments. Gen. Baker telegraphed from Cabul or the 15th inst. that his troops are in excellen LONDON, Dec. 18 .- Yakoob Khan's buried

treasure, recently recovered at Cabui, was all in Russian gold. Some of the Afghan regulars were dressed in Russian uniforms. MURDERING STRAGGLERS.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—A Bombay correspondent says the details of the fighting at Cabul show that the people of the city and villages viewith each other in murdering and mutilating

stragglers and wounded men of the Britis

army, some being actually murdered within 200 yards of the wall of Shirpur. SORELY PRESSED.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—A Lahore dispatch says: The Civil and Military Gazette asserts that Gen.
Gough's brigade has taken refuge in the fort at
Jugdulluk. Several thousand Gheizais are
threatening it, and are throwing up defenses on
the hills. Gen. Gough has only six days' provisions.

VINNA, Dec. 18.—It is asserted that with the return of Prince Gortschakoff to office, his old system of intrigue has been recommenced, es-

pecially at Constantinople.

HOW THE NIHILLISTS ESCAPE ARREST. Pecially at Constantinople.

How the Nihillsts Escape arrest.

London, Dec. 18.—A letter to the Cologne Gassis from St. Petersburg asserts that the reason the police have so dittle success in discovering the Nihilists is that the evil is hidden where the police do not venture to look. The conspirators are to be found in the drawing-rooms of the rich and noble, hence a police in the employ of a Court within whose very circle these people earry on their games is poweriess against the Nihilists.

A BENEATIONAL STATEMENT.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 18.—Schouvaloff has arrived. It is said that the basis of an arrangement was arrived at at Varzin, with a view to re-establishing the former relations of the three

THE EMPRESS' HEALTH.

It is officially announced that the sojourn of the Empress of Russia abroad is not as benefi-cial to her health as was expected. A chronic affection of the right lung is unimproved, and is aggravated by an attack of pieurisy.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—A St. Petersburg dispatch announces that Dr. Balkine, special Court physician, has gone to Cannea. But small hope of the Czarina's recovery is entertained in Russian circles.

Lowdon, Dec. 18.—A Vienna correspondent innounces that the appointments of Norikoff as Russian Ambassador to Constantinopie and Doubul to Vienna have been officially com-TENDERED HIS RESIGNATION.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—A Berlin correspondent mounces that Gen. Drentelin has tendered his esignation as Chief of the Imperial Police. NIMILIST DOCUMENTS.

The Russian police have discovered another secret brinting establishment in St. Petersburg, from which seditious prints were being circulated by the Nihilists.

A PRUITLESS ATTEMPT has been made at Moscow on the life of Prince Dolgorouki, Governor of Moscow, by the ex-plosion of a petard.

A St. Petersburg dispatch reports that the Czar has appointed an Imperial Commission to inquire into the matter of administrative reforms.

FRANCE. A MAGNIFICENT PETE.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The fete given last evening by the press for the relief of the sufferers by the Murcian inundations was one of the most brilliant events that Paris has witnessed since the close of the Exhibition. Journalists, regardless of politics combined to make it a most unique and brilliant spectacle, and the Government, the foreign Ambassadors, the stage, the opera, and the public lent their aid to the sacred work of charity. The management was entirely under the control of journalists. The four newspapers that were intrusted with the working control were the Figure, Gaulois, Voltaire, and Evenement. One hundred and fifty thousand francs were contributed for the purposes of the

an incalculable development of good feeling be-tween France and Spain, showing Frenchmen to excel in nothing more than in works of bienfaisance. Telegrams were received from Senor Canovas Del Castillo, acknowledging, in the name of the Spanish Senators and Deputies, who composed the Central Committee at Madrid, the good offices of the French press. The Marquis of Molins, Ambas-sador of Spain, took an active part in the preparations. His representative now in Paris strenuously urged that half the proceeds should

be devoted to the poor of that city.

The fete was held in the Hippodrome, a vast building on the banks of the Seine. The night was very cold. The atreets were ridged with mounds of snow. It was a night of Aretic, ing was crowded with the clite of French society. Thousands were present. The Spanish visitors were headed by ex-Queen Isabella in person. Indeed, the festival had been delayed and his Cabinet were noticeable in two stage boxes. Opposit was M. Gambetta. All that is atatesmanship, in journalism and oratory, was represented in the assembly. The ampitheatre was a serried mass of the beauty, wealth, gen-

ius, and valor of France.

The scene in the interior was dazzling. The electric light gleamed overhead; flags waved on all sides. The American banner was prominent among the latter. In the centre M. Arouf, the makers, and decorators had set up in past board a veritable city of Southern Spain.

MURCIA, WITH ALL ITS MINARETS.

Its monuments, its paraces, was there repre sented. Chimes rang out in the towers overhead; fair forms in mantillas promenaded the the palaces; and in the sixty stalls of the fair some of the most charming actresses in Paris vended and rewarded purchasers and balleroes with a smile. There were multitudinous tapers; there were fountains; there were grottoes; there were bazaars. Mme Niolan Carvalhe sold music; Theo cried violets Niolan Carvalhe sold music; Theo cried violets; Judie told fortunes; Sarah Bernhardt wrote autographs; Croizette sold Le Carnaval, the journal of the fete. The cover of the latter was designed by Gustave Dore, and Grevin was the caricaturist. On the first paper were signatures of famous people, including those of King Alfonso and Queen Christine. The articles were written by Dumes, Angier Sanden, and Feuillet. M. de Rothechild contributed a financial article. The illustrations were by Meisonnier, Detaille, De Neu-ville, Vibert, Caralus, Duran, and J. P. Laurens. Advertisements are said to have netted 30,000 francs. The price of the journal was a franc. There was also an ediction de luxe on veilum. Nothing more sumptuons and entertaining has been seen in journal

THE MUSICAL PART of the entertainment began at 9 o'clock. There were 800 performers. There were singers from the Opera and the Conservatoire The Garde Republication was present in full force. The music included the prayer from Rossini's "Mass in Egitto," the march from Wagner's "Tamhauser," the finale from "Esther," the "William Tell" overture, the march from "Oberon," and the "Marche Hongroise." There was a concert of twenty planes in unison, and then of thirty harps. Two hundred musicians, led by Ollivier Metra, played dance music. A ballet divertisement was performed by a grand procession of bull-fighters, headed by the celebrated Espada L'Agartijo. The cavalcade presented every actor in the Spanish Corrida de Toros, with the banderillos, picadors, and matadores in their quaint braided costumes. They were much cheered as they passed, each armed with the implement of his trade, in a slow, solemn, and stately defile, and they were followed by Spanish gitanos, both male and female, with music of guitars and castanets.

of the fete was witnessed at midnight. This was the Kermesse. The actresses opened their booths, the actors mounted the boards and improvised burlesque concerts and comedies. Bernhardt and Croizette led the round of frolic among the ladies, capitally sup-ported by Broisat, Reichtenburg, Samary, and others of younger members of Theatre Francais.

Mile. Heilbroun attracted a crowd of admirers.

At 1 o'clock were enacted scenes of Murcian life, in costume and character. These were followed by a grand tombola, where dismond rings, paintings by Meissonnier, insurance policies, living suimals, and tickets in matrimonial agencies, were speedily put up in lots and as readily knocked down, put up in lots and as readily knocked down, all the visitors and all the entertainers took shares in this wheel of future. The fete, beginning at 9, continued till nearly morning. When the correspondent left the building the fete had developed into a magnificent ball, and, as the dancers threaded their way through the conservatories, filled with tropical veretation, among waterfalls, gardens, and rocks, the scene was a vision of fairyland. The police arrangements were perfect. Journalism may well

rangements were pertect. Journalism may well be proud. It has been able to contribute the most brilliant episode in splender and gayety that the Parisian season is likely to see. that the Parisian season is likely to see.

A NEW MINISTRY PROBABLE.

To the Western Associated Press.

Parrs, Dec. 18.—The early aunouncement of a new French Ministry is predicted, with De Freycinet, Minister of Public Works and Premier, and Waddington, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

There will be two or three vacancies in the Cabinet, besides the Ministry of Justice, caused by the resignation of Le Royer.

THE FATE to-night, organised by Paris journalists for the

relief of the anfferers by the floods in Spain, promises to be a great pectuality success. The Spanish representative here insists that one-half the proceeds be given to the poor of Paris.

The weather is still exceedingly cold.

PARS, Dec. 18.—The Chamber of Deputies has again adopted amendments to the Budget reducing the spiscopal salaries, despite the fact that the Schate had already rejected such amendment.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—A dispatch from Madrid LOSDON, Dec. 18.—A dispatch from Madrid says: There is little change to record in the Government situation here. The decided unpleasantness which occurred in the Cortes a few days ago, between the Premier and minority, has been temporarily bridged over, but there is no real good feeling on either side. The bill for the emancipation of the slaves in Cuba has proved most prolific of discord, and the end is not yet reached by any means. The Cortes is divided into three or four distinct groups upon this question, and it seems almost impossible to harmonize the conflicting opinions. Added to all this, there come ominous rumors from Cuba of a demand for autonomy, provided that the wishes of the people are not comolied with. Between all these factions the path to be pursued by the Ministry to a satisfactory solution of the problem seems most devious and difficult.

MADRID, Dec. 18.—The Ministerial journals declare that no explanation will be given to the minority, and that both Houses will adjourn until the 10th of January.

A PARTIAL APOLOGY.

until the 10th of January.

A PARTIAL AFOLOGY.

MADRID, Dec. 18.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the Minister of the Interior, in reply to an interpellation of the majority, said the Government had not intended to offend the Ministry, and that the latter ought again to attend the sittings of the Chamber in order to discuss the acts of the Government.

THE EMANCIPATION BILL. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—The Spanish Mioister in this city received to-night the following telegram from Madrid: "The first five sections of the law for the shollition of always were passed in the Spanish Senate to-day. The first section says. 'Slavery is hereby abolished on the Island of Cubs in accordance with the enactments of this law.' Next Tuesday the whole law will pass by a large majority."

GREAT BRITAIN.

MORE WAGES WANTED.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire weavers are moving for an advance of wages, owing to the revival in the cot-

ton trade.

A great demonstration in favor of free trade was made at Rochdale to-night, John Bright and Thomas Bayley Potter being present. Resolutions were passed thanking Potter for his efforts and those of the free traders in the United States to promote free trade with America. Potter made a speech in which he said he reciprocated the kindly sentiments expressed by Americans toward Englishmen at many gatherings which he attended in America. He paid a high compliment to the sobriety and fraternal behavior of the Americans, and concluded by presenting to Mr. Bright a number of congratulatory letters from the chief American dities, in which the hope was expressed that Mr. Bright; no reply, said he could not adequately express his thanks for these letters. He had received hundreds of invitations to visit the United States, including one from President Hayes to stay at the White-House as long as he liked, but he was obliged to decline all of them. He hoped his friends in the United States would believe that he fully appreciated their kindness, but he feared there was little chance of his accepting their generous invitations.

Mr. Bright then proceeded to descant on the

tions.

Mr. Bright then proceeded to descant on the vastness of the United States as compared with European countries, and concluded by saying that he believed there was no country with whom all other countries were more friendly than with the United States.

IRELAND.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Duchess of Mariborough, wife of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, writes that she intends to start a relief fund for the sufferers in Ireland, and appeals for contributions. She says that while the present discomparable to that of 1847, still undoubtedly in parts of Kerry, Galway, Sligo, Mayo, Roscommon, Donegal, and Cork there will be extreme misery and suffering among the poor.

TO BE PREVENTED.

LONDON, Dec., 18.—A Dublin correspondent says it is rumored that the authorities intend to interdict the land meeting announced to be held at Killarney on St. Stephen's day.

spoke on the land question at Glasgow last night to several thousand Irishmen. A resolution based calling for the impeachment of Beaconsfield and Salisbury.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE LATEST CHILIAN VICTORY.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The details of the las Chilian victory state that an ailed force of Peruvians and Bolivians, 11,000 strong, marching northward from Noria to effect a junction with reinforcements of 5,000 men under com-mand of the President of Bolivia, attacked, on mand of the President of Bolivia, attacked, on the 21st of November, the Chilian advanced corps of 6,000 men, who occupied an intrenched position at Dolores, ner Agus Sants. The Chilian heavy cannon decimated the ranks of the allies, whose cavairy charged three times upon the guns, and attempted to carry them off, but were unsuccessful. In the evening the rear of the Chilian force came up, and decided the day. The allied forces were driven back, and their eamp was taken, in which thirteen cannon were found. Many wounded officers, i neluding the Bolivian Gen. Villegas, were taken pris-oners, and another of the allied Generals was killed. The Chilian loss was heavy.

AUSTRIA.

THE EMPEROR TO THE DELEGATIONS.
VIENNA, Dec. 18.—The Emperor Francis Joseph, replying to an address from the delegations to-day, said: "My relations with all tions to-day, said: "My relations with all the foreign Powers are most friendly. My close understanding with the German Empire offers a strengthened guarantee that universal tranquility, which insures peaceful labor its full development, will be established. It may be anticipated that the continuous execution of the treaty of Berlin will restore perfect peace to the Balkan Peninsuls.

"The Ministry excluded from its program all demands on the country not absolutely required by the interests of the monarchy." This appears to be a declaration in favor of the Army bill.

THE ARMY BILL. The Upper House of the Reichsrath to-day again voted the Army bill in the form in which it was originally introduced by the Government Both Houses thereupon, selected representatives for a committee of conference.

MEXICO.

RICH MINES—REVOLUTIONS.

CITT OF MEXICO, Dec. 15.—The Sierre Majada district has developed some rich mines, but they are no better than many in Chibushua and Zacatecas.

The tone of the respectable press is decidedly

vorable to closer intercourse with the Unite

States.

Gen. Marquez Leon has pronounced in Lower-California, and besieged Lapaz, but was defeated by Gen. Carbo. A number of persons are imprisoned in Mazatlan, accused of conspiring against the State.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK CONCURS. Berlin, Dec. 18.—It is asserted that Bismarck concurs in Premier Waddington's proposal of collective mediation in the Greek question.

WILL SELL.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—The Rhemish Railway Company has resolved to sell its line to the Government on the terms offered. VARIOUS.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1882.

ROME, Dec. 18.—An international exhibition will be held here in 1882.

COLLIERS' STRIKE.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 18.—The colliers, numbering 2,700, at Cinq Puits mines, Quaregnon, have

btruck.

OUT OF AMMUNITION.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—The traveler Gerhard Bohnins writes to the North German Gazette that the

CONSTANTISOPLE, Dec. 18.—Telegrams from Rutachuk and Philippopolis announce a frightful mortality among the Mussulman refugees, that say that if something is not done to prevent it there may be a terrible epidsmic.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society telegraphs that the Vera, Prof. Nordenskjold's vessel, arrived at Point de Gaile on the 16th inst. All well.

TALMAGE.

The Brooklyn Divine Wins Another Victory

The Brooklyn Divine Wins Another Victory
Over His Persecutors.
Special Bissetch to The Tribuna.

Naw York, Dec. 18.—Talmage has won another victory. The Synod reached a vote this afternoon, and the result was twenty-eight for Talmage, thirteen against him, and two who voted to sustain the appeal in part. When the vote was announced, Mr. Talmage came forward and said he wanted to make peace with his brethren who had opposed him. He had no fight in him. He could not forget that he was a sinner sayed by grace, and he wanted to be forgiven by all as he

wanted to make peace with his brethren who had opposed him. He had no fight in him. He could not forzet that he was a sinner caved by grace, and he wanted to be forgiven by all as he forgave all, shake hands all round, not in mockery of friendship, but in sincerity, and bury the past. The otherside thought he had wronged them, and he thought they had wronged him. He wanted it all forgotten, and would do anything that would not demean him to settle the matter forever. He was willing to withdraw all he had said and to apologize. He had been sore pressed, and his whole energies had risen in arms, but he was sorry for aught he had said that was revengeful.

At this point a brother clergyman jumped to his feet and asked excitedly if Mr. Talmage was willing to withdraw what he said in his pulpit Sunday last about the moral rottemess of the persecutors. Mr. Talmage made so direct reply, but soothingly suggested that the whole matter be referred to a committee who should decide what would be the proper course to pursue. He would not deny his pride in the result of the vote; there was something dearer to a man than life, that was his reputation, and he thanked them for their verdict of acquittal.

The Rev. Arthur Crosby, the principal prosecutor, and he thanked them for their verdict of acquittal.

The Rev. Arthur Crosby, the principal prosecutor, and he had said during the trial, and to apologize for it, but of course he could not say he did not honestly believe Mr. Talmage was convicted by the evidence in the case. That was and must remain his belief, and he had proceeded sincerely in that view. He could not say he did not honestly believe Mr. Talmage was convicted by the evidence in the case. That was and muscod, but Messra. Crosby and Whittaker left for Brooklyn immediately after the recess was carried, choking Mr. Crosby off. An evening session for reconcilistory purposes was announced, but Messra. Crosby and Whittaker left for Brooklyn immediately after the recess began, and by this action prevented the making up

Sr. Paul, Dec. 18.—A large meeting in the Opera-House to-night passed resolutions expressing sympathy with the suffering people of Ireland, and took measures to start a subscrip-tion for the relief of those in want. Ex-Gov. C. K. Davis and Dillon O'Brien were among the

Edison's Electric Light.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF EMMA ABBOTT

GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY. This (Friday) Evening, an important musical even Pirst performance here of Gounod's Grand Opera. ROMEO AND JULIET.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

R.M. HOOLEY... Sole Proprietor and Manager

To-night and to-morrow Matinee and night, H. J.

Byron's great comedy.

OUR BOYS,

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS! LAST MATINER!

Positively Farewell Appearances of MISS

NEILSON This (Friday) Evening, as JULIET in ROMEO AND JULIET.

Saturday Matinee—Miss Neilson as VIOLA in TWELFTH NIGHT.

To-morrow Evening Miss Neilson bids farewell to the Chicase public in her latest great successful role, IMOGEN in CYMBELINE.

Next Week—THE FLORENCES, in THE MIGHTY DOLLAR.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE.

Fromuned Success of the Elegant New Drama.

OUEEN'S EVIDENCE, By the C. L. GRAVES COMBINATION.

Matineos Wednesday and Saturday.

Next Week-Hobt. McWade in Rip Van Winkle.

PROPESSIONAL. ARE

YOU troubled with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, or in fact any of the diseases to which human flesh is heir? If so, and YOU EVER

Wish medical advice, remember that G. W. WOLGA-MOTT. M.D., President of the Garden City Rheamatic Institute, Office 103 State-st., Chicago, may be consulted at any time, either personally or by mail, free of charge.

SICK People should send for one of the Institute pamphlets and learn the Doctor's mode of treatment. Bear in mind the only expense is for medicines, and not for professional services.

Baltimore, Light, and German-sta., Baltimore, Md.
Rates reduced to 53 and \$2.50 per day, according to location of rooms. Extra charges for parisms, solar and double rooms, excerting to size.

The second of the se

ROLIDAY GOODS... WHAT TO BUY! AND WHERE TO BUY THEM.

A GOOD TIME COMING.

Suggestions to Readers Regarding the

Holidays, and How They Can Be Made Joyous

What to Do, What to Buy, and Where to Go.

The following facts regarding some Chicaro Institutions will prove both interesting and valuable to readers at the present time:

ONE OF THE MOVEL MERCARTLE INSTITUTIONS. In this city, and an enterprise peculiar to itself, is the sporting goods house of A. G. Spalding & Bros., of 118 Handoloth street. This house started in business about four years ago, and by making a specialty of legitimate sporting goods, such as skates, base-ball, archery, fishing tackie, etc., they have pisced themselves at the head of this new line of trade in this country. Their great sociality at this season of year is skates, and by making it a specialty they are enabled to carry a larger and finer assortment than other houses that simply carry a few in consection with their regular business. They also have a full line of pocket cutlery, games, and novelties that will interest the holiday purchaser. They are thoroughly reliable and worthy of patronage.

THE CHICAGO DEPARTMENT STORE,

and worthy of patronags.

THE CHICAGO DEPARTMENT STORM,
at the northeast corner of State and Monroe
streets, is what its name implies, and holiday buyers will find choice assortments of the following
articles: Vases, toilet-sets, lava ware, China, Majoilca. Wedgwood curio wares, velvet frames,
ebony and oak, autograph albums, whotograph albums, work-boxes and witing-desks, leather
goods, musical instruments, games, baskers,
housekeeping goods, toys, papeteries, fans, garmets, Whithy jets, pearl and card cases, staffed
birds, bird-cages, silveware, jeweiry, toilet articles, umbrellas, waiking-canes, wainut goods, and
a large miscellaneous stock. Messrs. Pratt &
Meyers are in personal attendance upon the wishes
of their customers, and give general satisfaction both as to goods and prices. 163 State street.
THE STANDARD PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
are fancy goods and toys. If humanity were not so
varied in its tastes there would be less demand for
the millions of attractive articles which Messrs.
Schweitzer & Beer have upon their counters. At
it is, they are fairly overwhelmed with every varieity of choice and valuable goods, consisting of Bohemian glass goods, Japanese lacquered ware,
Swiss carvings, photograph and autograph albums,
leather work-boxes and desks, fancy baskets, pocketooks, games, dolls, and toys of every description. Not only are the articles above named the
best of their kind which both the Old and Nev
Worlds have produced, they are also well arranged
and reasonable in price. The variety of their good
is so great that every member of the family, fron
the smallest infant to the aged grandparent, can b
smited.

A VALUABLE EDUCATIONAL PRESENT.

A VALUABLE EDUCATIONAL PRESENT.

But few presents are of standard, continuous value. The most practical and valuable present that could be made to a young man or a young woman would be something that would increase his or her ability to fight the battle of life successfully, and, if necessary, earn a livelihood independent of the help of others. Such a present would be a passport to H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College. A certificate entitling the possessor to the broad range of a modern business education would be invaluable to a young person aspiring to an independent position. "How to set about doing something," is the problem that is up for solution; and the classical graduate is often at as much of a loss in the unraveling of this conundrum as the illiterate. A thorough training of the hand and mind to take hold and do, intelligently and expeditiously, is of vital importance. The School of Commerce opens the door to the activities of business life, and prepares its graduates to enter and take part.

WE SHOULD LIKE TO KNOW IF ANY ONE has ever enjoyed the holidays when in a poor stale of health. Especially in this climate, where the cut-A VALUABLE EDUCATIONAL PRESENT.

we should like to know if any one has ever enjoyed the hotidays when in a poor state of health. Especially in this climate, where the cutting winds and sudden changes so thoroughly test the human frame. How would "Habby New Years" or "Berry Grismas" sound forced through the nose because the head was clogged by catarrit All of which is a reminder that Dr. C. R. Sykes, of 169 East Madison street, who has been so remarkably successful in the treatment of these froubles, and in therefore making life happier for all seasons of the year, has placed his "Sure Cure" for catarrh in the hands of the druggists so that all cast procure it without inconvenience. There is nothing which can afford more comfort than the relief experienced from Dr. Sykes' remedy, and me gift which one friend can bestow upon another more appropriate or acceptable than his "Sur Cure" and "Insufface," Those who are suffering appreciate kindness of this description far more than those who are well.

Edison's Electric Light.

Nas Tot Broud. Det 17.

The announcement that on Christmas Eve Mr. Edison would throw open his laboratory to the public and light Menlo Park with his new electric light seems to have been prematurely made. A Head reporter yesterday called on the inventor and asked him concerning the proposed exhibition.

"I never announced that I would show the light on Christmas Eve," was his reply.

"But it has been extensively reported that you would," surgested the reporter.

"I cannot belp that," said Mr. Edison. "It was without my authority. I made no promise for Christmas. I had intended to give the exhibition on New Iter's, and will be all ready to give it on that date if the company that controls the light on the date if the company that controls the light will permit. Since it has gone out of my hands, you must know," he added, "their wishes in the matter are binding on me. However, I don't think there will be any doubt that the public exhibition will be made on New Tear's, and will be all ready to give the will be riven, so that all who desire may come and see it."

"Then your electric light is all complete" asked the reporter.

"So far as the work on it is concerned, yes," "Then your electric light is all complete?"

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"A far as the work on it is concerned, yes," "Then your electric light is all complete?"

"A far you have a far you the provided th

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BORN LODGE, No. 310. A. F. & A. M.—Th communication will be held in Maconic Hall ic-at., this (Friday) evening. at 7:30 o'clock that every resident member will be present WM. K. FORSYTHE, W.M.

OVENANT LODGE, No. 528, A. F. and A. M. 7:30 o'clock, at Corinthian Hail, 187 East Kinzie-st rejection of officers and payment of dues. All the mbers are requested to be present. Visitors als religity invited. By order. WM. HANDLIN. W.M. M. KERİL Becretary.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1879.

An international exhibition is to be held in the City of Rome in 1882.

Mrs. CATHERINE ZELL, a married woman of Carlisie, Pa., was yesterday sentenced to be hanged for the poisoning of Mrs. Many Kranz last May. The condemned woman avows her innocence, and the case will probably go to the Supreme Court on appeal. The funeral of the late Judge BUCKNER S

holic Church, and the attendance of a nmber of the early settlers of Chicago mbers of the Bench and Bar testified

Mystery still surrounds the identity of the body recently cremated at Washington, Pa. The remains came from Westchester County, New York, under circumstances denoting ar intention to preserve strict secrecy as to the name of the crematee. All that is surely known is that the body is not, as had been ed, that of TRACE, the murderer hange

DENNIS KRABNEY is coming East to attend Socialist-Labor-Fiatist confab in Wash ngton on the 8th of next month. He is in favor of uniting the Communists, the Work ingmen, the Hoodlums, the Sand-Lotters the Greenbackers, and the Democrats all in one organization in order to beat the Repub kind of a President will be acceptable to KEARNEY, only so the man elected be not Kearneyism and Democrac might easily affiliate; Kearneyism and Republicanism never.

A Wisconsin Justice of the Peace and two have gotten themselves into serious trouble by an act of gross inhuman ty which resulted in the victim's death small-bore tyrant who presided over the Court sentenced a sick old man to the County Jail and had him taken in a farm-wagor fifteen miles across the country in bitter winter weather, and his death ensued in con sequence of the exposure. Now the J. P and his two minions will be called upon to defend themselves against an indictment for manslaughter, and there is a fair prospecthat the hardened brutes will also take ride scross country to the County Jail.

A statement made yesterday by Gen Gaant in Philadelphia to a Tarbuna reporter on the subject of the Nicaragua Canal project and the connection of his name there with as a possible President thereof, will be received with interest more by reason o what is lacking from than what is contain in the statement. Gen. GRANT is at prese neither prepared nor disposed, it would a pear, to say anything definit about the Nic ragua Canal matter, and he takes pains to inform the world through the columns of The Taisuns that all that has been written or published heretofore on the subject has been without authority from him. It is, moreover, quite clear that Gen. Grant has kept his own counsel, and his views and in-tentions are unknown to any person save imself, and will, as he said, remain so "for some little time yet."

Yesterday's developments in the difficulty at the packing-houses indicate a more serious outcome than at first seemed probable. The workmen belonging to the Union, albeit ant laborer could not readily acquire ve made a demand upon the prop that they refuse to employ any men not be-longing to the Union, accompanying the de-mand with the notification that they will reuse to work in any house emp Union labor. So far the result has be ing packing operations to a standstill, as the present relation of the price of hogs foot to that of pork in barrels there is to that of pork in bar ed to be no profit in packing, and the prietre are quite willing to st to combine against the attempted dictation of the Union, and that the packing industry the other recedes from its present position.

population largely held the floor in both Houses of Congress yesterday. In the Sen-ate a vigorous debate grew, out of the consideration of an amendment offered by Senator Window to the resolution offered by Mr. Voorners relative to the negro immigra-Vocation now being experienced by In-diana. Mr. Warpon's amendment con-templated such an investigation of exodus question as determine what measure of fact and truth there is in the claim that the negroes are leaving the South because they are badly treated and deprived of the full enjoyment of their civil and political rights, and providing for an inquiry whether the condition of the negroes may not be im-proved by colonizing them in some part of the Indian Territory. The Democrats of the Senate did not take kindly to this proposition, and the smendment was de-feated by almost a strict party vote. The debate in the House was on the Colorado measure looking to the removal of the Ute Indians from that State, and the advocate of the project met with a more pronounce opposition than the mild and gentle nature of the scheme was expected to provoke, inasmuch as the resolution provides for the removal of the Utes only on the condition of obtaining the assent of a majority of the male adults who were not concerned in the White River or THORNBURGH massacres. No action was reached, but it was evident that Colorado's claims upon the consideration of Congress are not going to be allowed without a struggle on the part of the sentimental and Indian-humanitarian element.

The case in a nutshell is this: The election in Maine last fall resulted as follows for

plurality of more than 20,000 over the Greenback candidate and 47,000 over the Democratic candidate, fell a few votes short of a majority over both. The election of a Governor consequently devolves upon the Legislature. For the Legislature the Re-publicans elected 90 members of the House by clear majorities, and the Fusionists 61, leaving a Republican majority of 29 in the House. The Republicans elected 19 Senators, and the Fusionists 12; majority, 7. On joint ballot the Republicans have 36 majority. But, as the returns have been manipulated by the dishonest scoundrels in charge of them, they are made to yield these results: In the Sen ate the Fusionists are given 20 members, the Republicans 11. In the House the Fusionists have 78, the Republicans 61. Five cities with twelve Republican Repre-sentatives—Portland, Bath, Lewiston, Rockland, and Saco-are without representation. The House will thus be twelve members short at its organization, these seats having been suppressed to swell the bogus majority. As we said, the election of the Governor, when no candidate has a clear majority of all the votes cast at the polls, devolves upon the Sepste. The House nominates two of the candidates and the Senate must select the respect in which the deceased was held the Governor from those two. The Govfirst counted out the Republican majority is the House, and then counted out the Repul lican majority in the Senate, and now pro

> SMITH Governor. Such is the outrage. THE REAGAN BAILROAD BILL.

A bill "to regulate inter-State comm and to prohibit unjust discrimination by common carriers," introduced by Mr. REA GAN, of Texas, is now in the hands of the House Committee on Commerce. It is the same bill which passed the House of the Forty-fifth Congress, but was not pushed in the Senate, and it will probably furnish the basis for any Congressional action that may be taken this winter. It should be materially amended in committee, however, before being put on its passage. The inten tions of Mr. REAGAN are undoubtedly good and his bill incorporates most of the general principles which the National Legislature should apply to the regulation of inter-State railways, but the proposed measure is defective in the machinery it provides for carrying it into execution.

The main features of the bill may be briefly summarized. It applies to all railroads run-ning "from one State or Territory to or through one or more other States or Terriany foreign country." (1) It is made unlawto charge to or receive from any person or persons any greater or less rate for freight than is charged to or received from any other person or persons for a like service.
(2) The same facilities, without discrimination, must be furnished to all patrons alike. (3) No stoppage or interruption shall be con-strued as breaking the continuous journey for any consignment. (4) Rebates, draw-backs, and all other forms of discrimination are prohibited. (5) Combinations and agree ments with the purpose of preventing a con-tinuous carriage are made unlawful. (6) Pools between different railroads for dividing aggregate or net proceeds or any portion thereof are prohibited. (7) It is made un lawful to charge any greater compensation per car-load for a shorter than for a longer distance in a continuous carriage. (8) Rail roads and other common carriers are required to post schedules, setting forth the classes of property to be carried, the different termini, and the rates of freight and the charges for receiving, handling, and delivering the same. (9) Any change is schedule must be made by posting a new schedule at least five days before the same shall go into effect. (10) The provisions of the act apply only to the car-loads, but include the transportation by one or more railroads in the case of every consignment. (11) The penalties provided for a violation of the law in any particular include the payment to the injured persons of a sum equal to three times the amount of the damages sustained, and a fine of not less than \$1,000, to be enforced in any District or Circuit Court of the United States where the offenders or their agent can be found, one-half the penalty, in case of fine, to go to the informer. (12) Offenses against the law are made misdemeanors, and every officer, Director, Receiver, or agent of the

corporation who shall aid or abet the viola-tion is subjected to prosecution. ! The most notable defect in the REAGAN bill is the failure to provide for active Go National Commission, or Board of Com-plaint, with branches in the principal rail-

law that are brought to its attention, and empowered either to compel proper restitution on the part of the offe tion or to order the United States District Attorneys to institute prosecutions and of force the damages and penaltice provided it the law. Another conspicuous defect is the provision relative to the change in the damage. roads may change their rates every five day should prohibit any increase in rates (allowing a decrease at any time) oftener tha once every three months certainly, and per haps once in six months, and then require a least thirty days' public notice of any crease; and the dates within which an crease of rates is permitted should specifically fixed so that the cifically fixed so road corporations may no longer take advantage of the closing of navigation and the absence of water competition to fleece the public. The most seri abuses consist in the pools for a division of carnings on an agreed basis of extortion, the discrimination as to persons and places, and the frequent increases of rates arbitrarily announced at any time; and these abuses can only be controlled by the strictest regulation and the simplest, swiftest, and cheapest mahinery for their enforcement.

The Illinois Bailroad law will afford most intelligent guide for National legislation on this subject. Its operation has been the nost satisfactory of any State effort at regulating the quasi-public corporations, and its principles have been pronounced constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. The Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, empowered to make examination into the affairs of all the railroads within the State, has the material at hand for a ready investigation into any complaint that is brought before it. It is in a position to compel restitution frequently without resorting to the courts, and, when such resort is necessary, it comes with a prima facile case and the arm of the Government to secure quick justice. The exist-ence of this Board does not waive nor affect the right of any injured person to prosecute for private damages in any manner allowed by law, but it provides a permanent and effective means of redress when an appeal is made to it. National legislation, to be effective, must be backed by similar machinery. Under the general terms of the REAGAN bill, private persons will still be at as much disadvantage in securing damages or inflicting punishment for extortion, discrimination, and pooling as they are now, because a prosecution will be attended by so much expense and delay as to defeat its object. The Committee on Commerce should not report the REAGAN bill until such amend ments shall have been made to it as will supply the obvious requirements for its easy

THE WAR FOR GOLD RENEWED.

The so-called Hard-Money League in Milwaukee, under the pretense of securing a ound ourrency, has proposed two schemes: the one to demonetize greenbacks and the other to demonetize silver, and thus make gold the absolute and exclusive debt-paying money of the country. The second of these propositions is thus set forth in a petition to Cor

" To the Senate and House of Representa the United States in Congress Assembled: Ti to party affiliations, respectfully and most earn pray your honorable bodies to enset as speedi age of silver dollars intil an international Congressibilitarrive at an agreement as to the relative value of gold and silver; and, in case there be no immediate prospect of the meeting of such International Congress, we pray that your honorable bodies may Congress, we pray that your nonotable bodies in so regulate our National coinage that hereafter dollar in silver shall contain an amount of coin nearly as may be equal in value to that contains in a dollar of gold."

Of course the real purpose sought is disruised under the pretense of demanding an nerease in the weight of the silver dollar, but the scheme is nevertheless self-eviden In 1873 silver was demonstized preparatory to the destruction of bi-metalism; that out rage having been repaired, the goldites reing the weight of the dollar.

The American standard dollar, as define by statute from 1792 to 1878, was 8714 grains of pure silver. That was the "dollar of the United States until it was surrept tiously abolished in 1873. The "dollar was a measure of weight, and never of value It is of the same weight now that it ever was; no more dishonest now than when it mmanded a premium in gold coin.

The absurdity of this proposition to change the weight of silver in the dollar is glaring Suppose that Congress at the present seas should change the bullion value of the dol-lar, and increase it until it was equal to the ullion value of the gold in the gold dollar; this would add 10 cents to the value of the bullion in the present silver dollar, and the new dollar would stand in the proportion of \$1.10 to \$1 of the present dollar. This would involve the purchase and recoinage of all the present silver, now amounting to about \$50,000,000, and cause loss of \$5,000,000 to the Treasury, to made good by a corresponding tax of \$5,000,000 to increase the weight of the dollar. To perform this new coinage would require the establishment of several new mints and assay offices, -perhaps one mint at Milwauke and an assay office at Madison, I would require two or three millions of lars for new sites, new buildings, and new machinery. Having at this cost of five to seven millions of dollars recoined all the silver to the enlarged weight, about that time the price of silver bullion might advance 4 5 per cent, and then it would be found tha the silver dollar was too heavy, and cor tained too much silver. Instantly ever ounce of coin silver in the United States ounce of coin silver in the United States, being undervalued, would be collected and exported, or withdrawn from circulation. Its bullion value being greater than its coin value, it would instantly disappear. Then the Milwaukee Hard-Money League, to be consistent, would demand of Congress that the weight of the silver dollar, being too great, should be reduced so as to be of the same bullion value as gold, and that the mi-ver be all recoined at such a reduced weight as would enable it to circulate. While this second recoinage was going on, gold might for some reason become scarce and dear, and forthwith silver builion would depre-ciate and the work of coining would have to stop and a larger dollar be provided. Thus he insane idea that gold and silver bullion must have a permanent and uniform value, if attempted to be put into practical operation, will necessitate a recoinage of the silver or of the gold coins of the United States every time a new mine of either metal is discovere or one gives out. One year the silver will be too light, and the next year it will be too heavy The value of the two metals as compared with one another has varied through all ages and will continue to vary so long as new dis

coins to their present weight, leaving the silver bullion in the dollar, for more than

forty years, worth 104 in gold.

No more stupid or assiste scheme than changing the weight of the silver coin every time that gold got scarcer and dearer or abundant and cheaper was ever suggested. Its childishness is, however, but an evidence that the promoters of the scheme do not really want a larger or smaller silver dollar, or a system of perpetual recoinages. That is not the end they seek, but they do aim to accomplish the total demonstization of all-ver. After the experience of 1878, and the test of popular opinion on this subject, they have not the courage nor the honesty to avow their real purpose and their outthroat policy. The Tanburg, however, states the real meaning of this petition for a larger dollar: it is a revival of the old Shylock scheme to demonstize every form of money save scarce and dear gold.

Where is the need for tampering with the

silver coinage? Not one of these con-spirators has lost anything by the silver dollar. It is not depreciated; it will buy as much labor or merchandise as a gold or a greenback dellar, and will pay as much debt. It is worth for every possible purpose as much as the gold. It is worth as much in Europe as it is in this country. It is as valuable to them for remittance to the United States in payment of balances or debts as is the gold coin. It will buy as much food, cotton, tobacco, cheese, meat, or petroleum in the United States as will gold coin or greenbacks. Wherever the American silver dollar may find its way. its value as money is equal to that of the gold dollar. Why, then, do these men in Milwaukee publish their falsity or ignorance by representing that this dollar is of such reduced value as to be dishonest, and that to make it honest it must be enlarged? Fortunately the country is pretty well educated on this silver question, and this latest form of misrepresentation by the goldites will fail to deceive any intelli-

DOES IT MEAN WAR WITH FRANCES We printed yesterday an article translated from a Paris, France, newspaper, the National, on the subject of the United States Customs Revenue laws and the methods of their enforcement. After complaining of our high tariff rates and referring to the agitation for their reduction, the Paris paper says: "What is truly intolerable, what creates ardent and legitimate protests, is the vexatious manner in which the Custom-House in the United States collects the duties established by law in that country. What puzzles and enrages the Paris newspaper is the fact that the Consul's certificate attached to the invoice of a French manufacturer is not regarded as above suspicion by the United States Custom-House officers

It says:

"The American law requires the importer to furnish anthentic involces certified by an American Consul; but the American Consul; but the American Consule show the control of the values mentioned in the involces, sof-withstanding their authenticity. Experts (Appraisers) are charged with verifying these values, and their valuations frequently exceed, by preconceived opinions, the values mentioned in the

in its attempt to construe our laws, but it inds correctly that in certain cases of under indervalued merchandise is subjected eizure and confiscation, in which latter event, says the French editor, "the import er [meaning the French manufacturer who exports the merchandise on consignment] ses his freight and cost price." There remedy, says the French editor, -that i o say, by suit against the Government,but such suits "last many years," and, we may add, such suits are never resorted to by he injured (?) foreign manufacturer. The Paris newspaper editor says that the vigi-lance of the Custom-House agents is greatly stimulated by the circumstance that they are entitled to one-half of the penalties, and nence "use means not to be mentioned." Por the benefit of the ill-informe French editor we beg to assure him that in this particular he is entirely mis-taken. The Custom-House agents are not entitled to one cent of the penalties. They are all salaried officers, and have no pecuniary interest whatever in the collection penalties on undervalued invoices. The Paris newspaper quotes Mr. FERR HERTZOG, a member of the Swiss Parliament, as saying that last year the United States Government "sent to Europe emissaries to gather sample and prices from numerous manufacturers," and that those emissaries returned to New York, where the Custom-House officers used the facts "procured by fraud to confiscat the goods sent by Swiss and other foreign houses which had furnished them." Th Paris newspaper also learns from an article in the New York Daily Commercial Bulletin, reproduced in the Moniteur des Sois, of Lyons, that the agent of the Secretary of the Treasury is now repeating the pro cesses of last year on a more extended scale in order to use the prices so obtained as basis for valuations. The Paris newspaper is shocked. It calls upon European merchants, and especially those of Lyons, to be buyers who will come filled with cunning and to "propose to them prices below the mar-ket rates." "For," says the editor, "the prices which will presently be paid will probably be used during the year for the duties upon goods imported into America." Then the French editor, after having proposed still to cheat the Government out of a part of its legal revenue, rises to a sublime hight of righteous indignation, and suggests that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs be requested to "intercede with energy with the Washington Cabinet for the American law to be respected in America, so that hencefor-ward honest merchants may not be treated as smugglers." But suppose, Mr. Editor of the National

that these "honest merchants" are in fact amugglers? This is what they are; they have been caught in the act, but unfortu nately they have not been sent to the Pen itentiary, as they would have been in France had they been eaught robbing the French Government. It is to be hoped that France will not declare war against the United States even if it should succeed in stopping undervaluations altogether.

In this connection it is worth while to r

In this connection it is worth while to refer to a late letter of Secretary Sherman to Mr. Secretary-of-State Evants. On Aug. 15 last Messra Danzington, Rusin & Co., of Philadelphia, purchased at Lyons, France, and imported certain merchandise at Philadelphia. When the invoice of the Philadelphia. When the invoice of a Lyons, Mr. BENJ. F. PIEXOTTO, had noted New York was consulted, and he confirmed the judgment of the Philadelphia Appraiser, and of course the invoice prices were not advanced. The action of the Lyons Consul was so strange that the importers called the attention of Secretary SERRHAN to the facts. According to the letter of the Secretary it has been intimated by the importers or somebody else that "the Consul, in noting upon these cards the advances in question, acted from a motice of hostility to actual purchasers, and in facor of consignors."

The Secretary does not pass upon this view of the case, but he requests Secretary Evants to require a full explanation of the grounds of Consul Prexorro's extraordinary action in advancing purchased goods, while he permits consigned goods to pass at an undervaluation without question. We shall imitate Secretary Sherman's reticence on this matter. But we cannot omit to observe that the case presents a curious instance of misapplied vigilance,—so curious indeed as to warrant grave suspicion.

DEMONSTIZING GREENBACKS.

The monometallic conspirators have a small following at Milwaukee, and of course they shout loudly for the demonstization the greenbacks. They have prepared the following petition to Congress:
To the Senate and House of Representative

the United States: The undersigned, citize Milwausee, without regard to party affiliation spectfully and most earnestly pray your honors bodies to adopt, as speedily as may be, a joint rolation now before one of the committees of Senate providing for the abolition and repeat will then encourage every legitimate business en-terprise, will revive confidence in permanent in-vestments, will give extended employment to labor in all industrial pursuits, will secure to honest toil its just rewards, will be a sheet-anchor to stability

for a dishonest purpose. The promoters of that petition do not believe that the abolition of the legal-tender function of the greenbacks will have any such effect as they represent. They do not believe that the passage of such an act will "encourage every legitimate business enterprise"; they do not believe "it will revive confidence in lieve it will "give increased employment to labor"; they do not believe "it will secure to honest toil its just rewards"; and they do not believe it will be "a sheet anchor stability"; all this statement is a falsehood,

a base, mendacious lie. The business of the country is now based ipon unlimited confidence in the currency of the country; all the encouragement it needs already exists and is visible in every section and every department of production and trade. The employment of labor and the rates of wages were never so extended, so general, so large, or so remunerative as at present. Industry is everywhere rewarded. Every branch of trade is booming; never was consumption so great as now. rency of the country was never more gen-Honest toil was never so well protected as now against panic, disaster, or the rapso of money-lenders. To abolish the legal-tender character

the greenbacks and reduce the country to the sheet-anchor which gives stability to the currency, and, setting the broad sail, put the country before the wind, without der or anchor, to drift or be carried whither soever the storm may force her. Anchored with a supply of \$350,000,000 convertible egal-tender notes, the country may defy canies, and bank runs, and scant supplies of cold with which to pay debts. To bolish the legal-tender function of greenbacks is to make gold the exclusive money with which debts may be paid, the exclusive money with which banks can pay leposits or redeem their own notes, or per form any transaction in exchange. It is to take from honest toil the only means by which it can save its homestead or cossessions from the tax-gatherer and the nortgage-holder. It is to reopen the Gold-Room; to depreciate every form of property to bankrupt every manufacturer; to every bank, and plunge the country into the greatest distress that any land ever experienced. It is to create a famine of noney, to take from the people the only attainable debt-paying money, and compe them to give of their property, their labor, their life, to enrich the money-lenders and

he possessors of gold. These conspirators to make gold the only egal money do not want the present pros erity to continue. They want panics : they want a money-famine; they want the only legal money to be a dear money; they want another slaughter and sacrifice of property; they want confidence destroyed, rates of in terest increased, and they want that ruin which results in the transfer of the property of the many to the possession of the few.

This conspiracy against greenbacks and silver as money, this conspiracy to establish gold as the exclusive debt-paying money, is conspiracy against the welfare of the country, and this conspiracy cannot be hidder under the specious falsehoods which make up this mendacious petition.

WHY A RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER WAS SUS The London Times of Dec. 2 contains

dispatch from its St. Petersburg correspondent, setting forth the reasons why the Goles, one of the most important and influential papers in the Empire, was recently led. The dispatch is of remarkab suspen nterest, not alone as showing the rigidity of the press censorship in Russis, and the incient or what we would deem insu clent—grounds for suspending a newspaper, but also as giving an inside glimpse into the actual misery of the people in the interior. The picture which it draws is a distressing one, and so full of the wretchedness and dis-content under which the Russian people are groaning that the Government evidently feared to have the world know anything further of the sad plight of its people. The publication of the details, however, in such paper as the London Times will carry the intelligence far beyond the narrow limits in which the Golos circulates, and, so far, the bject of the censorship is thwarted.

The order of the Minister of the Int

riter sets forth in very graphic detail the widespread misery of the people in every part of the interior. In this diary the first emplaint made by the writer is of the

years. Meat is constantly rising in value, though the peasants eat no more meat than formerly, and it can be transported at cheaper rates than ever before. He says: "Life has become dearer, and still people do not value their lives any more. Nothing but suicides by drowning, by shooting, or the knife, are reported from every side." In his entry the next day, the diarist makes a protest against the threatened abolia protest against the invasioned accou-tion of the system of election of university professors and the substitu-tion of those appointed by the Govern-ment. The next day he takes up the subject of agriculture, and shows that over a year ago new statutes were devised for the promotion of the lower agricultural schools, and that not a single step had been taken to carry out the scheme contemplated by the statutes. So far from that, a teacher of a St. Petersburg school who commenced instructing his scholars in natural history incurred the wrath of the Government and had to desist. He says sarcastically: "A population, for example, is engaged in the iron industry and carpentering is made compulsory in the schools, although there is probably not a tree nor a bush within miles of the settlement. For the sake of conformity, we can commence eduesting the population in agriculture in those districts where there is not an acre of land to plow." The next day he refers to the infamous dishonesty in financial

matters practiced by the communal authori-ties, and complains that defalcations and embezzlements are so common that they would amount to millions if they were reckoned up. The next day he returns to the attack by charging the authorities with using threats of torture as arguments for the conversion of heretics to orthodoxy. He instances men and women who have been flogged as a means of grace, and one poor woman who was lashed within an inch of her life in the presence of a thousand witnesses, not one of whom showed any compassion when the suffering creature cried out in her pain. Lord, forgive them, for they know not what they do." He says in this connection:

what they do." He says in this connection:

"Nineteen years will soon have passed since
the emancipation of the serfs, and during all this
time the whip and stick have not disappeared from
the self-administration of the peasant. Such barbarism does not harmonize with the respect due to
the individual man. What do we see? The flagellation of Standists, the burning of witches, the
murder of a dumb man suspected of spreading
rinderpest, the drowning of a dramard who is his
cups threatened to burn down a village. This is
the way in which the Commune exercises its anthority over the individual. An elder directed the
auto-da-fe of the witch, and an elder ordered the
cruel treatment of the Standists. Whe hold the
whip more tenaciously in their hands thas the
elders of the Village Communes? The first step
in peasant reform is to destroy this arbitrary power
over individuals."

Though the charges made by this diarist

over individuals."

Though the charges made by this diarist would not be deemed sufficient grounds for the suspension of a newspaper in any country having a representative form of government or not governed by a military depotism, they none the less present a very strong in-dictment of the Russian Government, and one which will not fail to strike the world as true in all its counts, from the very hoste with which the Government strikes down the newspaper making it. The political injustice of the Government and the burdens which it imposes upon the people are no secret; but, when to this is added such a tearful catalog of social oppression and brutality and such a wretched picture of distress and suffering, there can be no wonmade upon the lives of officials, and that the people are on the verge of revolution, or that the people bitterly complain that, while the Government was willing to enter into a long and bloody war with Turkey to relieve the condition of the people of the Danubian Provinces, it will do nothing for its own.

THE WEAVER MONSTROSITY.

Advices from Washington indicate that WEAVER, one of the two flat Congressmen from lowa is urging the bill which he introduced early in the present session for the issue of \$500,000,000 in greenbacks, under the pretense of paying discharged soldiers the difference between the value of greenbacks at the time they received their pay and the value of gold at the same period. It is said that the Greenbackers have adopted the measure as their own, and are prepared to spring it upon Congress at the first opportu-nity for suspending the rules. Mr. Whaven himself is reported as being confident that the measure will pass; but this really signifles very little, as flatists and all other luna. ties are always enthusiastic over their own bantlings. It is certain that WEAVER is endeavoring to shape Congressional sentiment toward the scheme by getting up petitions in favor thereof, which purport to come from ex-soldiers in various parts of the country.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Whaven and his flat associates do not care a snap for the soldiers, and are merely using the name soldiers in this case as a possible means for securing an enormous issue of scrip. The WEAVER proposition will not bear

the War broke out, when the soldiers were paid in coin, the compensation offered to volunteers was \$8 per month; their pay, which was afterwards paid in depreciated currency, was then increased to \$13 a month. The pay was also enlarged by National and State bounties, by the pensions subsequently accorded to disabled soldiers and to the widows and orphans of those who gave up their lives to the Union cause. If any scheme were warrantable for equalizing the pay of soldiers on a gold basis, it should adopt the original compensation of \$8 a month instead of the increased rate of \$18 a month; it would then be found that the \$13 a month in greenbacks at their average current value had been equal to about \$8 a month in gold, as the increase was intended to be. No money rate, of course, can ever adequately reward the men who vol-untarily fought to save the Government, but all have been paid already more than the Government ever agreed to pay, and more than a compensation upon a gold basis would amount to if gauged by the original rate of

spection upon its own merits. At the time

as a principle by the Government, on the ground that the latter should make good the losses incident to the depreciation of the currency, then the process could not properly be confined to the soldiers nor be limited to the war period. All the people who were to the war period. All the people who were employed in the Civil Service—the 80,000 officeholders, more or less, who served at any time during the seventeen years of suppression and depreciated currency—would be equally entitled to the privilege of the evening process. All the people who furnished the Government with supplies, ammunition, and implements of warfars, which were just as easential to the suppression of the Rebellion as were the soldiers themselves, would claim by the same ressoning a

currency. All private persons who accepted the depreciated greenbacks in settlement of business transactions would likewise have a good claim against the Government, because they were forced to take this currency, since it was full tender under the law. To carry out the pretended theory of the Waves bill would require an indefinit multiplication of the National debt and necessity. itate Government bankruptey.

Moreover, the Whaven proposition would institute a never-ending series of distursements. This gentleman is reported as aying recently that he expects the Supreme Court to deny the constitutionality of the legal-tender function of the outstanding greenbacks. If the Bupreme Court shall refuse to affirm the legal-tender quality of the original issue of greenbacks under the exigency of war, then most certainly it will deny the constitutionality of any new issue for the insane purpose suggested by Wayne. The Government will not be able to redeem \$500,000,000 of new notes, and hence will begin to depreciate from the very moment they appear. The ex-soldiers who receive the first installment there-of may get something like the par value of the notes; the notes paid to the next batch will be worth, perhaps, at cents on the dollar, subseque depreciate to 60 cents, then 40, then 30, and so on down. It will then be nee Mr. WEAVER to introduce another viding for a supplementary issue of flat cur-rency to make good the losses to the ex-ed-diers who shall have been paid their reinbursement in depreciated money supplementary issue would also in like manner, a third issue would essary, then a fourth, then a fifth, and so on ad infinitum.

The absurdity of the WEAVER scheme is apparent upon the slightest consideration.
But it is something more than absurd. It is a vicious attempt on the part of the flatists to secure a favorable hearing for their lunsey upon false pretenses, and to use the patriot ism of the American people for the advance ment of their own unworthy and illogical hobby. In this sense the proposition is dis graceful to Congress, and should be refused a hearing.

The average Wisconsin politician not only bets heavily on elections, but bets also on the price of wheat whenever he thinks there is a good chance to make a pile. Two very impor-tant cases recently on trial at Madison—one before the United States Court, Judge Bunn presiding, and the other before the Suprem Court of Wisconsin—have had a semi-polities aspect from the public character of the defend ants and the conspicuous political reputation of the counsel engaged in the suits. The first suit was commenced by ERNEST SMITH, of Milwaukse, against the Hon. JOHN H. ROUNTRES, of Plats ville, a well-known Republican politician and ex-member of both branches of the Legislature. ex-member of both branches of the Legislature.
ROUNTREE speculated in wheat, and Sairre was his agent. One day he was among the lambs that got shorn, and before the deal ended he was short in his accounts about \$5,000. He refused to fork over, and Smirm has obtained indement. judgment against him for that Mr. Carter, who was nominated for Mr. CARTER, who was nominated for attorney General on the Republican ticket in 1877, but declined, was ROUNTREE'S attorney. The other case now awaiting decision in the Supreme Court of the State is that of HENRY C. BAN-NARD, of the Milwankee Board of Trade, sa. HENRY BACKHAUS, an ex-member of the Legi-Tature and a local Democratic politician of some note. Barnand bought and sold grain on the order of Backhaus until the latter owed the former \$1,500, which he gave notes for and Mann, of the Milwaukee County Court, and the validity of option contracts sustains they had been before by the Judge of the C Court, and carried to the Supreme Court of appeal. The case appeared to be so important to Obief-Justice Ryan that he ordered it argued at Bar, which was finally doos, after much delay, with signal ability on both sides.
The Hon. Windented Sarra, ex-AutorayGeneral for the State, conducted the case for BARNARD, and ex-Congressman Stoam and the Hon. L. F. FRIERY (late Republican can didate for Congress in the Fourth Disappeared for the defense. Under the status Wisconsin a wager of any sort cannot be collected, and the defense claimed that dealing is margins as BACKHAUS did, was simply be on the price of grain; that in all such tran tions no grain is ever delivered, none wan and none expected; and that they are es tially gambling operations that bring them under the prohibition of the statute. The de-cision is looked for with a good deal of interest by members of the Board of Trade, who are the visible agents for "the brower, the baker, the candlestick-maker," who are just now investing all their surplus earnings to margins.

comewhat lengthy account of the early married life of Gen. and Mrs. GRAWT that puts the last in a very favorable light. "There was a time, she goes on to say, "when the Captain had bad run of luck. Things went wrong, and I was pretty poor, so Julia-Mrs. GRANT-the children were home at her father's. were all going to a hop gives by the officers, and, of course, wanted her to go too. She wished to go, I know, but she had no dress she thought good enough to wear. . . . ail we could to coar her to get ready. filled with tears, and to hide them she p her baby, who was playing at her feet, and began to caress him. 'Never mind, ULIE,' said she, turning to us with a smile, 'papa may be President of the United States one of these days, and then we will have plenty of dresses.' Nothing seemed more unlikely then, and yet it has all come to pass. She was always one of the sweetes sincere, single-minded girls among us, and now for all the difference that has grown up between herself and some of us, it really does not make a particle of difference in her. She never con here without hunting us all up, and for a change in her manner toward us she is it about the same as she was long ago when we played together as girls. She is not one of the Capt. Grant was poor, the poorest day he ever saw, she seemed just as proud of him, just as admiring, as she does to-day. What would spoil another woman doesn't change her one bit. She will come back after visiting the

A lady writer in the Denver Tribune gives |

'high mightinesses' around the world precisaly as she went away, and quite as ready to fall back into the old groove as though nothing of the kind had bappened." message, and indorsing his advice to Congress to suspend the further coinage of silver dollars says: To go on coining silver dollars indefinitly when they are really tokens, and not coins, is to impose an onerous and useless burden on its United States Mint for the benefit of a limited class of asymmetric in silver mines.

The Times does not know eaugh to know the country of the

that the "adventurers in silver mines" only paid by the Government the builton of their silver purchased for coinage,—the on the difference between the legal-tends the builton value tutters to the Government of the Translation of a suspension of the control of

Cream City. He is of lri He had not been in the is got cured of his Democrate with the rest of the boys " was in favor of liberty, Union igh, and engaged in the and adaptation for political pointed him and North Carolina as to be made Chairman of the He has been to the Republic that the Hon. E. W. K. Mr. Knoven to fill th ous position of Secretar rendustry, good sense, discharge its duties be ZACH CHANDLER ST violently opposed to the The mud embargo in beavy and continuous rain the sudden appearance of

the sudden appearance of thermometer dropping d highway question is one th the people of Illinois, and tax as well as a great draw and early spring months Union. The low, flat prai portunity for good drain portunity for good drain porous soil takes and r sponge. It is during thes the village merchant feels sees around him any amo peef, and poultry that riad to exchange for his ; are separated by an almost an unfathomable sea of local newspapers are un communities to undertain principal highways, so the injury to trade may have that the people are now tablish better means of

ibis year from sixty-five nahels of corn per scre. fact gives an idea of the of Illinois soil. The Free ty bushels to the acre is still ft would give in bushel, is \$546 per acre eeds of the twenty-eigh v-five acres.

The Bloomington Pantipest winter-wheat distr ying south of the Ohio Of the 40,000,000 bushel yested in this State in 30,000,000 bushels were Pana and one-half south road. This latter distri wealthiest counties in t

The New York Star or ment to defeat Rours also states that TILDEN days directed his party a organization and control rganization and cou-National Convention. A couple of youngster

DARWALL, aged 81, and o In the county, and the bi Little Congressman Co

rear. "Tupun would and we had to put our k says they could have cas defeat him. BLAINE, GRANT, WASH

you shall have it. Be shall be welcome. You room in the house, and the attic. Shake! Poor old Bon Tooms

thing at least: he says G President, "and the las ROBERT. GRANT may be out after him will con The Indiana Democrat the influx of colored might find some comper

them by giving some of the capacity of body-ser are very handy about the Mr. GEB JAM, a Chi Baschen's church the chis people had been much afornia since the arrival

Both RICHARD SMITH fered to give bonds to b Convention would only Paris of America" is so

Pat ladies for exhib get a salary of \$12 to tain United States Se woman, what a big card

It is said that CARTE ngared upon the man as expects to welcome Convention that assess

popents in the S

The National Republicative Gorman, as it of bolted the Republican fair and did what he con Come on, JOHN SHI

ise you a boom on the 3 have a good opportuniand some of your financiand The woodent that Tr

harr on his arrival he hid," compared with Commercial laid before OW HALFFRAD and

It GRAFT would only restrain the makers of ing him, it would be a g tion as a good-looking

te persons who accepted reenbacks in settlement stions would likewise have inst the Gov sinst the Government, be-oroed to take this currency, tender under the law. To pretended theory of the it require an indefinit mulrequire an interest and neces

WEAVES proposition would rending series of disturse-atleman is reported as say-he expects the Supreme the constitutionality of the etion of the outstanding then most certainly it will ality of any new issue new notes, and hence the epreciate from the ver first installment theresomething like the par otes; the notes paid to will be worth, perhaps, 80 lar, subsequent insues will pents, then 40, then 30, and

the slightest consideration.
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sense the proposition is dis Pisconsin politician not only ections, but bets also on the hetever he thinks there is a make a pile. Two very importily on trial at Madison—one of States Court, Judge Bunn to other before the Supreme sin—have had a semi-political public character of the defendpicuous political reputation of red in the suits. The first suit ERNEST SMITH Of Milwauker wn Republican politician and th branches of the Legislature. lated in wheat, and Sarrii was day he was among the lambs and before the deal ended he ver, and SMITH has obtained ast him for that amount. epublican ticket in 1877, but UNTERE'S attorney. The other ng decision in the Supreme ate is that of HENRY C. Banaus until the latter owed the which he gave notes for and executing a mortgage on real e was first tried before Judge option contracts sustained, as fore by the Judge of the Circuit ied to the Supreme Court on as appeared to be so importice RYAN that he ordered it which was finally done, after h signal ability on both sides. FIELD SMITH, ex-Attorney-State, conducted the case for x-Congressman SLOAN and the

x-Congressman Stoan and the FRISBY (late Republican can-FRISEY (late Republican can-gress in the Fourth District) defense. Under the statute of ager of any sort cannot be defense claimed that dealing in EXMAUS did, was simply betting grain; that in all such transac-ever delivered, none wanted, ited; and that they are essen-overations that bring them bition of the statute. The de-for with a good deal of interest the Board of Trade, who are the or "the brewer, the baker, the er," who are just now investing

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now, but she had no dress hough to wear. . . We did oar her to get ready. Her eyes and to hide them she picked up to was playing at her feet, caress him. 'Never mind, turning to us with a smill, President of the United States

vs, and then we will have plenty othing seemed more unlikely othing seemed more unlikely has all come to pass.

one of the sweetest-tempered, ninded girls among us, and now,

rence that has grown up between ne of us, it really does not make ference in her. She never comes bunting us all up, and for any

derence in her. She never comes bunting us all up, and for any manner toward us she is just as she was long ago when we all ras girls. She is not one of the it in fact, she never was. When as poor, the poorest day he ever hed just as proud of him, ag, as she does to-day. What other woman doesn't change her ill come back after visiting the sees' around the world precisely way, and quite as ready to fall id groove as though nothing of appened."

Knowen, Chairman of the Re-e Central Committee of North has just been elected Secretary of a National Committee, is a Mil-aving been born and bred in the

Poor old Bos Toomss is wrong about one thing at least: he says GRANT will be the next President, "and the last President." Not so, ROBERT. GRANT may be the next President, but after him will come BLAINE, or WASHBURNE er some other good Republican. in the Denver Tribune giffels hyaccount of the early married of Mrs. Grawr that puts the lady ble light. "There was a time," say, "when the Captain had a Things went wrong, and her, so JULIA—Mrs. GRANT—and ere home at her father's. We to a hop given by the officers, wanted her to go too. She know, but she had no dress she

The Indiana Democrat who is on his exrabout the influx of colored people into that State might find some compensation for his dislike of them by giving some of them a chance to act in city of body-servants. Some of them Mr. Gra Jam, a Chinaman, spoke in Mr.

BESCHER'S church the other evening. He said his people had been much better treated in Cal-fornia since the arrival of Gen. Graws. Suppose that China joins the GRANT boom, too then what?

Both RICHARD SMITH and Mr. HALSTHAD offired to give bonds to behave themselves if the Convention would only go to Cincinnati. "The Paris of America" is so bad that it is shunned

Fat ladies for exhibition, weighing 400 pounds, and a malary of \$12 to \$20 per week. If a cer-tals United States Senator had been born a woman, what a big card she would be for Bar-

It is said that CARTER HARRISON is already aged upon the masterly address with which ention that assembles here next June.

AFFIELD is altogether too popular. His op-Scenis in the Senatorial race are trying to make the scenie of Ohio believe that GARFIELD would take a good Speaker of the next House.

The National Republican Committee did not reine Gorman, as it ought to have done. He boited the Republican ticket last fall in California and did what he could to defeat it.

It Grant would only sue out an injunction to surain the makers of woodcuts from caricaturing him, it would be a good thing for his reputation as a good-looking gentleman.

If the statue Fusionists attempt to stiffe the ties of the people and elect Democratic Presi-tial Electors, the Republicans may do the main New York this winter, in which case the

Solid South and Maine, Connecticut, New Jersey, California, and Indiana, which embrace all the Northern States that the Democrats call doubtful, cunnot elect the President. m City. He is of Irish extraction, and was ious Democrat until the breaking out of Var, when he left his law office and went to Wer, when he left his law once and went to front with one of the Wisconsin regiments. had not been in the South long before he t eared of his Democracy, and voted steadily in the rest of the boys "as they shot," which in favor of liberty, Union, and the Republican get. At the close of the War he settled at

The Baltimore Gazetic says that as Mr. BLAINE cannot get the first place on the ticket, why should the spirit of mortal be proud and keep nim from taking the second ! A family and

St. Louis was not even mentioned as a suits ble place in which to hold the National Repub tican Convention. The absurdity of such a thing was manifest to all.

sh, and engaged in the practice of his pro-on. But Tone was always more of a less than a lawrer, and his peculiar taste

and adaptation for political management and analysis and adaptation for political management and anipulation pointed him out to the Republicans of North Carolina as a very proper person to be made Chairman of the Ceptral Committee. Behas been to the Republicans of North Carolina that the Hon. E. W. Kryss has been to the

mblicans of Wisconsin,—an organizer, a l-master, and a successful leader. The Na-tal Committee has made no mistake in select-

local Committee as a large of the responsible and are most position of Secretary. He has the necessary industry, good sense, and political sagacity to discharge its duties ably and successfully. He is of the Stalwart breed of Republicans of

the Eace Chandles stripe, and was always potently opposed to the Southern policy of Mr.

The mud embargo in affinois, that has been cone this fall than usual in consequence of the say and continuous rains, has been raised by as sudden appearance of Jack Frost and the immunitar decomposite.

sunden appearance of Jack Frost and the remometer dropping down to zero. The thway question is one that seriously concerns e people of Illinois, and bad roads are a great cas well as a great drawback upon their com-

fort and prosperity. The topography of the somery and the nature of the soil both conspire to afford the worst roads in the fall, winter,

and early spring months of any State in the Union. The low, flat prairie seldom gives op-pertunity for good drainage, and the light, percus soll takes and retains water like a

ones. It is during these rainy seasons that e village merchant feels like Tantalus; be as around him any amount of grain, pork, of, and poultry that the farmers would be

separated by an almost impassable barrier, unfathomable sea of mud. Many of the

newspapers are urging their respective

munities to undertake macadamizing the

ry to trade may have an end. They insist

the people are now well enough off to es

his year from sixty-five acres of land sixty-five

het rives an idea of the richness and fertility of Illinois soil. The Free Press says that sixty-

s of corn per scre. This land has been

ushels to the sere is not a big crop, but fill it would give in the twenty-eight years 1830 bushels per acre, which, at 30 cents per

nel, is \$546 per acre, or \$85,490 as the pro-

de of the twenty-eight years' crop of the six-

The Bloomington Pantagraph says that the finest winter-wheat district of Illinois is that lying south of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. Of the 40,000,000 bushels of winter wheat har-

rested in this State in 1879, it thinks at least 5,000,000 bushels were harvested south of Pana and one-half south of the O. & M. Rail-

sion of facts showing that Chief-Justice CHURCH and Senator KERNAN countenanced the move-

between the two factions still continues. It lays directed his party agents to hold on to the

a couple of youngsters in Livingston County,

Illinois, took advantage of Thanksgiving-Day

DARWALL aged 81, and one of the first settlers

In the county, and the blushing bride was Mrs. FRANCES K. CUMMINS, also an old settler, aged

Little Congressman Cox says about the Tam-

many bolt that it was essential to success next jear. "Tilden would not get out of the way,

mys they could have cast twice as many votes trainst Robinson if it had been necessary to isless him.

Now, come on, gentlemen, all of you,-

rest. We promised to give all a fair chance, and you shall have it. Bring your friends, and all shall be welcome. You shall have the best room in the house, and we 'uns will go up in the attic. Shake!

nd we had to put our knives into him."

II. Their combined ages are 142 years.

they live long and prosper."

abilish better means of communication.

age for his goods, but he and they

When that Indiana delegation gets here on the 3d of June to attend the National Conven-tion our boys will see that the price of beer is not raised on them.

We have just one word for the ear of that National Democratic Committee sub rosa: Pres-idential candidates nominated in Chicago gen-erally get elected.

"Maine went hell-bent," not for DAVIS but for some other fellow, according to Gov. Gan-cellon and the Democratic Returning Board.

Manifestly, the Democratic conspirators up in sine think the mission of the Republican party is ended and that it ought to die.

The Cincinnati Enquirer talks well upon the plence of the average Ohio politici The colored exodus has now reached Texas,

and many are leaving for Kansas. PERSONALS.

A current paragraph says there are 13,000,000 miles cowe in the United States, but a careful examination of Chicago milk would convince any reasonable person that not over thirteen of them lived in this vicinity.

Tennyspn's new play, about which there Boccocio's legend of 'The Keight and the Fai-con." The present hitch in its production is on account of the difficulty of getting a suitable actor

Says an English critic: "When a bride goes to the sitar conscious that she has played out all her trumps and lost the game for power, much of what the French call l'impreva of marriage is gone." Yes, and what is worse, sewing buttons on shirts and hammering unruly babies will never take the place of it.

Bob Hart, the reformed negro minstre The Streator Free Press states that JOHN MITCHALL, of Amity Township, has gathered was recently given a benefit in San Francisco by members of bis old profession, the proceeds to be used in purchasing him a library, by means of which he may better fit himself for the ministry. At present Bob is a Weigner in the San Francisco mder the plow for twenty-eight years, and the

An old darky who peddles clams about Newark was beard to remark last week that a horse for which he had paid 75 cents had dropped dead in the shafts on the day after the purchase, and he wound up by saying: "1's done now, and buys no more cheap hosses. I's gwine to have a good hose nex' time, if I have to go to Rahway and pay \$4 for him."—Bechange.

If Grant is strong enough to be chosen for a third term, the old Secessionists are ready to join in overthrowing the Government and establishing an empire on its rulus, with Grant for Emperor. But they have no love for Grant as a mere Republican President.—New York Sun. Ah, yes, Mr. Dana, that is well enough in its way, but what the people want to know from you just new is whether that \$4,000 horse you bought from Bon-

road. This latter district includes some of the walthiest counties in the State, such as St. Clair, Monroe, Randolph, Perry, and Washingner is going to be any good next season? Postmaster-General Key says he can remember when Andrew Jackson used to stop at his father's, who was a Tennessee farmer, and young Key always had the job of polishing off Jackson's horse. Very true; but can Mr. Key remember a solitary instance when he performed the work without keeping up a vigorous protest (to him-self, about the rank injustice of making a boy clean horses when there were plenty of meions to be had on the adjacent farms by simply going after

> The gratifying intelligence has been received of the discovery by M. Palisa, at Pois, the 11th inst., of a planetoid of the tenth magnitude in 5 deg. 2 min. or right ascension north, 25 deg. 40 min. of declination, with a daily motion of 56 deg. in right ascension and 4 deg. south. We have always thought the sky looked a little vacant off in that direction, and that a first-class planet was just what was needed to fill up with. However, as

planets are scarce things, we will probably worry along until next spring with a planetoid. A microscopist in Denver has found a new enemy to human life in the decaying wooden pavements of that city. The deadly Diapleas pulz and the frightful Cyclope guadricornis inhabit them,—insects which are always found in damp places, amid decaying vegetation, feeding on putrescent matter and exhaling poisonous gases. There is little doubt that the same condition of affairs exists in Chicago, and it is the duty of Mayor Harrison to provide every policeman with a micro-Harrison to provide every policeman with a micro-scope and shotgun, so that he may not only be able to discover the pests, but also rid society of their disastrous presence.

August Thieme, for many years editor of the Wachier am Bris of Cleveland, died Monday suddenly from a stroke of apoplexy. Mr. Thieme came to this country in 1848 with the other refugees from the Continental troubles of that year. He was an intimate friend of Robert Blum, leader of the revolutionists in Saxony, and contributed what he could to the cause of freedom. He went of Cleveland in 1852, and there took houses of the rest. what he could to the cause of freedom. He went to Cleveland in 1852, and there took charge of the Wachter am Brie, which was then published as a weekly, but turned into a daily by him. He was one of the early members of the Republican party, and was for a short time Pension-Agent under

President Lincoln.

Mr. John Randolph Bryan, namesake and nephew by marriage of John Randolph, of Moanoke, is about to disinter the remains of the brilliant Virginian at Rosnoke to bury them again at Hollywood, near Richmond. The Rosnoke property, which had passed into other hands, lately became dismantled by fire, and Mr. Bryan has thought it best to remove the long-buried dust. Mr. Randolph educated and was very fond of the boy Bryan, the son of his intimate friend, Joseph Bryan, of Georgis; and the Elizabeth Coalter, the daughter of Randolph's only sister, whom the young man married, was a great favorit with the Virginian, who used to speak of her as "my charming nlece."

We see by a two-foot poem in the Rochester Chronicle that Christmas is coming by and by. Along in the middle of the lyric the extraor-

dinary statement is made that:

No longer are we wakened by the bluebird's matin lays,
The booklink and offole have flown;
Even robin-red hath isft us, in search of summer days.
The empty nest but tells of fledgling grown;
Yet smowbirds are returning from secluded summer
hights,
Wish shifting, fleecy snowfiakes still they fly;
While brave little chickadee, a supply of crumbs invites

While brave little chickades, a supply of crumbs invices
For Christmas time—that's coming, by and by.

If the editor of the Chronicle would write some
articles on the political situation in Bosnis, the
necessity of a canal in the Manmee Valley, or some
other practical topic, instead of kicking because
the bobolink and oriole had sense enough to nunt
a warmer climate, the mission of journalism in
Rochester would come nearer being fulfilled. Any
man that will take advantage of a poor little
robin's absence to slander that useful bird is unfit
to be at the head offs great paper.

The Practical of the Scalate for the

The President of the Society for the The President of the Society for the Amelioration of Cold Horses—an organization heretofore alluded to in these columns, and which has for its object the securing from fashionable but benevolent ladies the broad canvas belts so generally worn this winter, and their conversion into surcingles for use by indigent hackmen—called yesterday and said that the Society was makinto surcingles for use by indigent hackmencalled yesterday and said that the Society was making most gratifying progress. For the first week or so after organizing not much was accomplished, as the majority of the members were rather small-waisted, and nearly all the belts donated during the first ten days were recklesly squandered on a horse of most surprising girth, it being subsequently discovered that the horrid man who owned the animal knew all the time that it had the droppy and could not possibly live until cold weather, and rung it in on the Society at the instigation of the President's brother, an abandoned and heartless young man, who soffingly alluded to the Society as "a lot of grack-brained girls," and otherwise made himself othoxions. Of Isle, however, several of the most corpulent ladies on the West Side had become members, and as their donations of belts naturally augmented the working fund, and only horses of the most emacated description were being attended to, it was thought that by Christians another surcingle would be ready for use. RAILROADS.

The "High Joints" Have Unexpectedly Quiet Meeting.

Mr. Wright, One of the Arbitrators, Favors National Legislation :

But Mr. Fink Still Puts Faith in the Pooling System.

The General Passenger Agents Do Some Good Work and Adjourn.

THE HIGH JOINTS. The long-looked-for meeting of the Joint Executive Committe (Righ Joints) came off at the Grand Pacific Hotel in this city, but, contrary to general expectation, it proved to be a rather tame affair. None of the excising subjects consideration and action were discussed, and only regular routine business was transacted. The absence of the prominent Eastern railroad officials caused general surprise among the Western men. Not one of the New York trunk lines was represented by its general officers. Either the trouble of coming West were afraid that this point was not the right kind of place to come to and transact important

There were present: G. C. Cochran, Atlantic & Great Western: John King, Jr., and C. M. Wieker, Baltimore & Ohio; H. J. Hayden, Boston & Albany; W. H. Perry, Canada South-Boston & Albany; W. H. Ferry, Canada South-ern; C. W. Smith, Chicago, Burlington & Quin-ey; O. H. McLeod, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton; James Smith, Chicago & Alton; E. B. Thomas, Lucien Hills, and H. W. Gays, Cieveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis; G. E. Martin and E. S. Babcock, Jr., Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago; F. L. Parker and C. L. Terre Hanse & Chicago; F. L. Facer and C. L. Hartwell, Fitchburg Railway; J. A. Moore, Grand Trunk; G. B. Spriggs, Great Western; H. C. Diehl, Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western; John C. Noyes, Indianapolis & Ss. Louis; M. E. John C. Noye, Indianapolis, Cincinna ti & Lafayette; John Newell and G. H. Vaillant, Lake Shore & Michigan South-

ern; E. H. Waldron, Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncie; Edgar Hill, Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington; John King and R. M. Frazer, M arietta & Cincinnati; H. B. Ledyard and J. A. Brier, Michigan Central; E. Clark, Jr., New York Central; R. C. Vilas and E. R. Wads-worth, Erie; John King, Jr., and William Dunworth, Erie; John King, Jr., and William Dun-cau, Ohio & Mississippi; W. S. Griffiths, Penu-sylvania Railroad; J. N. McCullough, William Stewart, F. S. Gray and R. C. Meldrum, Penn-sylvanis Company; F. H. Kingabury, Pittaburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis; John S. Cook; Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville; W. S. Spiers, Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw; J. E. Simpson, Vandalia; John C. Gault, B. W. Lewis, John M. Osborn, H. C. Townsead, and A. C. Bird, St. Louis, Wabash & Pacific.

Commissioner Albert Fink occupied the lair and Mr. Isaac Markens acted as Secre-On opening proceedings, the Chairman, Commissioner Fink, made quite a little speech. He first referred to the fact that this was the anniversary day of the formation of the east-bound pool, it being organized in this city just one year ago that day. He congratulated the members of the Joint Executive Committee on the success of the scheme and the splendid results achieved thus far. At the time of the formation of the mont sensers chaos provailed among

achieved than lar. A the three of the other hand the railroads, and rates could not be maintained. Now in the short space of one year everything had changed; the rates were maintained, and the railroads were in as prosperous a condition as they ever had been before. Much yet remained to be done, but sufficient had already been accomplished to show, that this arrangement of properly carried out and persisted in, would prove a sure cure for all the evils from which the railroads had suffered herestofore. There were now represented thirty-four roads in the Joint Executive Committees, and this number was continually increasing.

After the call for the meeting had been read by the Secretary, it was decided to do nothing in regard to the pooling of the passenger business at this meeting.

Members of the Boards of Trade from Detroit and Toledo presented a potition for the revision of the percentage table on which the rates from Detroit and Toledo are based. The basis for the rates from those points used to be 75% percent of the Chicago rate, but this was changed a short time ago, and the basis advanced to 81% per cent. It is claimed by the Detroit and Toledo people that this arrangement is working disastrously for the interests of their respective cities, and they demand that the former percentage be restored. Mr. John C. Gault, of the Wabash, and Mr. H. B. Ledyard, of the Michigan Central, warmly seconded the demands of the Toledo and Detroit beople. After a lengthy debate, the matter was referred to a committee consisting of H. B. Ledyard, W. H. Perry, C. B. Spriggs, D. C. Gray, John C. Gault, G. H. Vaillant, C. M. Wicker, and G. C. Cochran. The Committee took the matter mader consideration, but did not come to a conclusion. The matter of adjusting foreign rates, by which the present complaints about discrimination in favor of certain seaboards could be avoided, was discussed, and finally it was resolved that the Chairman be authorized to confer with the Foreign-Freight Agents of the various routes, and report to a

mum be loaded, the actual weight will be charged.

The question of abrogating the present percentage table and adopting instead that of 1876 was discussed, and finally referred to the next meeting of the "High Joints."

Committees of whisky men from Cincinnati and Peoris were also before the Committee, and protested against the recent charge in the classification by which that article was made 15 cents above fourth-class, and asked for a reconsideration, on the ground that it was an excessive rate and disproportionate to other freights; that it inflicts severe injury on their trade, and that it will not be permanently beneficial to transportation lines. No action in regard to the matter was taken.

Committees were appointed to make new rates on cotton and tobacco from Southern points.

An adjournment was then had until the third

An adjournment was then had until the third Thursday in January at New York.

THE PASSENGER AGENTS.

were also members of the Central Association, and vice versa, which fact alone would make a union of the two Associations desirable. After a lengthy discussion it was resolved that the Chairman and Secretary of this Association be authorized to open negotiations with the corresponding officers of the Western Association

The following action is regard to the collection of half-fares for children was had:

tion of half-fares for children was had:

WHERMAR, We believe that some of the constituents of this Association have been lax in the enforcement of the rule of the General Association
for the collection of half fares on trains for children over 5 years and under 13 years of are, and
that our companies have therefore suffered considerable loss of revenue; therefore,
Resolved, That the members of this Association
hereby agree to exercise more diligence in this respect, and will hereafter require the strict enforcement of this rule.

The question of changing the through rates to

Resolved. That the members of this Association hereby agree to exercise more diligence in this respect, and will hereafter require the strict enforcement of this rais.

The question of changing the through rates to Boston via New York was then taken up, and caused a very animated discussion. Heretofore the rate to Boston via New York has been \$1 bigher than via Albany. As the local fare by rallroads from New York to Boston is \$6, it enabled scalpers to cut the rates to New York by selling Boston tickers, giving those buying them an order for a rebate to a New York scalper of from \$3 to \$4. This New York scalper of from \$3 to \$4. This New York scalper could then sell the coupon from New York to Boston at about \$5, which was \$1 less than the regular rate charged between the two points. Owing to this state of affairs an immense traffic in these tickets was done by the scalpers here, and fully one-third of the New York passengers went there with Boston tickets purchased from the scalpers, and in some instances, from the railroads themselves, at reduced rates. It was claimed by the Chicago members that this state of affairs was greatly responsible for the demoralization in cast-bound passenger rates that has provated here during the last few months, and they asked that no Boston rate should be made via New York, but only via Albany, and that those wishing to go, via New York should be made to pay the regular local fare from Mew York to Boston added to the regular fare from Mew York to Boston added to the regular fare from Mex York because the various interests, the Chicago men carried their point, and the following action was taken:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Association be, and is hereby, instructed to notify the Fall River Line, Providence Line, New York New Kngland Railroad, that, from and after Jan. 1, 1880, the Boston rate via New York from Western and Southwestern points will be based on the rate hey require Western lines to pay you added to the New York rate, the Secretary to telegraph to Eastern l

to-morrow, it will be understood that your rate is \$3."

To the compilers of Western rate-sheets: "By resolution of the Central Association, it is agreed that, from and after Jan. 1. 1880, the Boston rate, via New York, shall be made by adding the following amounts to the New York rate: Via Fall River Line \$1, and by railroad lines \$6."

It will be noticed that according to this action people wishing to go to Boston via New York can still do so at the old rate of \$31 by taking the Fall River line of steamers from New York,—a fine thing for General Passenger Agent O'Connor, of that line.

New York.—a fine thing for General Passenger Agent O'Connor, of that line.

The same state of affairs that has thus far demoralized the New York business on account of the chance afforded to "scalp" the Boston coupon exists in regard to Baltimore and Washington coupons. Any amount of tickets to Baltimore and Washington via New York are being sold in this city to New York passengers, giving the scalper a chance to cut the rates from \$5 to \$6 on each ticket. No action was taken in regard to this matter at this meeting owing to lack of time, but it is understood that the difficulty will be brought up at the next meeting, which will be held at Cleveland the second Wednesday in May, and will be treated the same as the Boston difficulty was at this meeting.

No action was had in regard to the pooling of the passenger business as proposed by Commissions.

No action was had in regarfi to the pooling of the passenger business as proposed by Commissioner Fink. Mr. Fink called upon the passenger agents during the forenoon at their place of meeting, and a short consultation regarding the matter was had, but it was agreed not to do anything about it until the pool of the passenger business by the four New York trunk-lines had been perfected.

The General Passenger Agents feel very happy over the results achieved at this meeting, and hope to follow it up with still better work at the next one in May.

COMMISSIONER FINK AND ARBI-Mr. J. A. Wright, one of the three trunkline arbitrators, seeing that his confreres, Messrs. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., and David A. Wells, had placed themselves on record as to their position in regard to the solution of the present railroad problems, and particularly in regard to National legislation, through the in-strumentality of The Tribuxs, now wants to get on record also. He stated to a TRIBUNE reporter that he is decidedly in favor of the enactment of a National railroad law that will regulate the railroad business of the country. For the last ten years or more he had been in favor of it, and had written several articles on the subject. and had written several articles on the subject. The present pooling arrangement was wail enough in its way, and had done considerable good to the railroads and in a great measure to the public also. But to arbitrate between the people and the railroads a National law was decidedly needed. At present railroad investments were dangerous, for most of the railroad stock and securities were based upon fictitions values. Railroads must be made sate investments, and this could only be done by National legislation. The needful thing was to find out how to carry out such a law and make it effective, without at the same time making it burdensome to the railroads. Freight rates must be established that would leave enough margin for a fair profit, but no leave enough margin for a fair profit, but no

leave enough margin for a fair profit, but no more.

Commissioner Fink was also seen and interrogated in regard to these monentous questions. Mr. Fink said he gave his views fully about National legislation at the time the Reagan bill was under discussion last winter in The Tribuna, and has as yet seen no reason why he should change his mind. He had no objection to a law that made provisions for the enforcement of railroad contracts, and established a Statistical Bureau or Commission to collect statistics, and to compel the roads to make uniform reports. But he believed in no law to regulate rates. In fact, there was less necessity for a law now than ever before. The Eastern railroad arrangement was doing all that could be done through a law, and, if let alone, the railroad problem would solve itself. Since the establishment of the Joint Eracutive Committee, and the appointment of arbitrators, the railroads had become prosperous again, and, through this, the business of the country had improved. There need be no fear of exorbitant rates. The railroads could not possibly charge more than the prices of the articles to be carried would warrant, and that would bring the goods forward. During the summer there was the lake competition, and during the winter the goods would not come forward, but would wait for the opening of navigation, unless fair rates were made. He felt rather embarrassed because the Western papers insisted upon calling him a tool of Gould and Vanderbilt. He was the tool of no man, and performed his duty to the best of his ability and judgment, without submitting to interference from any one, not even Vanderbilt or Gould. It was his earnest desire to do justice both to the railroads and the public. The charges that he discriminated against Chicago and in favor of the Southwest were untrue. He was trying simply to be just towards all sections. He had the greatest faith in the ultimate success of the present arrangement. Chicago and he East-bound pool was now in good working order from Chicago, St. L Commissioner Fink was also seen and inter

Duncan, W. S. Weed, Horace Tucker, H. C. Diehl, and John M. Osborn.

Mr. Osborn was elected Chairman of the Committee, who thereby becomes President of the new Association. Mr. Osborn is the Commercial Agent of the St. Louis. Wabash & Pacific at Toledo, and well qualified for the duties of this responsible position.

It was desired to tender the position of Secretary to Mr. C. V. Lewis, formerly General Freight Agent of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield. It is believed that Mr. Lewis will accept. His office will be at Peoria. The rest

K. C., M. & M.

Rectal Disserts to The Tribuna.

Kansas Cirr, Mo., Dec. 18.—The announcement made a few days ago that the fruschise of the old Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile Railroad had been sold to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas interest has caused quite an excitement, and other parties who were negotiating for the property have entered suit in the United States District Court here for the property. J. A. Brooks, who is said to be the representative of a rich Boston combination, claims to have made arrangements in November for to have made arrangements in November for the property, and, in a petition, sets forth that he paid \$1,000 cash to make the contract good. He now asks for an injunction to restrain the disposing of the property to any one else, and to combet the carrying out of a specific contract with him. The result is of great importance to the railroad system of Kansas City.

ITEMS. David Macy has resigned the office of President of the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago, and Mr. William Cutting has been elected to his place. Mr. V. T. Malott, General Manager of the road, has been elected Vice-President.

Several of the Committees appointed at the neeting of the "High Joints" held meetings at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening, but transacted no business of importance. This morning the conference between the foreign freight agents and Chairman Fink will be held to take action in regard to foreign through

The officials of the Chicago & Alton, Pitts-burk, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul held another meeting at the Alton office yesterday to agree upon some minor details regarding the erection of the new union depot on Canal street, between Madison and Van Buren. The Railroad Arbitrators, Messrs. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., David A. Wells, and J. A. Wright, left for the East yesterday evening. They have decided upon the percentages of the roads from Peoria, and have also settled the trouble regarding the Cincinnati percentages while out West. Their decisions will be made public upon their arrival in New York.

CANADA.

Realised on His Wife's Body-Trent Valley Canal Scheme-Three Children Burned. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. man who was recently discharged from the Penitentiary here sold the body of his wife, who

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

WEST WINGHESTER, Ont., Dec. 18.—In the case of Mrs. Brown the Magistrates disagreed. Two were for committal and two against. The matter has been submitted to the County Crown Attorney at Cornwall, and it is expecte that he will make as early a decision as possi-ble. It is believed he will commit her. The feeling among the people is that she should be committed.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MONTRBAL, Dec. 18.—Messrs. Keller, M. P. of Coiborne, and Carnegie, of the Trent Valley Canal scheme, waited upon the Mayor and cor-poration of this city to-day to enlist their co-opration in pressing it upon the Government. Mr Keller gave a history of previous schemes which had not been carried out. Notably, he called attention to the proposed Huron & Ottawa Canal, which, in consequence of the great excavations, would be impracticable, whilst its cost would be \$40,000,000, instead of, is in the case of the canal under consider being only \$3,000,000. It was intended by making two inland cuts at the comparatively small cost of \$3,000,000 they would be able to make a cost of \$3,000,000 they would be able to make a large canal, which would put the port of Montreal in direct communication with Georgian Bay and the Manitoulan Ialands, and bring this port 450 miles nearer to the States and Manitobs than New York. He contended that Canada was able to produce all the breadstuffs wanted by England; and, if the cost of transit was thus cheapebed, the market must be here. He asked that after the Council had given its consideration to the matter, they should appoint the Mayor to proceed to Ottawa on Tuesday pext.

and meet the gentleman who would be there to ask the Government to give assistance to the Mr. Carnegie followed in the same strain as

scheme.

Mr. Carnegie followed in the same strain as his coadjutor. After considerable discussion it was resolved to send a deputation consisting of the Mayor and Nelson, Charman of the Finance Committee, to Ottawa to inquire further into the matter, and, if found to possess the advantages urged by the delegates, to give it the support of the Council.

Special Dispatch to The Tribwaa
Ortawa, Ont. Dec. 18.—The Ontario Agriculture Arts Association meeting to-day decided not to pay anything to Ottawa to assist in deraying the deficit of the last exhibition, the Chief of the Ottawa police having published charges of dishonesty against of the gate-keepera as accounting for a portion of the shortage. Several members denied their accuracy. The subject was referred to a committee to report upon. It was decided that the next exhibition should be held at Hamilton, to open Sept. 20.

The Quebec Government formally announced that it will make no more appointments to the civil service unless the candidates pass an entrance examination.

Montable, Dec. 18.—The house of Louis Oniellette, in the hamlet of St. Joan, Port Joli, Province of Quebec, was burned yesterday morning. Oneillette and wife escaped after jumping from a window and receiving serious, if not fatal, injuries. Three children, aged 18, 15, and 10 respectively, perished in the flames. The one aged 18 was a beautiful young lady.

CARE OF THE INSANE. New York, Dec. 18.—A meeting was held to-night in the Cooper Union to consider the evils alleged to exist in the care of the insane in this city and State, and also the propriety of me-morializing the State Legislature for the estabisament of a permanent Board of Commissioners in Lunacy. George W. Curtis pre sided, and among those on the platform were Chief-Justice Daley, Miss A. A. Chevallier, Dr. George M. Beard, A. Chevallier, Dr. George M. Beard, Dr. Mary P. Jacoby, Abbey Hopper Gibbons, Elizabeth Thompson, Fanny Garrison Villard, Dr. Emily Blackwell, Martha Samp, Margaret M. Croffut, Belle Cole, Dr. J. Marion Sims, Judge Noah Davis, Lorin Palmer, David Dudley Field, the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, and others. Mr. Curtis made an address in which he said they did not bring charges against any man or set of men, but met to inquire into the best means for bettering the condition of the insane. Letters were received from Dr. Willard Parker, S. E. Seward, of Boston, and F. B. Sandford, regretting they could not attend.

Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Bellows and the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs.

Resolutions were adopted setting forth the necessity for the appointment of a Lunacy Commission to supervise permanently both public and private asylums.

William C. Church, Dorman B. Eaton, C. E. Whitehead, George M. Beard, M. D., and E. C. Seguin, M. D., were appointed a committee to present a bill for the creation of such Commission to the next Legislature.

COLD WEATHER. WATERTOWN; Wis., Dec. 18.—The mercury fell to 25 deg. below zero here this morning at daylight. / Orrawa, Dec. 18.—Intensely cold weather

LANE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
CINCISMATI, O., Dec. 18.—The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Lane Theological Seminary was celebrated to-day by the dedication of a new addition to the buildings, which cost \$20,000. It contains a chapel and museum, besides a number of lecture-rooms. The installation of the Rev. Dr. Eels to the Chair of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Theology also took place. Among the ministers who took

THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP.

ington Mean Time, Dec. 18, 1879.



INDICATIONS.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19-1. 2 m .- For Ten see and the Ohio Valley, slowly falling barometer, easterly and variable winds, cloudy west with light rain or snow, slowly rising temperature.

For the Lake region, rising, followed by falling barometer, northeast and variable salpher temperature, cloudy weather, with rain or snow.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, south and east winds, cloudy weather with occasional snow, followed by rising barometer and lower temperature.

part in the exercises were the Rev. J. P. E. Kumler, the Rev. Dr. Day of New Haven, the Revs. Monfort, Pratt, Maxwell, Evans, and Patterson. In one of the rooms in the new building is a portrait of Dr. Lyman Beecher, former President of the Seminary, and a chair used in his study.

CASUALTIES. CROWDED OFF A BRIDGE

Das Moines, Ia., Dec. 18.-Last evening B. 3. McElree and son George, and William Sitfrits and son, started from Perry, in Dallas County, for their farms, seven miles distant. On the way George attempted to pass Ejtfritz's McElree's team was crowded off, and the horses, wagon, and men precipitated to the ice. McElree was killed; Eitfritz received severe injuries about the head, and will die; George received concussion of the brain, but will recover. All were prominent citizens, highly respected, and temperata.

A PREMATURE EXPLOSION.

New York, Dec. 18.—A premature explosion of a blast at Seventy-third street and Ninth avenue probably fatally injured Dennis Murphy, John Hussey, and another laborer.

KILLED IN A MINE.

Special Disputes to The Pributes

LA Salle, Ill., Dec. 18.—William Burns, a Silk Umbrellas. afternoon by the fall of a rock.

FATAL EXPLOSION. Naw York, Dec. 18.—The premature ex-plosion of a blast at Seventy-third street and Ninth avenue, probably fatally injured Dennis Murphy, John Hussey, and another laborer.

FATAL COLLISION. REDDINGTON, Ps., Doc. 18.—A train on the Lehigh Valley Road to-day struck and instantly killed Mrs. Kramer and Miss Young, who were erossing the track.

FATAL MINE ACCIDENT. Pirrston, Pa., Dec. 18.—Jacob Boyer was illed and Peter Steinhour and George Race in-ared, by the fall of coal in a mine here.

A CHRISTIAN BECOMES A JEW. CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 18.—Gus Fowler, Christian, was yesterday received into the Jewish faith and circumcised, with impressive ceremonies. He is 30, and took chloroform for the operation. He is to marry a Hebrew maiden.

ST. JACOBS OIL.

St Jacobs Oil The Great German Remedy.

AN EDITOR.

Pittaburg, Pa., Sept. 10, 1878.—St. Jacobs Officures Rheumatism; of this I am convinced. For two years I suffered with Rheumatism in my left shoulder and right arm, and last fall I was incapable of attending to my duties, and lay many a mint unable to sieep on account of terrible pains. A few weeks ago a severe attack of this trouble struck me, and tals time I concluded to try the St. Jacobs Oli; I must acknowledge, with but little confidence in its merits. I freely confess that the result has completely astonished me. The first application relieved the pain very materially, and the continued use of only two bottles has completely eured me of this chronic evil, and that, after the most eminent physicians and their prescriptions had been of no avail. I therefore consider it a duty to publish the above for the benealt of all safferers with Rheumatism and kindred complaints.

G. A. HELLMANN,

Editor Daily Republican.

The Great German Remedy, ST. JACOBS OIL, costs 50 Cents a Bottle, and is sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

IT CURES. TEY IT. A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Holiday List! No. 7.

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The wonderful schlevements and necess of Hale's Honey of forchound and Tar has caused be issue of counterfeits and decep-ive and dangerous mixtures bear-

HALE'S HONEY HOREHOUND & TAR The Great National Specific for the Speedy Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROATS. LUNG and all BRONCHIAL COMPLAINTS.

The Honey of the Plant Horehound Scotters and SCATTERS all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar Balm Abies Balsames CLEANESS and HEALS the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. Five additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist, and in healthful action. action.

A Cough may be fifty termed the preliminary stage of Consumption a malady of which HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR is the surest known preventive. Therefore, delay not a moment to take this CERTAIN SPECIFIC. CHILDREN derive great benefit from its soothing properties, when suffering with Croup and Whooping Cough. PRICES:—506, and \$1. Targe Size Cheapest.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Prop'r, New Yor

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROP

OTTAWA, Dec. 18.—Intensely cold weather prevailed in the Ottawa Valley to-day, the thermometer ranging from 15 to 34 below zero. In this city it was 18 below.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 18.—The mercury marked 20 deg. below zero this morning.

ROCHBILE, 18., Dec. 18.—Thermometer was 10 deg. below zero the survival this morning.

TORONTO, Dec. 18.—Showstorm and severe weather reported throughout Ontario to-day. Times, commenting on HAYES' adorsing his advice to Congress to ther coinage of aliver dollars. says: ing silver dollars indefinitly when okens, and not coins, is to impose useices burden on the United States selt of a limited class of adventur-The Central Association of General Ticket and Passenger Agents met again yesterday Come on, JOHN SHERMAN. We don't promise you a boom on the 3d of June, but you shall have a good opportunity to mend your fences, and some of your financial heresies also. and Passenger Agents met again yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, and did not complete their labors until a late hour last evening. Nearly the same parties who attended the meeting the day before were present yesterday. Mr. E. A. Ford occupied the chair and Mr. George Daniels acted as Secretary.

The first business transacted was a discussion of the advisability of consolidating the Central and Western Associations of General Ticket and Passenger Agents. It was claimed that the interests of these two Associations were so identical that much good would undoubtedly result from a consolidation, as thereby more uniformity of action could be had. Many of the members of the Western Association, and vice versa, which fact alone would make a CENTRAL RATE ASSOCIATION. The Executive Committee of the Central Rate ces not know enough to know enturers in silver mines " are he Government the builton value burchased for coinage,—the profit ce between the legal-tender and us inures to the Government, . The effect of a suspension of be to knock down the builton here and in London, and in that ses of India would become still sed. The advice of the London coining silver in this country is a one, coming from that British The woodcut that THE TRIBUNE published of woodcut that THE TRIBUNE public splen-ar on his arrival here was "perfectly splen-the Cincinnation of the Cincinnation of th Association held a meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday for the purpose of perfecting the organization to establish arbitrary or semilocal rates from interior points in Illinois and to draw up a constitution and by-laws. The following members of the Committee were present: H. W. Hibbard, James Smith, William Duncan, W. S. Weed, Horace Tucker, H. C. compared with the one the Cinc OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Arrived, steamshit Vaderland, from Antwerp. Now HALSTEAD and Deacon SMITH probably with that they hadn't been as savage on BLAINE, and had said less about the danger of having a string man at the bead of affairs. QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 18.—Arrived, steamship Baltic, from Liverpool.

He Has No Idea the Nomination Will Be Offered Him.

And It Would Be Ridiculous to Entertain Such a Notion.

Maine Becoming Aroused to the

Heinousness of Garcelon's Grab.

An Indignation Meeting to

Be Held at Augusta

This Evening.

How Don Cameron's Selection on the National Committee Is

Construed.

He Is Said to Have Avowed Himself for Grant to the End.

Interviews with Ohioans and Pennsylvanians upon the Subject of the Presidency.

HORATIO SEYMOUR. HE AGAIN SAYS HE CANNOT BE A CANDIDATE

Synacuse, N. Y., Dec. 18.—To-day the repre entative of THE TRIBUNE paid a visit to ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour at his home, some three miles from Utics, to learn the feelings of the Sage of Deerfield on the question of his nom-ination by the Democracy in 1880 for President. The person who answered the ring informed the reporter that the Governor was not feeling very well, and had not come down-stairs. While the reporter was intently engaged in perusing a volume, a side door softly opened, and the Governor walked quietly in. He was dresed neatly in black, and wore upon his head a silk cap. He smiled a pleasant "Good morn-ing," and extended his hand to the reporter. fter a brief informal talk, the reporter pro ded the important and at present absorbg query: "You cannot but have noticed the growing disposition of the Democracy in all sec-tions to make you the Presidential candidate in 1880. If it should be thought by the Naional Democratic Convention that your nomination would be necessary for the party's suc ees, would you accept the candidacy?" e Governor was hardly prepared for the

HIS REPLY WAS CHARACTERISTIC the philosopher statesman. He said: "As myself, I do not think there is a general ion to nominate me, nor do I think it nave said in regard to myself, in answer to numerous invitations to make addresses upon political or other subjects, would of itself be a good reason why I should not be elected if nominated. While my name was spoken of, I did not consider it anything more than one of the speculations of the day. In a time of the speculations of the day. In a time of political uncertainty, in the face of what I have said, it is abourd to suppose that I shall be nommated. I have no idea that I shall be named by any convention for the Presidency, even if I sought the nomination. I should be guilty of a self-complacency which would be ridiculous if I thought a great party were anxious to make me a candidate against my wishes. Even in that improbable event, I should do my friends a very great wrong if I ald do my friends a very great wrong if

to be placed in that position."

During the remarks Gov. Seymour arose from his chair and paced leisurely back and forth, occasionally stopping before the reporter. As he concluded the reporter inquired: "What do he was think of the reporter for a prior of the you think of the prospects for a union of the various factions of the Democratic party in New York State?"

York State?"

Gov. Seymour, who had resumed his seat, looked up and answered with a seriousness that betokened his interest: "A union is so clearly demanded by the interest of all of the members of the party that it is a result no one can question. Just now both parties are disorganized. The whole history of the country shows that the Democratic party has a vitality that no other organization possesses. That is due to the fact that it has well-astiled principles which are right. Other organizations have grown out of evils which are ganizations have grown out of evils which are transitory, and have sought to gain power by appealing to the feelings which happen to be excited at the time. We have proof of that in the position of the Republican party, and the speeches of the leaders. They have studied to excite the North against the Seuth, and are on the lookout for questions of that nature. They do not plant themselves upon

quastions growing out of good, nor can they do so, because of the great diver-sity of opinions among themselves upon such

"How can the party be united?"

Gov. Seymour seemed to regard the method as simple if put into execution. "It is not a matter of method," said be, "but of disposition. If there is an inclination to act, union can be effected. No machinery is needed. All that is necessary is for the factions to agree to units upon the principles of the party. This must and will be done.!"

"Would you consent to set as arbitant to

must and will be done.!"
"Would you consent to act as arbiter to
unite the party!"
"I probably shall not be called upon," responded Gov. Seymour with a quiet laugh."
The reporter made the inquiry: "Do you
think Grant will be renominated!"
"Really, I can't state," said the Governor.
"It is impossible for me to form an opinion."
"IT IS A RATHER SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE,
"As It not that you and Grant were candidates

ds it not, that you and Grant were candidates twelve years aro, and are again prominently mentioned as candidates?"

The Governor responded with a smile: "Yea,

It is."

In answer to the other questions Gov. Seymour said he was living a quiet life on his farm, and that he had entirely withdrawn from taking an active part in political affairs. He stated that he read but few papers and saw but few men. The Governor did not deem his opinions of any value, and he was unwilling to speak in the general varue way he would have to in talking about political aspects, but he thought at this time everything was in a very unsettled state in both parties. He did not know how any one could forecast the future. He certainly could not. The Governor expressed faith in his own political convictions

mously, he would accept it; but he could not be induced to become a candidate among others for the place on the ticket.

THE GREAT FRAUD. NOW THE MAINE STEAL WAS PERPETRATED

Boston, Dec. 18.—From all parts of Maine Bosros, Dec. 18.—From all parts of Maine there comes a deep groan of indignation at the count out, which is a general topic of conversation everywhere. The indignation meeting in Augusta, to-morrow night, will be attended by men of all parties, and the better class of Democrats will unite with Republicans in denouncing the action of the Governor and Council. Sarcelon and his advisers have come out in some official statements as to their action. They do not profess to have been uninfluenced by political considerations. They do not profess to have been impartial judges. They do claim, however, to have acted strictly within the limits of the law. The law permitted them to issue certificates to men who were not elected, and to withhold them from men who were elected, and they have done it. They appeal to the face of the returns to show that what they have done is warranted by law. To understand this claim, it is necessary to consider what constitutes a correct return. The returns are to give the whole number of ballots, the name of the candidates, the number of votes for each,
—not merely in figures, but in words,—and to
be made up in open town meeting,

of the Selectmen and by the Town Clerk, and then and there sealed. In cities the Aldermen are to be in session within twenty-four hours after the election, and the returns from the ward officers are then to be compiled in like manner and signed by a majority of the Board and by the City Clerk. All these requirements were neglected. The return from Augusta, for example, gave, instead of the whole number of ballots, the whole number of votes. As there were two votes for Representatives on each ballot, the number of ballots was exactly doubled. This was adjudged a clerical error, and the re-turn was aflowed to stand. In other cases the number of ballots was omitted, and in others the number of votes appeared to be greate than the number of ballots, which is impossible. All such returns were rejected. Nearly all the defects were apparent on the face of the re-turns. Some of the faults are trifling, like the scattering votes returned from Portland, and the dittoes on the Cumberland and York Senatorial returns, but the Constitution requires names of the candidates to be given and

to be written out in words. The Council had a right to require the returns to conform to the law in these particulars; but the statute of 1877 permits the record to be substituted for a de-fective return. Some doubt exists whether this law is constitutional, but the Council do not themselves behind this doubt. They say that the law of 1877 is permissive, not mandstory; the law does not say it shall be. This substitution is left to the discretion of the Council, and they not to allow the returns e corrected by the records. They preferred to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the defects of the returns, by the language of the law of 1877, to exclude twelve Representatives elect from five cities from participation the organization of the Legislature and the elec-tion of a Governor and State officers. They preferred to give seats in the Legislature to the Senators and seventeen Representatives who were not elected. It has all been done under INDIGNATION.

To the Western Associated Press.

Boston, Dec. 18.—A dispatch from Skowhe gan says the counting out of that town at Augusta is the only topic of conversation on the streets, and is denounced by Democrats as well as Republicans. An indignation meeting is alled for Saturday evening.

A telegram from Farmington mentions the revalence of great indignation there.

The Mayor and Aldermen of Rockland adopt-

ed a reesolution to-night condemning the action Augusta, Me., Dec. 18.—It is now stated that Skowbegan was counted out

by the Governor and Council, and only as a last by the Governor and Council, and only as a last resource, in order to make sure of a quorum of the Fusionists in the House. This view is cor-roborated by a letter addressed only last week, by Hon. F. G. Parker to Mr. Steward, week, by Hon, F. G. Parker to Mr. Steward, Republican Representative-elect from Skowhegan. At that time it appears that it had not been determined to count Skowhegan out.

The Republican State Committee will meet here the early part of next week.

The call for the indignation meeting to-morrow night has been signed by the best citizens.

Hallowell will hold an indignation meeting Saturday.

Saturday.

The Governor and Council have been engaged

NATIONAL COMMITTEE. WASHINGTON SENTIMENT.

Mashington, D. C., Dec. 18.—The echoes of the meeting of the National Committee have not yet died away. The friends of the three Presidential candidates—Grant, Sherman, and Blaine—have been considering to-day what effect, if any, the action of the Committee has had or is likely to have upon the chances of their respective candidates. The conclusions of those who are impartial observers are that too much ignificance has been attached to the election of Chairman. Don Cameron, it is true, stated that his candidacy would have no effect upon the Presidential aspirations of anybody. Yet Platte, of New York, says that Cameron told him yeserday that he was a Grant man, first, last, and terday that he was a Grant man, first, last, and all the time. There can be no doubt that, though Cameron was considered in one sense the Grant candidate, that a majority of the National Committee of at least five favor the Presidential aspirations of Senator Blaine. There were certainly five votes cast for various reasons for Don Cameron for Chairman by Committeemen who are automated the most approach. Committeemen who are amongst the most enthusiastic of Blaine's supporters. Indeed, the outside managers of Don Cameron, who come largely from the West, will be among the first to support Senator Blaine. They publicly say so.

ONE CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE

connected with Cameron's vote was that he did not receive a single vote from the New England States, a circumstance upon which Mr. Cameron himself commented with some bitterness. A member of the Committee who ought to know member of the Committee who ought to know said to-day: "I have, of course, no direct knowledge on the subject of Gen. Grant's wishes regarding the Presidency. I know Senator Conkling is confident that he will be the nominee, and you will have who sesset that observe that with all of those who assert that Grant is not in the field the wish is father of the thought. But it would not be accurate to state that the National Republican Committee has been completely captured by the Grant mea, since the majority by which Cameron was elected could not have been secured but for

PITTSBURG OPINION.

PITTSBURG OPINION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Prittsburg, Pa., Dec. 18.—Leading Republicans here are considerably disappointed at the election of Senator Cameron as Chairman of the National Executive Committee. They think it is a set-up joo to foist Gen. Grant upon the people as a Presidential candidate whether they want him or not. Some go so far as to say they will vote against Grant if he should be nominated; that they will never vote for any man for a third term. Others think it will help Blaine and Sherman in the Convention, especially the former, whose wishes in regard to the organization of the Committee seem to have been entirely ignored. There is no objection to the place selected for the Convention, since Pittsburg was so summarily counted out. Chicago's claim of having the best hotels and hotel accommodations of any city west of the Alleghenies is generally conceded. From present indications there will be a large representation from Western Pennsylvania at the Convention from Western Pennsylvania at the Convention which will make a vigorous kick against the

Which will make a vigorous sick against the Cameron program as it is now understood, ACTION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—The Executive Committee of the National Republican Committee anthorised Challenge Committee of the National Republican Committee Committee Committee Committee Committee Challenge Committee
issue a call for the next National Convention, and to attach the names of the members of the Executive Committee thereto. Senator Cameron left this morning for New The following gentlemen were selected to fill vacancies in the Committee: Platt. of New York; Cooper, of Ohio; New, of Indiana; and Heath, of Michigan.

> THE PRESIDENCY. WHAT OHIOANS THINK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 18.-An effort to ob in Ohio with reference to the Presidency dis closes the fact that Gen. Grant is strength as a popular candidate. One hundred Republicans, interviewed in a represent ative county in the central part of the State showed the following preferences: For Sher man, 68; for Grant, 25; for Blaine, 8; scatter ing, 4. A canvass of the same county at the close of the extra session would have shown a preponderance of opinion in favor of Grant. There is, nevertheless, a feeling among Republicans that the candidacy of Grant is inevitable. Said one prominent rural leader: "While most or as objection to Grant, we objection to Grant, whether "While most of us have som will be the next President, whether the Republicans nominate him or not; that it would not only be possible, but probable, that a great independent movement would seat him in the Presidential chair, even if not nominated by a

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION WILL PEAR to take the risk, and Grant will be their non inee."

we think he has earned a high position, deserves a higher one, and would make as good a President as any man that lives. But we begin to think there is no use thinking about it. Grant is all-powerful, and can have what he wants. Some people do not want any man elected a third time, but it will not be a third consecutive term, and, therefore, the argument is not a strong one, and, even if it were a powerful one, it would amount to nothing before this Man of Destiny."

These two expressions represent the average nothing before this Man of Destiny."

These two expressions represent the average of a large number of statements of country Re-

ANOTHER INFLICTION. KEARNEY IS COMING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 18.—Among the passenrers who arrived here from San Francisco th fternoon was the Sand-Lot orator. Dennis Kear ney, who is going to spend the holidays with his mother at Brighton, Mass., and then go on to Washington to attend the meeting of the Labor and Greenback organization Jan. 8, called on to ient. He is favor of Thurman, or any man who believes greenbacks to be the only money for this country. He is down on Grant, and says his boom amounts to nothing; that, if nom nated, he will be badly beaten. Kearney's idea nated, he will be badly beaten. Kearney's idea is to unite the Workingmen, Greenbackers, and Democrats all one man, so as to beat the Republican candidate, and he will labor to that end. He thinks the Republicans will scheme to have the Democrats nominate Tildes or some other weak man. Kearney left for Chicago this morning on the Chicago & Rock Island train. Besides Boston and Washington, he will visit Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, and, on his returu to the Pacific Coast, in about six weeks, he may stop a day or two in Chicago.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Dec. 18.-The burglars who have ndertaken to steal the State of Maine, and transfer it to the Democratic party, have profited well by the example of their brethren South Carolina and Mississippi. They need not cite the action of the Returning Board of Louthere is no analogy between the two cases. In the State of Maine it is an admitted fact that there was a fair expression of the popular will, and that the result was an overwhelming majority in favor of the Republican party. That sside, and to disfranchise whole communities on account of irregularities in the returns. The chief burglars in this most nefarious business are 600. Garcelon and one E. F. Pilisbury. Mr. Pilisbury has sent to the Chicago Daily Mrss of this city an explanation of the fraud, and boldly attempts to justify it by reference to the conduct of the Republican party "in such cases made and provided." If a man will steal he will lie, and if ever there was a liar then E. F. Pilisbury is a liar. There is no precedent in the State of Maine for such a wholesale and barefaced swindle, and, when he quotes the Constitution of that State or any staute to justify his course, he lies willfully and corrupty, and he knows it. We have examined the Constitution of that State, its statutes, and the decisions to which reference is made by him, and there is not a thing in the Constitution or the statutes of that State, or in any decision ever made in that State, which goes the length of preventing the correction of irregular returns which have been made by returning officers; and we understand that never in the whole history of that State before this time was the opportunity ever denied any returning officer from correcting their returns, whether it affected the Democratic party or the Republican party. Demand after demand has been made within the last few weeks by the Republicans to examine in the presence and under the eve of the Canvassing Board of he State to them, and that Board has refused to afford the Rooublicans any such opportunity, or even allowed them to look at the returns.

The Canvassing Board of Louisiana never denied access to the returns made to them, but every return was publicly examined by the parties interested, and numerous corrections were allowed and made.

There is not a State porth of Masson & Diracolina in the production of the State opinion of the Popular Will," and on page 778, of the fourth edition, he says:

The statutes of the different States point out specifically the mode in which elections shall be conducted; but, although there are great diversit

portunity should be afforded their opponents to have these returns corrected. It is not contended that the mistakes made were anything more than elerical mistakes, and there is not a civilized nation under the sun but what allows elerical mistakes to be corrected, whether in courts, or in legal proceedings, or any other proceedings. We are not contending now for going back of the returns to find out how the voters voted, or whether they were qualified or disqualified, or anything else, but we are contending for the right of correcting informalities and irregularities in the returns of the result of the election. And as to that, the precedents of the State of Maine and every other State are shundant.

Mr. Pillsbury, in his published manifesto, refers to numerous irregularities by which the votes of towns and cities were rejected that would not in any other State be regarded for one single moment, and they only go to show the scoundrelism of the whole proceeding from beginning to end.

eginning to end.

In the State of Illinois the rule has long since In the State of Illinois the rule has long since been established that no irregularities or informalities whatever shall deprive the people of the results of their votes. As long ago as Pistt vs. The 'People, (29th Illinois, 54), the Supreme Court of this State declared that "the rules prescribed by law for conducting an election are directory, and not imperative," and that they would not look with favor upon any irregularities, but would consider; results. (See City of Chicago vs. The People, 80 Iil., 510).

It is the business of Canvassing Boards to ascertain what persons have actually received the greatest number of votes; and, ff returns are presented which do not comply with the law, then those returns can and should be corrected,—not disfranchise the voters because the Inspectors or judges of election have made mistakes in certifying the results. As our Supreme Court said in Platt vs. The People: "The rules prescribed by law for conducting an elecpreme Court said in Platt va. The People: "The rules prescribed by law for conducting an election are designed chiefly to afford an opportunity for the free and fair exercise of the elective franchise, to prevent illegal votes, and to ascertain, with certainty, the result. Such rules are directory merely,—not jurisdictional or imperative. If an irregularity, of which complaint is made, is shown to have deprived no legal voter of his right, or admitted a disqualifled person to vote,—if it casts no uncertainty on the result, and has not been occasioned by the agency of a party seeking to derive a benefit from it,—it may well be overlooked, in a case of this kind, when the only question is which vote was the greatest."

Which vote was greatest in the State of Maine

was the greatest."
Which vote was greatest in the State of Maine
we would like to know,—the Democratic or Republican? We submit it to Garcelon and Pilisbury themselves which vote was the greatest.
Upon this point there can be no controversy.
Neither one of them will dare pretend that the neither one of them will dare pretend that the majority of the votes cast was not in favor of the Republicans, and this attempt to count out their opponents ought to consign them to eternal infamy. We very much mistake the people of Maine if they will quietly submit to this out-

CRIMINAL NEWS.

THE HAYDEN TRIAL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 18.—The Hayde trial developed unusually interesting features to-day. In the early part of the proceedings the defense made a demand upon the cuting Attorney for the shoes worn by Mary Stannard on the day of the murder, and, although they had not been delivered to the State authorities, an arrange ment was made for their production. It is claimed that their condition may show whether or not the girl was dragged over the ground from the place where the murder was done to the place where the body was found. It is a strongly-insisted theory of the defense that the killing was done elsewhere. Several witnesses testified to the time that would be re quired to do the work in Hayden's wood lot, which he claims to have done on the afternoon of the day of the murder; also that his house was infested with rate so much as to afford good reason for his purchasing the The counsel for the defense got into a box" by calling one of the State's witnesse to contradict the statements of another on that he had called his attention to the fact that the partly-chewed blackberries were intermin The witness said that he had been told nothing about it, but at this point "took the bit in his mouth," to the evident chagrin of the defense, and stated that as a matter of fact the blackberries were there. This was a hard hit, for it was directly in opposition to the theory of the defense that the killing was done elsewhere, and showed the improbability that the murderer would have put berries 'here himself. The theory of the State is that Mary had eaten the berries, and vomited them up when the dose of sreenic, in an almost empty storned, had caused purging. ere. This wa

himself. The theory of the State is that Maryhad eaten the berries, and vomited them up when the dose of arsenic, in an almost empty stomach, had caused purging.

The sensation of the day was the calling of Hayden to the witness-stand to tell his story in his own behalf, under the very liberal provisions of the Connecticut criminal law. He was dressed in ministerial clothing, with white necktie, and his separent frankness and carefully-told story produced a good impression. He first recited the events of his early married life, his education for the ministry, and removal to Rockland, where he added to his scanty salary of \$200 by leasing and cultivating a small farm, and working occasionally for neighbors. One of the first questions was: "Have you any knowledge of the time, place, manner, or of the person by whom Mary Stannard came to her death?" He gave a deciden negative, and also denied that he ever knew of her pregnancy. Further, he said he had no private conversation with the girl on the afternoon preceding the murder, nor was he alone with her in his barn, as witnesses for the State had testified. He asserted that his sole purpose in buying arsenic was to kill rate in his house, and denied that when returning home, after making the purchase, he met the girl privately, or made any arrangement to meet her at the spring near her house, he stopped at the house, but other persons were present, and his only words to her were "Good morning." Hayden will not resume his story to-morrow morning, special arrangements having been made to break off here and put on the stand Col. Woodward, Surgeon in the United States army, who is called by the defense to combat testimony on blood corpuscles, given by the State's expert, Dr. Trendwell. This may occupy all day, and a spicy time is anticipated, as Treadwell, when on the stand, bitterly attacked Woodward and his theories. Hayden's testimony is given under the statute of 1887, but the Courts usually receive the stories of accused persons with large allowances, for the natu

A HORRIBLE AFFAIR. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 18.—A horrible tragedy is ust reported to have occurred at New Canton, about twenty miles south of this city. All that

is now known of the matter is that a man and wife who lived between New Canton and the dississippi River are missing from their home, no trace of them having been discovered, al-though the house they occupied remains fur-nished as when they were there. A week ago to night cries of "murder!" were heard issuing from the house, wood-choppers near by assert-ing that they were repeated several times. A man who had lived near the place bad been heard to make threats against this couple, and, when it was subsequently ascertained that they were not in their house, it was also learned that the man had gone. A party of men made an ivestigation of the premises of the missing couple, and found that nothing had been disturbed in the house, but large pools of blood were found on the floor and on the cloth-ing of the woman, which was left near the bed when she retired for the night. This, with the fact that cries of "murder!" and calls for help had been heard, left hardly a doubt that the

couple had been foully dealt with; but no trace

of their bodies could be found.
Further inquiry developed the fact that the supposed murderer had about the same time left the neighborhood, taking his household goods with him, and that he shipped them to Loraine in this county. There is good ground for the suspicion that he took the bodies of his victims with him, packing them in casks and loading them on the train with his furniture. There is intense excitement at New Canton and throughout that section of country over the horrible affair, as it is now understood men are securing the country in search of the remains of the husband and wife, and others have gone to Loraine on the same mission, and for other evidence of the crime. The murder is said to have occurred last Thursday night, but suspicions of it were not aroused for averail days afterward.

t were not aroused for several days afterward. A QUEER CASE.

Special Disputch to The Typens.

GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 18.—The time of the

ken up with the trial of John Hurley, indicted for assaulting the Rev. Joseph Costa, a Catholic priest of this city, with intent to kill. The case is attracting unusual interest, inamuch as flurley is, or was at the time of the assault, a Catholic. The assault took place last October. At that time Hurley's boy, aged 7 years, had his leg crushed in a horse-power, and died from the effects. The priest was not sent for at the funeral. Father Costs insulted Hurley, saying that the had gone to Hell, and other like express He also dangled the stole over the corpse had gone to Hell, and other like expressions. He also dangled the stole over the corpse and remarked that was the custom over stoners. Further than this, the Rev. Costs treated Hurley's family, who are highly respected, with contempt. Hurley called upon the priest to pay for his burial.lot, when they got into a dispute, and Hurley struck the priest, inflicting slight injuries. The Catholics have been exceedingly bitter, and have raised money to prosecute him, but the majority of our citizens are looking affer Hurley's weifare, and will probably see him through. The case is being hotly contested, and father Costa, who represents the extreme wing of the Catholic Church, is being handled with rough hands. The arguments will probably commence to-morrow.

A WOMAN TO BE HANGED.

Epecial Disease to The Tribune.

CARLISLE, Pa., Dec. 18.—The latter part of last May Mrs. Mary Kiehl, of this town, died under suspicious circumstances, and to-day Mrs. Catherine Zell, a married woman, was sentenced by Judge Herman to be hanged for the murder of the deceased, having been con-victed about five weeks ago. Mrs. Kiehl lived in a small house by herself, although rendere almost helpless by reason of her advanced age. having been over four score. She died after three days' painful tliness, and, as Mrs. Zell had furnished her with coffee during her sickness, and as poison was discovered in two tin pots in Mrs. Kiehl's house, and also in the dista-terred body of the deceased, the woman was arrested. Subsequently, Justice-of-the-Peace Wynkoop was taken into custody for the same Wynkoop was taken into custody for the same crime, the theory being, as all the property of the deceased had been bequeathed to him, that he had procured her death. Wynkoop's case will be called for trial next month. When sentence of death was imposed on Mrs. Zell Judge Herman appeared much more affected than the condemned. Before the fearful judgment was pronounced she said that, as God was her everlasting Judge, she was not guilty. The case will probably be appealed to the Supreme Court.

BODY-SNATCHING.

ATLANTS. Ga., Dec. 18.-Atlanta is greatly excited over a body-spatching sensation. William Johnson, a prominent citizen of Cobb County, twenty miles north of Atlanta, died last Friday. Saturday the grave looked so rough that search was made, and the body was found to be gone The ferryman said a negro and white man crossed late that afternoon, and inquired the way to the cemetery. They returned late at night in a buggy with something smelling bad. To-day the relatives of Johnson swore out To-day the relatives of Johnson swore out search warrants, and officers went through three medical colleges here. The Professors and students seemed much excited. Several bodies were found, but so cut as not to be recognized. The negro sexton of the Atlanta Medical College was arrested and identified as the negro who crossed the ferry. The white man is not yet arrested. It is certain Johnson's body was brought to Atlanta, but it is supposed it was concealed. Body-snatching has been frequent lately, and public sentiment is worked up quent lately, and public sentiment is worked up so high against it that it will go hard with the parties in this case if convicted. The negroes

TRIED TO CHEAT THE GALLOWS. St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 18.-A special from Moberly, Mo., says that yesterday, about 4 o'clock, Hade Brown, who is now being tried for the murder of his mother-in-law, attempted suicide by taking poison in the court-room. The Sheriff went over to take Brown back to jail, when he noticed him lying with his head on a window-still.

He took hold of him and shook him, but it

didn't seem to wake him. He then called a Deputy, and lifted Brown on his feet, when he began to vomit, and show signs of great pain. They took him to the Rothwell House and called Drs. Holt and Clarkson, who pronounced him poisoned with strychnine. tic, and he is hey gave l of danger. He had five spasms, and it took four men to hold him. He won't tell what he ook, or where he got the pois

IRREGULARITIES PROVEN. CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 18 .- At a meeting of he Board of Revision to-day a report was read by Richard Zeidler, expert, who had been employed to examine the books of the late Mayor Johnston. He reported that he had found upon he face of the books a deficit of a little over \$42,000, and that there were erasures on the books, and some books missing. J. M. Hanson, who was private secretary to mayor Johnston during the latter part of his first term and of the last term, was present, and admitted he had made erasures in order to make his books balance with his deposits, and said Mayor Johnston took money whenever he wanted is, and failed to return it, and that he ordered him (Hanson) to make the erasures. The Board directed a full investigation. Mayor Johnston being dead, his bondsmen will be called on to make up the deficiency.

MORE THAN HE WANTED.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 18.—The motion of King, the murderer of Dora Broemser, who pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, to set aside his plea of guilty, was overruled in the Criminal Court to-day. King was sentenced to twenty-five years' imprisonment in the Penitentwenty-five years' imprisonment in the Penten-tiary, and he claimed that he pleaded guilty on an understanding with the Circuit Attorney that he should not receive more than a seven years' sentence. This the Circuit Attorney denied. King will now take his case to the Court of Appeals. He had been 'tried four times for murder in the first degree, but the jury never agreed.

A REVOLTING MURDER.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NILES, Mich., Dec. 18.—Particulars of a rerolling murder have just reached this city. Yesterday William Young, a widower, living alone on his farm, seven miles east of here, was found in his house, dead, with a bullet-hole through his head. Boards had been piled on his body and fired, evidently to destroy all trace of the murder by firing the building. His body was only partly burned, and the house escaped the intended flame. Young was known to have money, and this was stolen.

THE BIEBUSCH CASE. Sr. Louis, Dec. 18.—The Government this morning concluded its evidence against Biebusch, the koniacker king, and the defense commenced. The records of the Government's witnesses, showing their conviction and imrisonment in the Penitentiary, were pro duced, but objected to as being incomplete. The Court refused to accept them. It is expected the case will go to the jury to-morrow. The credibility of the prosecuting witnesses will be impugued, and an aiibi set up by the de-BROKE JAIL.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Dec. 18.—L. H. Evans, in attorney at Gilman, Ia., who was arrested at Davenport and placed in jail here several days ago for certain misdemeanors, escaped last night by cutting his way through the stone-wall of his cell, and is now at large. Prisoners Jim Kirkoff and Tom Ward also slid out, Kirkoff, however, returning before morning and reporting to Deputy-Sheriff Thomas the news of Evans' and Ward's escape.

AN ITALIAN KIDNAPPER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The trial of Antonio Giovani Ancaroli, the padrone, charged with kidnapping seven children from Italy, was begun to-day. The children were brought to do involuntary service as street musicians. The case is in the United States Court, and the issue is important, in that it is the first of its kind tried by the Federal jurisdiction.

A MURDERER'S PUNISHMENT. MARSHALL, Tex., Dec. 18.—Washington, who ambuscade and shot James Taylor, near Ball-ville, fourteen miles west of here, last summer, killing him instantly, was convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to imprisonment for iffe.

HEAVY ROBBERY. NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—It is reported to-day that the undertakers' warehouse of James Shanahan, within a stone's throw of police headquarters, had been robbed of several thousand dollars' worth of goods. ILLINOIS.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

An Organ Needed at Chicago How to Raise Money.

A Resolution Offered Condemning the Recent Steal in Maine.

Judge Trumbull and Others Sustain the Action of the Democrats There,

An Adjournment Carried, and the Resolu tion Not Disposed Of.

The Democratic Editors Also Heet and Decide t Organize,

THE GRAND COUNCIL.

The Democracy sounded its reveille yesterday preliminary to the campaign of 1880 by hold-Democratic editors, and a number of invited lights from all parts of the State. To say that the gathering was not harmonious is but faintly to express the confusion which reigned with-in the walls of the Palmer House clubacknowledged by many of the leaders that, unless there was more harmony among them-selves, there was a worse defeat in store for them than the Democracy had yet experienced in the State of Illinois. There was, too, an intention to start a Harrison boom, but Carter H. took a back seat, and it was very far in the rear. The clans commenced gathering about 10 o'clock in the forenoon in the exchange and corridors of the Palmer House, and, between drinks, were

THE PRESIDENTIAL OUTLOOK.
W. T. Dowdall, of the Peoria Democrat, has man ready to step into the Presidential chair. who would sweep the country like a vast torns-English, of Connecticut. "But he is unknown," said a gentleman to the Peoria Democrat man.
"That makes no difference," said the gentleman unconcernedly, "he will carry all the Democratic unassallable." But the great reason he advanced why he should be nominated was, "He is worth \$7,000,000, and he knows how to use it, and is not afraid to use it, and Tilden will support him. You mark me, and you remember the name, he will be the next Democratic candidate." The entire party agreed that a man with a "ba'rl" was a necessity, and Bayard's chances were also discussed from that point of view. Some alleged that Thurman was too poor to make a canvass, and that the Democracy could not afford to take a man who had less than a cool million that he could spend in the

campaign.

About 11 o'clock some seventy-odd gentlemen gathered in the club-room. They constituted the State Committee, some Democratic editors, and the invited ones. Among them were noticeable many PAMILIAR PACES.

Perry H. Smith,
Joseph Chesterfield.
Mackin.
John Forsythe,
W. C. Collins,
W. O. Goudy.
Gus Harrington,
John Mattocks,
Gen. John C. Black,
(Champaign), Cyrus H. McCormick,
Fred H. Winston,
Carter H. Harrison,
Theodore T. Guerney,
Gen. Jo Smith,
C. C. Bonner,
Tom Courtney,
Justice Boyden,
Lyman Trumbull,
Charles Durham (Henry)

m. John C. Daries Durana.

(Champaign),
idge Crawford (Umon),
harley Cameron,
R. Doolstile, Jr.,
A. Orendorff, Springfield,
Asa Mitler, Douglas
L. D. Lawrence, Spring. County Review,
John M. Dunphey, Chicago, Gen. Parsons, Piora, cago, J. Q. A. Harmon, Mount S. S. Jack, Decatur, G. C. Harrington, Wat-Vernon, Capt. Bandy, Danville, seka, Col. Prickett, Edwards-J. W. Coppinger, Alton, ville, W. A. Day, Champaign, B. K. Durfee, Decatur, W. L. Glesaner, Esgister, R. R. Chase, Peoria, R. L. McKindley, Paris, E. A. Spively, Herald, William R. Hail, Pekin, Carlinville, B. W. Seaton. Prairie J. M. Krebs, Carmi, Chief, Cambridge, David Waggoner, Lewis-William H. Price, Lake ton, County, R. A. D. Wilbanks, H. W. Wall, Carlinville, Mount Vernon, J. B. McDoerly, Cairo, Carmi, J. R. McNeeley, Peters-John T. McBride, Chesburg, A little before 12 o'clock

A little before 12 o'clock

wanted the reporters to get up and leave. "We are going now to hold our session, and we only want the invited ones," said he. The reporters nacked their notes and pencils, and were about to retire. Mr. McNeely called the gathering to order. He stated that they had come together for consultation, and he wanted all not invited to the feast to leave at once. There was no general rush for the door. Secretary Orendorff then began to read the call for the Conference. Chairman McNeely set out with a long and prosy speech to say why they had been called together, and what his duty was in the premises. He admonished them to be harmonious and discuss matters gently. He dwelt briefly on "the fraud" of '76, but made no aluasion to what had been done in Maine by a pliant Governor and unprincipled Council.

THE QUESTION OF ORGANIZATION then came up, and the report of the Sub-Com-CHAIRMAN M'NEELT

then came up, and the report of the Sub-Committee was read by the Secretary. It recommended the establishment of a central office at Springfield, to devise ways and means for general campaign expenses by assessing an amount not exceeding \$20 for each county for the support of the State Central Committee. Also, to organize a lecture and literary bureau, from whence shall emanate orators who shall flood the State and advocate the pure principles of Democracy as set forth by Samuel J. Tilden and John Kelly, of New York, at the last election in that State. They are to lecture on constitutional law, the laws of government and elections, and political economy.

It was acknowledged that an office was clearly needed at Springfield for the use of the Executive Committee, but the question was how to obtain the means. This brought forth a perfect avalanche of amendments, not less than lifteen being submitted. Some of these proposed to take from 5 to 10 per centum of the annual salaries of Democratic officeholders throughout the State. Another proposed to make a uniform assessment throughout the State in proportion to the Democratic vote at the last National election.

ANOTHER CHIMERICAL SCHEME

was to assess the State in a lump and then assess and collect it from the counties. Another proposed to make a club assessment of \$1 for every club organized in this State of ten members and upwards, and when they exceeded fifty, to be assessed an amount not to exceed \$30 for each ward or district in the State.

This matter of raising the wherewithai to support the dignity of the Democratic party in this State caused a fearful wasting of breath and eloquence. Speeches were made by the cord, and the King's English must have suffered terribly. There was considerable feeling shown in the debate as preliminary to the more severe fight which was to follow after.

The next matter that was discussed, with all its pros and cons, was the question of BSTABLIBRING A SIMON-PURE BOURBON ORGAN

ESTABLISHING A SIMON-PURE BOURBON ORGAN IN CHICAGO,

with its full program of State's rights, etc. Mr. W. T. Dowdall, of Peoria, said that it was the clear duty of the State Central Committee to meet and pledge itself to establish, and sustain after its establishment, a Democratic organ in Chicago. The Democratic press throughout the State would do its duty to aid in the support of the party, and it could compare favorably with the Republican press; but the metropolitan press of Chicago completely overawed and bors down upon all of those, so that they couldn't work effectually.

This matter, which was considered an important one, was referred to the Central Committee.

Gen. John C. Black, prospective candidate for Governor of Illinois, drafted a resolution to the effect that the Democratic party could not afford to conntenance frauds in election returns under any chrumstances. Being a candidate for Governor, and doubting whether this resolution might not turn out to be a boomerang, he persuaded John H. Oberly, prospective editor of the new Democratic organ at Springfield, called the Heyister, to offer it. Personally, Mr. Oberly opposed any such concession, but, being deputed by a Democratic candidate for Governor, he offered the resolution, and, having his honor at stake, he made five speeches in its suport. Whereupon George Washington Armstrong, familiarly known as the father of the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois.

by long performance of service, said in open session that John Charles Black and John Aesry Oberly had too much name and too little

Aenry Oberly had too much name and too little sense.

The resolution condemned, in the broadest terms, the crime of stealing a State by any party, and thus overruling the will of the bespie. It condemned the changing of the will of the people as expressed at the polls by either the State or National authorities, or any att whereby the people of a portion of any State were disfranchised.

This resolution evoked a fearful amount of discussion, but it was all in its favor, when Serretary Orendorff popped up and offered as amendment to the effect that if the information of the proceedings in Maine were correct, then that they should

CONDEMN GOV. GARCELON and the autherities of that State. The resolu-tion should not apply to Maine unless the facts showed that the authorities of the State had subverted the lawfully-expressed will of the

showed that the authorities of the State had subverted the lawfully-expressed will of the voters.

Gen. Parsons offered an amendment to the effect that no man or set of men should be condemned unheard, but that they should wait before condemning and hear the defense.

These amendments threw the meeting into complete disorder. Judge Lyman Trumbell said he didn't want the Democracy to express itself. He said in substance that the Republicans were being paid off in their own coin for the fraud of 1876. He didn't want any such resolution as Oberly's to be adopted by the Democracy of this State. They had done nothing wrong in the Maine matter.

Fred H. Winston also seconded Lyman Trumbull's arguments, and so did Gus Herrington. J. R. Doolittle, Jr., also helped the Mains fraud boom along. He could see nothing wrong in it, and could see no reason for a public Democratic expression on the subject in this State.

Joe Mann, of Danville, backed the original resolution. If it was un-Democratic to denounce fraud in elections he didn't want to be called a Democrat. He did not want the stigma of the name upon him. He believed in denouncing the unjust act, and, if the Republicans had done wrong in the past, it was no reason why the Democracy should steal a Northern State. It was wrong, and he would so denounce it.

B. K. Durfee, of Decatur, was not at all beckward in calling things by their right name. He didn't want to see or belong to

ward in calling things by their right name. He didn't want to see or belong to

A PARTY WITHOUT A PRINCIPLE.

He wanted the Democracy to take a stand and to vote squarely on this thing. He didn't want them to do like the man who tried to break his calf by yoking himself and the animal together, and, when the calf ran with him through the village streets, yelled out at the tog of his voice: "Stop us two—fools? The Democracy had done this thing in '76 with the Greenbackgra, and were only stopped when the calf gave out, much the worse for the run. He wanted a party of thoroughly honest principles, that was not afraid to denounce a glaring fraud for fear of stepping on somebody's coras. Charles Dunham, of Henry, Judge Crawford, of Union, Mayor Harrison, Joseph Harrington, Gen. Black, W. C. Goudy, and John H. Oberly made similar speeches, each advocating the adoption of the resolution, and called for a vota, to show the real temper of the gathering. This discussion, which at times became very personal, and caused great confusion, finally came to an end at ten minutes past 4 o'clock, and no vote was taken, the motion to adjourn prevailing by a vote of 35 to 31. Thus the conference was adjourned sine die without deing any good, but precipitating a great breach in the party, which it will take time to heal.

Robert R. Ross, ex-Clerk of the House, from Vandalia; Charles E. McDoweil, ex-Senator from White and Edwards Counties; John Eden, ex-Congressman from the Fitzeenth District; George W. Armstrong, of La Salie; Robert N. McKinley, ex-Representative from Vermillion and Edgar; and Hill, of the Taxwell District, opposed the resolution with grest ferocity, and cannot be reconciled to it.

SIDE-SHOWS.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. one of the private rooms of the Palmer House at 5:30 o'clock, Chairman McNeely presiding. Here there was another wide divergence of opinion occasioned by bringing up a discussion on having the Democratic National Convent held in Chicago. Personal bias seemed to gov-

The pext matter taken up was the question of organizations, which was adopted as recom-mended by the Special Committee, whose report is this addition, however: Each ward and district shall pay an assessment of a sum not exceeding \$20 for the support of the Central Committee, and Democratic officeholders shall be subject to their salaries. Furthermore, the precinct system of organization is to be followed through

their salaries. Furthermore, the preciset system of organization is to be followed throughout the State, with Ward. Town, County, and State Central Clubs. The Ward Central or Town Clubs are to be composed of preciset delegates, Uentral Clubs of Counties of wards at town delegates, and the State Central Club of county delegates only.

In regard to a Democratic organ in Chicaro, the report of the Committee of Conference was adopted, and the organization of the Frest Club accepted as a valuable aid and adjunct of the Democratic party.

It was resolved to fix the headquarters of the State Executive Committee at Springfield. The meeting then adjourned, subject to call.

THE DEMOCRATIC EDITORS held a meeting at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in Room 221 of the Palmer House for the purpose of organizing a Democratic Press Association. After a season of hand-shaking and talk about Garcelon, of Maine, the editors fell to work. There were "present J. M. Bush, Democrat, Pittsfield; William M. Bush, Post, Darville; W. T. Dowdall, National Democrat, Peoria: Edward Dyson, Times, Rushville; Hirm Enoch, Journal, Rockford; John Greer, Independent, Murphysboro; W. L. Glesson, Repiter, Clinton; George Harl, Woodford, Sentine, Mettamora; S. S. Jack, Review, Decatur; Ass Miller, Review, Tucclai; J. H. Oberly, Register, Springfield; E. A. Soively, Heraid, Carlinville; W. H. Snyder, Times, Champaign; C. H. Whitaker, Eagle, Macon; P. W. Seaton, Prairic Chief, Cambridge; W. B. Whiffen, Democrat, Lacon; C. Zarley, Signol, Joliet; S. S. Knowles, Democrat, Petersbarr, W. S. Osmar, Free Trader, Ottawa; H. W. Wheeler, Leader, Eigin; A. A. Wheelock, Time, Mendota.

E. A. Snively called the meeting to order, and William T. Dowdall was selected as Chairmas, with W. H. Snyder, of the Champaign Times, as Secretary.

A committee of three were appointed to report a plan of organization, which submitted that

William T. Dowdall was selected as Chairman, with W. H. Snyder, of the Champaign Times, as Secretary.

A committee of three were appointed to report a plan of organization, which submitted that they should be known as the Democratic Press Association of Illinois, to be compos. For all the Democratic editors, publishers, and propristors of Unterrified sheets in the State, and for the purpose of social intercourse, the expression and exchange of views, and to co-operate with the Democratic State Central Committee in all their little schemes. The report was adopted, and the temporary organization was made the permanent one. An Executive Committee of five, consisting of the Hon. John H. Oberly, W. L. Glessner, J. M. Bush, S. S. Jack, and C. H. Enoch, was appointed. A committee on constitution and by-laws was also appointed, as follows: W. L. Glessner, J. H. Oberly, and C. H. Whitaker. At the first meeting of the Association it was decided to bold a day not complete the perfect of the Democratic Press Association met again in secret session in Room 121. Shortly after the adjournment of the conference, and talked, and adopted a constitution and by-laws, and resolved to meet in Spring-field in May, or at such time as the Chairman should see fit to call them together.

FOUND DEAD.

A Printer Who Either Committed Suicide or Was Murdered.

Gustave A. Lindan, a printer doing business at No. 121 Lake street, and living at No. 5 Mohaws street, committed suicide last evening byshooting himself in the head. The bridge-tender at Halsted street, Cornelius Conners by name, heard a shot about 8 o'clock last evenings and, upon running out to see what was up, he found Mr. Lindan lying near the bridge dead, with a small seven-shooter revolver lying on his arm. The body was taken to the Chicago Avenus Statics, but later was turned over to relatives. Owing to the fact that the watch belonging to the deceased was not on his person, the relatives pelieve that he was robbed and murdered, but the police say there is no ground for any such idea, and that to-day in all probability the missing watch will be fully accounted for. The bridge-tender and others who were in the vicinity at the time heard no noise in the neighborhood. They are confident that the deceased was not murdered. No reason is known for his wishing to and his life, as his business and family relations were, so far as known, of the most amicalism nature. He was about 25 years of age, and was always accounted a steady, industrious make

THE COL

Suit Against a Saloonby McConville

ther Lept and Owned the and Connelly Get 1

AN INTERESTI Judge Gary is engaged in Catherine McConville vs. C A. Little, and August N. 10,000 damages. The plai Hugh McConville, who was 1878, by George Sherry and and the Incidents of the guent conviction and execu-have not yet been forgot Catherine Shulver, is the dramshop on State and Thirty-four! Sherry and Connelly before they started out errand. Little is the agreemises to her, and Samuelly the cover damages under the induct, by which means She is charged, were incited a sclaration charges that ms iffetime was a painter mg \$8,000 a year, and tha kept a saloon, where Shought intoxicating lique means they were so intexis McConville. The trial will of today.

The McArthur case was fere Judge Blodgett, and on motion of Mr. Goudy, by agreement, the Govern DIVOR

Frank Stevens filed a bi Etta Stevens, asking for a of desertion.

August Doerge asked gainst Augusta Doerge adultery.

And Anna Campbell pr from W. C. Campbell, bear ber.

Judge Jameson granted O. Dobson from Emma ground of desertion.

Discharges were issued ; Wickens, John O. M In the case of John D was authorized to sell the

public auction, after giving in the Kankakee Gazetta.

In the case of the Prote Company, the Assignee was in ten days why the judg Dagood for \$10,079 against not be paid in full. SUPERIOR COUR Samuel A. Crozer began day against Benjamin M. E

The Chicago Packing and sued Henry J. Dike and \$1.000. CIRCUIT C The Presbyterian Theolo bill against Delilah and Virginia F. M. Bell, Jose Scott to foreclose a try Lots 5 and 6, of Bassett's Lots 5 and 6, of Bassett's
E. & of Block 16, Sec. 83, 2
Valcott H. Darrow cot
tresspass against John
\$25,000 damages,
Thomas Price, who is n
of larceny, filed a petiticlaiming that the mittin
committed was illegal and
David H. Butler filed a
and Kate Sharp to fore
\$1,800 on Lots II to 15, in
Maywood.

THE CA JUDGE DRUMN JUDES BLODGETT-580, A
736, 753, 754, 755, 756, 76
775, 781, 783, and 786,
Bome Insurance Company
THE APPELLATE COURTJUDES GAST-519 to 5
542 and 540, No. 510, Montrial
JUDES JAMESON-19, 20,
Wolf vs. Kichols, on hearin
JUDES MONAN-198 to 5
770, 371, and 272, No case
JUDES MONAN-198 to 5
200, 201, 211, and 216. N
JUDES BARNUE-No call,
W. Stewart, on hearing.
JUDES MONAN-198 to 23
JUDES JUDES JAMES CHART
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JUDES JAMES CHART
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UNITED STATES CREGUT
GRIT-J. M. Flower, Mecel
\$257.—Same vs. Nelson
Same vs. Augusta Morri
Elvina Silverman, \$1,028.—
baum, \$7,453.—E. S. Ja
Morris. \$2,179.19.—Same
\$2,508.86.—N. H. Walwo
Caleb D. Fittz., \$1,510.
SUYERIOR COURT—C APPELLATE COUR

Special Dispates a
OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 18.—
Droceedings of the App
District, to-day:
474. Hollan vs. Comfor
filing abstracts and briefs
471. Village of Warren
der.

470. Harber vs. Tribby: stracts and briefs extende in call. 472. Wolf vs. Hunter; 455, Bass vs. Wilmin Manufacturing Company 449. Brott vs. Wood; a

449. Brott vs. Wood; s
394. Cordery vs. Hugh
tional record of abstract
appellee's extended until
361. Norton, et al., vs.
fendants to dismiss writ
453. The People, etc..
Allen; motion by defend
aton of time to file briefs
464. Troutman vs. Hil
diminution of record, an
479. The Illinois West
Company vs. Gay; metic
tinne.
362. Fuller vs. Bates;
for leave to file addition
362. Norton et al. vs.
and case taken.
364. Corbery vs. Hugh
364. Orbery vs. High
365. Olty of La Salle v
dismissed for non-com
procedendo ordered.
365. Huller vs. Bates;
365. Healsay et al. vs.
462. Weightman vs.
466. Bepnett vs. Van
466. Bepnett vs. Van
466. Bepnett vs. Van
466. Bepnett vs. Van

402. Weightman vs.
405. Bennett vs. Van I
of defendant in error ent
407. Young vs. The Pe
409. Johnson vs. Koen
410. Galens & Southe
Company vs. Barrett; ta
411. Blair vs. Ray et a
412. Hatch vs. Werg;
408. Farmers' Loan
Dumont and the Chicago
pany; motion by Beckw
in he master of the
Company vs. The Chic
Company vs. The C

The Greenback Government of the Greenback Government of the Govern

GOV. GARCELOW s of that State. The resolu-ply to Maine unless the facts authorities of the State had wfully-expressed will of the offered an amendment to

effered an amendment to no man or set of men should heard, but that they should maning and hear the defense. ents threw the meeting into er. Judge Lyman Trumbull int the Democracy to express a substance that the Repubpaid off in their own coin for He didn't want any such this State. They had done the Maine matter. on also seconded Lyman Trumbull, and so did Gus Herrington. It, also helped the Maine frand a could see nothing wrong in it, reason for a public Democratie subject in this State.

Danville, backed the original it was un-Democratic to deal clections he didn't want a personant.

t was un-Democratic to den elections he didn't want a Democrat. He did not gma of the name upon lieved in denouncing the lif the Republicans had done at, it was no reason why the ld steal a Northern State. It he would so denounce it. of Decastur, was not at all backhings by their right name. He

WITHOUT A PRINCIPLE. Democracy to take a stand and on this thing. He didn't want the man who tried to break his himself and the animal together, alf ran with him through the yelled out at the top '"Stop us two—foola." And done this thing in '76 with trs, and were only stopped when t, much the worse for the run, try of thoroughly honest principle afraid to denounce a glaring f stepping on somebody's corns. am, of Henry, Judge Crawford, r Harrison, Joseph Harrington, C. Goudy, and John H. Oberly speeches, each advocating the C. Goudy, and John H. Oberly peeches, each advocating the resolution, and called for avote, real temper of the gath-discussion, which at times personal, and caused, finally came to an end at ten o'clock, and no vote was taken, adjourn prevailing by a vote of the conference was adjourned daing any good, but precipitat-

sal, ex-Clerk of the House, from ries E. McDowell. ex-Senator i Edwards Counties; John Eden, n from the Fifteenth District; nstrong, of La Salle: Robert N. Lepresentative from Vermillion i Hill, of the Tazewell District,

nent of the conference, met in rooms of the Palmer House

as another wide divergence of ned by bringing up a discussion emocratic National Convention Personal bias seemed to gov-

er taken up was the question of which was adopted as recom-Special Committee, whose report the conference proceedings. There , however: Each ward and district rt of the Central Committee, officeholders shall be subject to cent on at least three months of on is to be followed through with Ward, Town, County, and Clubs. The Ward Central or re to be composed of precinct de-il Clubs of Counties of ward and

tes oulv.

a Democratic organ in Chicago, the Committee of Conference was the organization of the Press Club valuable aid and adjunct of the

ved to fix the headquarters of the ve Committee at Springfield. The adjourned, subject to call. E DEMOCRATIC EDITORS

g at 9 o'clock yesterday morning of the Palmer House for the purizing a Demperatic Press Associaseason of hand-shaking and talk on, of Maine, the editors fell to were present J. M. Bush, Demod; William M. Bush, Post, Danbowdall, National Democrat, Peo-Dyson, Times, Rushville; Hiram al, Rockford; John Greer, Indephysboro; W. L. Gleason, Regisn; George Harl, Woodford lettamora; S. S. Jack, Ren; Asa Miller, Review, Tuscola; Liegister, Springfield; E. A. Snive-larlinville; W. H. Suyder, Times, C. H. Whitaker, Easis, Macon; P. Prairie Chief, Cambridge; W. B. mocrat, Lacon; C. Zarley, Signal, Knowles, Democrat. Petersburg; r. Free Trader, Ottawa; H. W. Mer, Eigin; A. A. Wheelock, Times, Internal Conference of the conference of t

ee of three were appointed to re-forganization, which submitted that be known as the Democratic Press of Illinois, to be composed all the editors, publishers, and proprietors d sheets in the State, and for the ditors, publishers, and proprietors dishets in the State, and for the social intercourse, the expression to of views, and to co-operate with atte State Central Committee in all themes. The report was sdopted, porary organization was made the one. An Executive Committee of ing of the Hon. John H. Oberly, ner, J. M. Bush, S. S. Jack, and the was appointed. A committee ion and by-laws was also appointed, W. L. Glessner, J. H. Oberly, and ker. At the first meeting of the it was decided to hold a day prenext regular State Convention at acc. The meeting then adjourned ck in the afternoon. Ders of the Democratic Press Assognin in secret session in Room 131 related and adopted a constitution, and resolved to meet in Spring, or at such time as the Chairman it to call them together.

Who Either Committed Suicide or Was Murdered. A. Lindan, a printer doing ake street, and living at No. 5 Mohawk mitted suicide last evening bylahoot-in the head. The bridge-tender at Hal-Cornelius Conners by name, heard ut 8 o'clock last evenings and, upon to see what was up, he found Mr. ng near the bridge dead, with a small ter revolver lying on his arm. The but the police say there is no ground th idea, and that to-day in all prob-nissing watch will be fully accounted who

THE COURTS Suit Against a Saloon-Keeper and Others by McConville's Widow.

Our Lept and Owned the Place Where Sherry and Connelly Got Their Liquor.

W INTERESTING CASE.

Judge Gary is engaged in hearing the case of stherine McConville vs. Catherine Shulver, L. Little, and August N. Sumner to recover Little, and August A. Sumner to recover 10.000 damages. The plaintiff is the widow of Hugh McCouville, who was murdered Feb. 19, 1975, by George Sherry and Jeremiah Connelly, and the incidents of the crime and the subseand the incidents of the crime and the subsecount conviction and execution of the prisoners
have not yet been forgotten. The defendant,
Cauerise Shulver, is the keeper of
the dramshop on the corner of
state and Thirty-fourth streets where
sherry and Connelly got their liquor
before they started out on their murderous
strand. Little is the agent who rented the
premises to her, and Sumner is the owner of
the premises she occupied. The suit is to recover damages under the statute for selling
liquor, by which means Sherry and Connelly, as
a charged, were incited to the murder. The
securation charges that Hugh McConville in
as lifetime was a painter and contractor, carning \$3.00 a year, and that Catherine Shulver
her a saloon, where Sherry and Connelly
bearts intoxicating liquors, through which
cause they were so intexicated that they killed pourt intoxicating liquors, through which pourt they were so intexicated that they killed McConville. The trial will probably occupy all

ITEMS. The McArthur case was called yesterday be-re Jadge Blodgett, and continued, nominally motion of Mr. Goudy, attorney, but really greement, the Government counsel

DIVORCES. Frank Stevens filed a bill yesterday against itts Stevens, asking for a divorce on the ground August Doerge asked for a similar decree against Augusta Doerge, on the ground of and Anna Campbell prayed to be divorced om w. C. Campbell, because he has described Judge Jameson granted a divorce to William O. Dosson from Emma A. Dobson, on the ground of desertion.

BANKRUPTCY. Discharges were issued yesterday to Arthur J. Wickens, John O. Monroe, and John W. In the case of John Durham, the Assigned

res authorized to sell the remaining assets at public auction, after giving three weeks' notice in the Kankakee Gazetta.

In the case of the Frotection Life-Insurance Company, the Assignee was ruled to show cause in ten days why the judgment of William O. Degood for \$10,079 against the Company should not be paid in full.

Samuel A. Crozer began a suit in debt yester-day against Benjamin M. Baker, claiming \$2,500 The Chicago Packing and Provision Company med Henry J. Dike and Albert E. Dike for #1,000.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The Presbyterian Theological Seminary filed a till against Delliah and Charles Henry Lucas, Virginia F. M. Bell, Joseph E. Otis, and John Seott to foreclose a trust-deed for \$1,000 on Lots 5 and 6, of Bassett's Subdivision of the S. E. y of Block 16, Sec. 83, 36, 14.

Malcott H. Darrow commen ced an action in trespass against John Klosterman claiming \$5,000 damages.

Teomas Price, who is now in jail on a charge of larcenty, filed a petition for habeas corpus, claiming that the mittimus on which he was committed was filegal and void.

David H. Butler filed a bill against John W. and Kate Sharp to foreclose a mortgage for \$1,800 on Lots 11 to 15, inclusive, in Square 219, Maywood.

THE CALL JUDES DEUNINOSD—In chambers, JUDES BLODGETT—580, 589, 651, 695, 730, 733, 736, 753, 754, 755, 756, 763, 764, 772, 773, 774, 75, 781, 783, and 786, inclusive. No. 571, lame Insurance Company vs. Seligman, on trial. THE APPRILATE COURT—Motions. Junes Gary-519 to 551, inclusive, except 542 and 549. No. 510, McConville vs. Shulver, JUNES JAMESON-19, 20, 22, and 23, No. 18, Well vs. Kicholz, on hearing. JUDER JAMESON-19, 20, 22, and 23, No. 18, Welf vs. Kicholz, on hearing.

JUDER HOGERS-24814, 285, 287, 288, 28814, 276, 371, and 272, No case on trial.

JUDER MORAN-198 to 220, inclusive, except 200, 201, 211, and 216. No case on trial.

JUDER BARNUM-No call. No. 2, 286, Patterson in Stewart, on hearing.

JUDER SMITE-Bail cases Nos. 293 to 311, inclusive. The Pomeroy case on trial.

JUDER TULKE-The Hanley manstaughter case intrial, No further call, JUDER LOWIS-NOS. 993, 940, 942, 948, 944, 349, 953, 953, 974, 798, 999, and 1,002.

JUDGMENTS. Unrad States Circuit Court—Judge Blod-cirt—J. M. Flower, Receiver, etc., vs. Otto Lob, 227,—Same vs. Nelson Morris, \$3,726.46.— Same vs. Augusta Morris, \$128,63.—Same vs. Elvina Silverman, \$1,028.—Same vs. Elias Greene-baum, \$7,453.—E. S. Jaffray et al. vs. Louis Norris. 25, 179, 19.—Same vs. C. F. Barber, E. 508, 86.—N. H. Walworth, Receiver, etc., vs. Cules D. Fittz, 31, 510.
SUPERIOR COURT — CONFRISIONS — Matthew Schmitz vs. John Wals and Conrad Groh, \$325.

APPELLATE COURT, SECOND DIS-

TRICT.

Special Disputes to The Tribuna.

Ottawa, Ill., Dec. 18.—The following are the proceedings of the Appellate Court, Second District, to-day: 474. Hollan vs. Comford; time extended for fling abstracts and briefs ten days.

471. Village of Warren vs. Wright; same or-

470. Harber vs. Tribby; time for filing abstracts and briefs extended until cause is reached in call.

472 Wolf vs. Hunter; same order as 470. Bass vs. Wilmington Coal-Mining & Masufacturing Company; same order as 470.
440. Brott vs. Wood; same order as 470. 86. Brott vs. Wood; same order as 470.

86. Cordery vs. Hugbes; time to file additional record of abstracts thereof and brief of absellee's extended until Jan. 5.

86. Norton, et al., vs. Joy; motion by defendant to dismiss writ of error.

87. The People, etc., for use of Stenger, vs. Alles; motion by defendant in error for extension of time to file briefs.

86. Troutman vs. Hills; appellee suggests disjuntion of record, and moves for certiforal.

87. The lilinois Western Extension Railway Commany vs. Gay; metion by appellant to constant

Tulier vs. Bates; motion by appellant bries to file additional brief.

Norton et al. vs. Joy; pending motion at acceptance.

Corbery vs. Hughes; taken. Oity of La Salle vs. The People; appear and Fuller vs. Bates; taken.

M. Healsey et al. vs. Gaff; passed.

Weightman vs. Carr; stricken from octet

docket.

All Bennett vs. Van Fleet et al.; appearance of defendant in error entered, and cause taken.

All Johnson vs. Koenig; taken.

All Johnson vs. Koenig; taken.

All Galena & Southern Wisconsin Railroad Company vs. Barrett; taken.

All Blair vs. Ray et al.; taken.

All Blair vs. Ray et al.; taken.

All Blair vs. Wegg; taken.

All Hatch vs. Wegg; taken.

Bramers' Loan & Trust Company vs.

Dumont and the Chicago & Alton Railway Company; motion by Beckwith to docket the record all matter of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company vs.

The Chicago & Alton Railway Company vs. or of the Chicago & Aiton Railway Com-

The Crime in Maine, Oincinnati Genetic.

Greenback Governor and Council in the have perpetrated the rascality which has expected, in counting out the Republican that in the Legislature and counting in a secratic majority, thus getting the fraudustation of the Governor and other State and There was no pretense that the people and willed the election of a Republican may in both branches of the Legislature, but was see up a pretense of tachnicalities.

which the rescals were careful not to let be which the rescals were careful not to let be seen.

This is only another instance that third parties take as naturally to corruption as young ducks to the water. The Greenback party Governor applies to Maine the Mississippi Ku-Klux method of counting the vote, to change a Republican Legislature into a Democratic, and we shall see the whole Democratic party either openly applauding him, or keeping silence under this trampling on the franchises of the people.

The degree of this fraudulent shuffling is in changing a Republican majority of twenty-nine in the House to a Democratic majority of twenty-nine in the House to a Democratic majority of twenty-nine in the House to a Democratic majority of nine. Our constitutional forms suppose some degree of honesty in ministerial officers. They have no remedy when these turn this was and steal an election from the people. The only remedy for this must be administered by the popular indignation in other elections.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATTPS LIBEL SUIT The depositions in the libel suit of Carlotta Patti against Pulitzer were taken in St. Louis on Monday and Tuesday last. A number of witnesses, members of the Patti troups, were examined, and their testimony all went to show pretty conclusively that the cantatrice never that she abhors green tea, that she looks with Continental contempt upon American wines, that she is partial to water and claret at meals, that she never-no never-once took rum in her tea, that she once ste a soft-shell crab, that she likes quail and ginger beer, that she never was initiated into the mysteries of draw-poker, but that she sometimes indulges in a game known as vingt-et-une. There is a marked uniformity of opinion in the testimony upon these points, so we may suppose that they describe Patti's partialities and abominations in the eating and drinking line, and in the way of museum temperate.

describe Patti's partialities and abominations in the eating and drinking line, and in the way of amusements.

Nellie Chizzola was one of the witnesses. She is the wife of the manager. "Mme. Patti," said she, "drinks less than any woman I know. She takes some, but in water. Never saw her under the influence of liquor. She, drinks claret. Sometimes we have had a bottle of champague between us. In taking claret she fills the glass three-quarters full of water, and then fills it with claret. She has called for sie. I have traveled in the same car with Madame from St. Joseph to Leavenworth. She did not drink any intoxicating liquors in Leavenworth. She is an extraordinarily temperate woman. One time in New York, when we were playing cards, she drank a brandy and sods. Pauti's throat has been affected since we were at Omaha, where she caught cold. At Leavenworth she suffered from fatigue."

"Mme. Patti," according to her maid, "drank whore and water, and nothing strouver; Madame suffered from cold from the time of the carriage ride in Leavenworth; never saw rum put into the tea; it was not customary to do so."

Q.—"Do you know what a punch is?"

Q.—"Did you ever hear Mme. Patti ask for a punch?" A.—"No."

Q.—"Did you ever hear Mme. Patti ask for a punch?" A.—"No."

Q.—"How often did you see Mme. Patti play cards!" A.—"Three or four times."

Q.—"With whom?" A.—"The gentlamen of the troupe."

Q.—"What game did they play!" A.—
"Vingt-et-une—twenty-one."

The testimony of Chizzola is characteristic.

Q.—"With whom?" A.—"The gentlemen of the troupe."

Q.—"What game did they play?" A.—
"Vingt-et-use—twenty-one."

The testimony of Chiszola is characteristic, He manages to ring in no small quantity of gratuitous advertising, in the course of which he modestly states that Patti occupies the first rank on the concert stage. He said: "I have given fifty-six cancerts with Patti. The average receipts amounted to \$700 per concert. The smallest receipts were taken at Peoria, Springfield, and Bloomington, the average in these three towns being between \$300 and \$400. A man named Blumeuer bought the concerts for \$6,000. He was to pay me \$2,000 after the first concert at Peoria. He did not do so. Under my own management the smallest receipts were at Hartford, Conn., the amount being \$470. The receipts of the concert in St. hours on Sunday evening amounted to \$170. The artists I have named have a world-wide reputation. I saw Patti after the concert in Leavenworth; saw her at supper. She was sober, as she always is. She ste quail and drank a little elaret and water; drank nothing else; did not drink beer. I don't know that there is any professional singer who drinks less than she. All singers generally drink—take wine more or less. Their life is fatiguing, and they need attimulant. At Omaha Patti was ill, and said she could not go ou. I urged that we should go on and keep faith with the public. At Kansas City Mmc. Patti actually fainted away. We arrived there late. She was fatigued and went to bed, and she got up and dressed at my solicitation and went to the hail. The concert on and keep faith with the public. At Kansas City Mme. Patti actually fainted away. Wo arrived there late. She was fatigued and went to bed, and she got up and dressed at my solicitation and went to the hall. The concert did not commence until a quarter to 9. At the aupper table at the hotel there were present myself, Fischoff, Clampi, Duleken, Ashforth, De Munck, and Mme. Patti. We ate nothing but quail,—a dozen quails that Mme. Patti bought from a man while going to the hotel. Mr. Fischoff, thinking that the dozen would not be sufficient, went out to an Italian restaurant and ordered more qualls and maccaroni. The additional quails were not eaten. The gentlemen drank beer. Some claret was brought from the Italian restaurant.—three bottles; two were opened; the third bottle I took to my room. There was no carousing; no one was under the influence of drink; no noise, except loud laughter over the mistakes which Mr. Clampi made in giving orders to the waiter, for he does not speak Eaglish well, and would say one thing when he meant another. Mme. Patti was the first who called my attention to the article in the Post-Diapatch. She was very indignant; she asked me if there was no redress by the law. I replied that that would be too tedious a process, and that the best thing to do was to horsewhio the fellow." In the course of Mr. Chizzola's cross-examination he gives an outline of his military career before he became a theatrical manager, and incidentally tells us that he cocasionally has a partiality for a pony of brandy. As a soldier—Captain my Victor Emmanuel's army—he participated in two battles, and in the second, so the gallant Captain told the Court, he was mortally sounded. He also gives us the historical fact that Pattl at her first soft-shell crab at Delmonico's. "Don't you think," the examining lawyer asked, "that the alleged libel contributed to Patti's success?" "I do not; on the contrary, it hurt her. I calculated to take \$3.000 from Chicago," replied Chizzola. "These hard times in "There are no hard

Q.—Further reasons? A.—I decline to give Q.—Would it criminate you or show you guilty of violating the law! A.—I decline to guilty of violating the law! A.—I decime to answer.

A good deal of time was wasted in trying to get additional reasons from the witness, but no good came of it, and it resulted in making unpleasant icelings between lawyer and witness. Another contretemps occurred when, at a later stage, the witness was questioned as follows:

Q.—Are you married! A.—Yes.

Q.—When were you married! A.—In 1870, in Paris.

Paris.
Q.—Do you know whether your first wife is living? A.—No.
Q.—When did you see her last? A.—Don't

Q.-Where aid you leave her? A.-! don't

Q.—Where did you leave her? A.—I don't know.

Here Mr. Ketten declared he would not answer any further questions concerning his private life, and the Notary refused to force the questions. Ketten was angry, and others of the company present seemed to be much annoved. The climax was reached when Mr. Johnsoo saked him if he married his present wife while the other was living. Ketten became livid with rare, and the outlook for a first-class seance seemed most imminent.

The examination was then closed leaving Ketten in possession of his secret. It seems, according to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, that on Tuesday overtures for a compromise were again renewed. Mr. Fischhof, the Secretary of Mine. Patti, was approached by a member of the Post-Dispatch reporting corps and saked, if an ample retraction were made, would Mine. Patti cease to prosecute. Mr. Fischhof said that he would do all in his power to bring about an amicable adjustment of the suit. Later on a like proposition was made to Mr. Hermann, Patti's lavyer, and the latter replied; "If you give us \$10,000 and make a handsome apology we will entertain

your proposition. I say this without consulting Mms. Pattl, but I think it will have her approval." Mr. Hermann alleges that the Palltzer people have acted meanly, and he intends to retailate by giving them a benefit. Mr. Hermann is going to have depositions taken of parties acquainted with Mms. Pattl in Chicago, San Francisco, New York, Paris, and Vienna.

THE CHIMES OF NORMANDY.

THE CHIMES OF NORMANDY.
Planouette's bright little opera, "The Chimes of Normandy," was given last evening to the largest bouse of the week, showing that it has not lost in the popularity which its pretty, genial music and interesting story so well deserve. Of all the werks in the opera comique, it is one of the most clever, and in the hands of a troupe that has even ordinary talent it never can fail to please. The performance last evening, as a whole, was deserving of praise. Miss Stone whole, was deserving of praise. Miss Sto snows great improvement on her performance snow grass improvement on her performances in "Pinafore" and "Fatinitza," in the last summer season, and caught the sprightliness and abandon of Mignonette in a very happy way, while the singing of all her numbers was marked by charming vivacity and spirit. Mrs. Seguin is still ill with a cold, and her place was filled by Miss Maurel, whose performance of Germain was very acceptable. Mr. Karl was at his best as Hobin, played the part with more than his usual abandon, and in the midst of a good deal of false singing was very true and always effective. Mr. Stoddard, the new comer, emphasized the favorable impression he made in "Faust," and created a decided sensation with his elegant singing and fine, ringing voice. Mr. Ryse's Gaspord was a very strong piece of character-acting, and for his great scous in the second gat he had an enthusiastic recall. Mr. Tams' Sheriff was very funny and grotesque. Nearly all the artists were frequently encored; indeed, the audience was so much in the mood of encores that it redemanded the quintet in the second act, which was exeruciatingly bad,—oronestra, singera, and all being off. As a whole, however, the performance was an admirable one, and gave great antisfaction. This evening, "Romeo and Juliet." "Pinafore" and "Fatinitza," in the last

DRAMATIC NOTES. Theatrical business generally good during the "The Kerry Gow" and Joe Murphy at Hooley's next week.

"Our Boys" by the Lingard troupe to-night apon the stage of Hooley. Mr. and Mrs. Florence appear on Monday at McVicker's in "The Mighty Dollar." It is likethat in the following week "Millions," by he same author, will be given for the first time. A change of bill has been made for the matines to-morrow at McVicker's. Instead of "As You Like it," as heretofore announced, the play will be "Twelfth Night," Miss Nellson appearing as Viola.

What was called a "professional matinee" was yesterday afternoon given at Hooley's, when Mr. Daiziel's dramatic curiosity, "Pajamas," was presented. We have seen many a bad play, but we give Mr. Daiziel, the author of "Pajamas," the cake for reaching a point of absolute inanity scarcely dreamt of.

"Twelfth Night" was repeated at McVicker's last evening to a large audience, Miss Nelison personating Viola and Mr. Compton playing Malvolio, an assumption which demonstrates the fact that this geneleman's forte is comedy. "Komeo and Juliet" for this evening, and tomorrow night, the last of the eugagement, Miss Nelison will appear as Imagen in "Cymbeline."

Nellson will appear as Imagen in "Cymbeline."

The Rice Surprise Party, opening at Haverly's on Monday, includes Mr. Willie Edouin, Mr. Louis Harrison, Mr. Henry E. Direy, Mr. George W. Howard, Mr. Donald Harold, Mr. David Steele, Mr. Edward R. Morse, Mr. Andrew Metzger, Mr. E. H. Alken, Mr. R. H. Nichols, Alice Atherton, Miss Marion Singer, Miss Lina Merville, Miss Marion Elmore, Miss Florence I. Baker, Miss Pauline Hall, Miss Nellie Beaumont, Miss Emma Burgess, Miss Jeonic Catef, Miss Edith Smith, Miss Jessie Calef, Miss Rose Wilson, Miss Ida Glover, Miss Carrie Perkine, Miss Emma Duchateau, Miss Carrie Vinal.

GPORTING.

PROPERTRIANTSM. The six days' go-as-you-please ontes of twelve hours each day between Gu of tenseity; Crossland, the English pedest gan; John Dobler, of the Stock-Yards, and the colored "unknown," supposed to be Hart, of Boston, will commence at McCormick Hall on the 20th. As this is the first go-as-you-please contest ever arranged in this city, it will, no doubt, be witnessed by large audiences. Guyon is a present training at the Athenseum Gymnasium. where he has reduced himself over ten pounds since his arrival in this city. He runs and walks daily about twenty miles. Crossland and Dobler are hard at work in Ottington's Gymna stum. Debler looks somewhat fleshy, but states he never felt in better condition. When Crossland was interrogated as to his looking very thin, he replied, in his peculiar voice, "Oi, that I be, lod. "Ave been doin' bit trainin', trotting loike, and walking. "Ave never 'ad chance ere afore. Out of fix, loike, at times. But thee shall see, mon, as 'ow I'll put 'em up this toime to tother men. A cares more for Dobler than a do for Guyou or the black un." The scoring will be done by dials, so that every lap and mile will be put up in plain view of the audience.

The contestants in the walk were to have agreed upon a referee yesterday, but were unable to Jo so. Efforts are being made to induce Dr. Rowe, of the Field, to act, and it is possible that he may consent. City Surveyor Fox laid out a track in McCormick Hall yesterday, which measures twenty-two laps to the mile. It is about six feet in width, with easy turns. A local bookmaker is taking bets on the race, the odds at present being 2 to 3 against either Guyon, Dobler, or the negro, and 3 to 1 against Crossland. stum. Dobler looks somewhat fleshy, but states

BASE-BALL Dalrymple, who has been with the White tookings in California, and Nolan, the exitcher of the Indianapolis Club, who went Vest after his expulsion by that organization, West after his expulsion by that organization, were in the city resterday en route for their homes. Dairymple went to Warren, lil., and Noian to Faterson, N. J.

The Cincinnati papers of Tuesday contain long secounts of the sufferings experienced by the team from that city, which went to California after the close of the base-ball season here. The men owed five weeks' board at the Russ House, which claim was finally settled by Locke, of the Bush Street Opera-House, who had an interest in the venture, giving his note for the amount. Manager Miles, of Cincinnati, finally telegraphed \$1,250 to San Francisco, on which the boys will come home. Miles loses which the boys will come home. Miles loses \$3,900 by the speculation.

PEORIA FAILURE.

Resetal Discouts to The Tribuse.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 18.—The failure of Thomas
Neill, cattle dealer, and Neill, McGrew & Co.
owners of the Stock-Yards in this city, caused intense excitement here to-day. Nelli was one of the oldest cattle men in the country, and in member did an immense business. The failure was entirely unexpected. Mr. Neill went to Chicago last Friday, since which time he has not been seen. His friends tried to create the impression that he had been foully dealt with, but it seems be saw the storm about to break, and simply got out about to break, and simply got out of the way until it blew over. The transactions of the firm aggragated \$50,000 per day. The following is a partial list of creditors: Kingman & Blossom, \$15,000; C. R. Cummings, \$35,000; New York shippers, \$20,000: Eliot Calendar, \$10,000; F. E. Leonard, \$20,000; Peter Carty, \$12,000; Patrick N. Carty, \$12,000; First National Bank, \$50,000; Mechanics' Bank, \$40,000. In addition to the above there is a large number of small creditors. The assets are the stock-yards and land in various parts of the country, mostly incumbered.

SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS. OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 18.—Following is a list of

law students who passed a satisfactory exami-nation and were reported favorably upon in the Appellate Court this morning: Appellate Court this morning:

J. Carroll Boyle, Ottawa; Seymour A. Bacon Princeton; Alfred M. Beal, Moline; Charles S. Oullen, Ottawa; Fietcher Carney, Galesburg; Harvey H. Dicui, Streator; James T. Duncan, La Saile; Thomas V. Eddy, Union; Jonathan Fowier, Ottawa; John Griswold, Oregon: Francis A. Hills, Oregon. A. Hamilton Keenon; Herman Pierce, Galesburg; Ruah H. Palmer, Ottawa; George D. Peters; Israel C. Pinkney, Peoria; Lester H. Strawn, Ottawa; Patrick F. Scanlen, Peoria; Charles Weston; William S. Wallard, Lacon.

The Committee on Examination consisted of H. T. Gilbert and Charles Blanchard, of Ottawa, and Mr. Hughes, of Bloomington.

MATRIMONIAL

Wedding of Mr. Hickox, of Cleveland, and Miss Annie Stager.

Evanston Also Has Its Social Event-A West-Side Marriage,

HICKOX --- STAGER.

A very brilliant wedding took place at Trinity Episcopal Church at haif-past 5 o'clock yester-day evening, at which were married Miss Annie R. Stager, daughter of Gen. Anson Stager, of this city, and Mr. Ralph W. Bickoz, of Cleveland.

Long before the appointed time the guests began to assemble, and by the time the bridal party arrived the church was nearly filled with people, most of whom presented admissionards at the door. A large proportion of the ladies came in full evening toilet or in reception dreases, and the scene presented at the church

There were six ushers in attendance, as fol-lows: Measrs. A. J. Fisher, S. M. Jones, W. P. Conger, and W. J. McMillan, of Chicago, and Harvey Brown and Mr. McGinnis, of Cleveland. Harvey Brown and Mr. McGinnis, of Cleveland. The bridal party arrived a few minutes after the time specified, and proceeded to the chancel. The bride was attended by six bridesmaids: Miss Louise Stager, a sister; Miss Hickox, sister of the groom; Miss Hattie Stager, of Cleveland, cousin of the bride; Miss Bickford, Miss Andrews, and Miss Dudley, of Dayton, O. The bride wore a rich toilet of heavy white satin and brocaded velvet, with court train; veil and orange blossoms, and diamond ornaments.

ments.

The bridesmaids were simply attired, four wearing dresses of muslin, and two of striped The bridesmalds were simply attired, four wearing dresses of musiin, and two of striped silk.

The groom's best man was his brother, Mr. C. G. Hickox, of Cleveland, and there were no other groomsmen. The party entered the church in the usual order, the organist executing Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," two of the ushers preceeding, followed by the bridesmaids the groom, and the mother of the bride, the bride, leaning upon her father's arm, and the remainder of the ushers bringing up the rear. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Holland, pastor of Trinity Church.

After the ceremony, the bridal party went to the home of the bride's parents, No. 672 Michigan avenue, where a reception was held, attended by about 200 guests, relatives, and most intimate friends of the two families.

The parlors were tastefully decorated with cut flowers and smilax, and an orchestra of music served to enliven the occasion. After the newly-married couple had received the congratulations of their friends, the company went to the supper-room and sat down to one of the handsomest tables ever prepared in Chicago, arranged by Kinsley. The decorations were of the most elaborate nature, and in thorough keeping with all the tasteful appointments of the occasion.

Shortly after supper, Mr. and Mrs. Hickox took leave of their relatives and friends and left upon the evening train for Cleveland, O., their future home.

There was a gorgeous display of presents,

took feave of their relatives and friends and set upon the evening train for Cleveland, O., their future home.

There was a gorgeous display of presents, combining the useful with the ornaments!, but it was the wish of the recipients that they should not be mentioned in detail.

Among the guests present were noticed Miss Hickox, Mr. Hickox, Miss Biager, Mr. Harvey Brown, Mr. McGinnis, and others, of Cleveland, O.; Miss Bickford, Miss Andrews, and Miss Dudley, of Dayton, O.; and from Chicago, Bishop and Mrs. McLaren, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Orton, Gen. and Mrs. F. H. Sheridan, Gen. George A. Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. George Sturges, Lieut. and Mrs. E. T. Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Fairbank, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Isham, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Smith, Mr. J. W. Doane, Mr. and Mrs. Perry H. Smith, Mr. A. J. Smith, Miss Conger, Miss Brooks, Miss Emma Smith, Mr. S. M. Jones, Miss Louise Stager, Mrs. W. P. Conger, and Mr. W. J. McMillan.

CARPENTER --- REED. ominent social event in Evanston social ircles thus far was the wedding of Miss Bell Reed and Mr. Edward F. Carpenter, both of Evanston, at the residence of Mr. A. C. Reed, the father of the bride. The ceremony occurred at 5:15 p. m. in the second parlor of Mr. Reed's residence, and was performed by the Rev. A. J. Scott, pastor of the Congregational Church, there being neither bridesmaids nor groomsmen. Mr. William Perry and Mr. Joseph Charles ected as ushers and preceded the bride and groom into the parlor. The bride were a cream-white dress of brocaded satin and plain silk, with white dress of brocaded satin and plain silk, with a long veil and orange-flowers. She wore little juwelry, except pear learnings. Mr. Kinsley was the caterer, and airly outdone himself. The table was beautifully decorated; in its centre there atood a pyramid of flowers. In the evening a reception was given, for which about 150 invitations were issued; and from 7 until 11 o'clock the house was full of friends from home and abroad, who iclosed in good winkes for the young couple. tious were issued; and from 7 until 11 o'clock the house was full of friends from home and abroad, who joined in good wishes for the young couple. The front parlor was devoted to the display of presents, which were very numerous, and some of them very costly. Among the most noticeable were: A bronze clock and two bronze statues from the firm which employs Mr. Carpenter; an oil-painting, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Reed; solid silver spoons, forks, and knives, Mra. A. D. Reed, the mother of the bride; solid silver table-bell, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Williams; an engraving, "The Madouna," Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Pearson; an easy-chair, covered with figured raw silk, Mr. Joseph Charles; one dozeu painted fruit-plates, Mr. and Mrs. C. French; an elegantly-bound copy of the "Ancient Mariner," Miss Mary E. Webster; a gold watch, the groom; pearl earrings, Mr. Clinton French; a gold-mounted pearl opera-glass, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gilden; a solid silver pint spoon, Mr. J. W. Richards. Among those present were Mr. W. H. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Evans Wells, Mr. Miss Famie Wells, Mr. Joseph Charles, Mr. William Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Harberty, Mr. J. W. Richards. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Harberty, Mr. J. W. Richards, Evanston, Miss McCormick, Madison, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter will go to-day to St. Louis, and spend a few days with friends in that city, when they will return to Evanston, which will be their future home.

COLBY---MOORE. A strictly private and extremely enjoyable wedding occurred at No. 324 West Monroe treet, the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. S. M. Moore, last evening, the contracting parties being Miss Lottie J. Moore, daughter of Mrs. Sarah Moore, and Mr. W. H. H. Colby, of Manchester, N. H.

The ceremony took place at 7 o'clock, the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, pastor of the First Congregational Church, officiating. The bride was attended by three bridesmaids, Miss Emma Moore, a sister, and Misses Jennie and Nellie Moore, cousins. These were preceded by four children, Master Freddy and Miss Ida Moore, Master Johnny Moore and Miss Stella Barnes.

Mr. and Mrs. Colby left on the 10:20 train of the Michigan Central Road for their future home in Manchester. They were the recipients of a number of useful and ornamental gitts from friends.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Dane, Mrs. Sarah Moore, mother of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Mark Ayres, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stead, Mrs. Hannah Moore, Miss Lillie Barnes, Miss Minnie Stead, Miss Nellie Dane, Miss Nellie Dune, Miss Nellie Dune, Miss Annie Crosby, Miss Manie Rogers of Manchester, Miss May McGregor, the Misses. Davidson of Elgin, Mr. Colvin, the Messrs. Stead, Mr. Davidson, Master Allie Goodwin, and others. The ceremony took place at 7 o'clock, the Rev.

KARR---JACKSON.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 17.—At 3 p. m. to day a wedding occurred near Shirley, McLean County,—the nuptials of Mr. Harvey B. Karr and Miss Fannie Jackson. Mr. Karr is a prominent and much-respected young farmer and stock-dealer, well known in Chicago. His bride is noted for her personal attractions, her accom-plishments, and her amiability. The wedding was attended by a large company from the city

NOT TRACY'S BODY. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 18.—Sensational disoatches have been sent East and West concerning the recent cremation at Washington, Pa., setting forth that the body was that of the Mc-Kean County lawyer, Andrew Tracy, executed at Smethport for the murder of his cousin, Miss Reilly. A telegram from Smethport says: "A representative of the Bradford Bra interviewed Miss Mary Tracy, sister of the man who was hung to ascertain the facts in the case. He found her at home, about six miles from Bradford. She showed the reporter her brother's

rear window of the family homestead. She said it had been watched day and night, and had not been disturbed. The reason for this watch-fulness is that Tracy, just before his execution, cold his family that a certain doctor at told his family that a certain doctor at Smeth-port had threatened to steal his body for dis-section. The reporter carefully examined the grave, and found that it had not been molested. The body that was cremated came from Inwood, Westchester County, N. Y. It was accompanied by the Rev. George I. Payson, pastor of the Presbyterian church at that place, and another man, who regristered at washington as "A Friend," who is believed to be a brother or other relative of the dead man.

SPRINGFIELD.

Illinois War Reco Apecial Dispatch to The Tribune.
SPRINGPURED, Ill., Dec. 18.—Col. Foreman, of Vandalia, who was appointed by the Governor, under the law passed by the last Legislature, to visit Washington, and copy the records there relating to the service of soldiers from Illinois in the Mexican and Black Hawk wars, has made in the Mexican and Black Hawk wars, has made a partial report to the Governor. Col. Foreman states that he proceeded to Washington and endeavored to carry out his mission, but that the Secretary of War decied him access to the records, on the recommendation of the Adjutant-General. He thinks that he can secure the passage of a joint resolution through Congress granting the desired privilege, and will return to Washington after the holi-days in the hope of accomplishing this. The days in the hope of accomplishing this. The main reasons given by the Adjutant-General for denying his request are that the muster-rolls are constantly being referred to the office in settling soldiers' claims, for pensions, bounty lands, etc.; that the work of the office, now greatly behind-hand, would be unreasonably delayed if all the requests of this kind were granted, and that it would not be advisable to permit the desired information to pass out of the possession of the Government, as it would be published by the States and give fraudulent claim agents an undue advantage against the Government.

A Missionary Canoa.

Among other things brought to Sydney during this Exhibition time is the smallest sea-going vessel in the world, the missionary canoe Evangelist, owned by the Rev. F. C. B. Fairey. This tiny vessel was built in London, at the yard of Searle & Co., under the supervision of Mr. John MacGregor, M. A. (Rob Roy), and made her first great voyage in February of the present year, carrying her owner 300 miles round the iron-bound north and east coasts of Tasmania. When we are told that this vessel weighs only seventy-nine pounds, is twelve feet long, twenty-eight inches wide, and twelve inches deep, we are not surprised that considerable interest was excited in Tasmania and Victoria by her remarkable voyage. In addition to being fitted for a yacht at sea, the canoe has been adapted to become a home on abore, locker, waterproof cabin, and patest cooking-stove being provided.

It sells like hot cakes; we never experienced anything like it. St. Jacobs Oit is truly wouder-ful. L. Burton & Co., Troy, N. Y.

Study Hop Bitsers Book, use the medicine, and you will be wise, healthy, and happy. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS parrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged as the Main Office, and will be received until 80'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturday.

mini Science, in Charles and Stationers, 123
J. & R. SiMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.
W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-sv.,
northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdesler, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st., near Western-st.
JOHN P. LEE'S Drug Store, corner Halsted and arrison.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av.,
orner of Twelfth-st. corner of Twelfth-st.

H. O. HERRICICS, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 lake-st., corner Lincols.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBS, Printing and Advertising
Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Divisionst, between Lasalle and Wells.

L. BURLINGHAM & OO., Draggists, 445 North
Clark-st., corner Division. PERSONAL

ERSONAL-FROM H TO L: GET LETTER AT BOARDING AND LODGING. North Side.

NORTH CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM THE bridge-Front rooms, with board, \$4 to \$5 per week; thout board, \$1 to \$3.

West Side. 53 SOUTH CURTIS-ST.-LARGE, PLEASANT room, with first-class board and secommoda-

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT - FINELY FURNISHED large and small rooms, with first-class board.
504 Michigan-av. - WELL-FURNISHED parlor, front and back parlor, front alcove, and others. References exchanged. Call or address three days. 572 MICHIGAN-AV. CORNER SIXTEENTE-low figures. All modern conveniences.

OW ngures. At modern conveniences.

Reseas.

(LARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HAR/ rison-sts., four blocks south of Palmer House—
Soard and room, per day, \$1.50 to \$2; per week, from
86 to \$10; ajso furnished rooms rented without board. ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—
Down again. Single room and board. \$4 to \$7. Beataurant sickets. 21 meals. \$3.50. Transients \$1 a day. taurant sickets. 21 meals, \$2.50. Transients \$1 e day.

HASTINGS HOUSE, 16 AND 18 KAST ADAMS-ST.

—Well-furnished rooms, with board, from \$5 to
87 per week. Transient, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day.

H OTEL BRUNSWICK—WE HAVE TWO ELEGANT
South-frontroods for gent and wife: also, a few
single rooms. Now is the time to locate for the winter.

Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Palmer House—Room and board, \$5 to \$7
per week; \$1.50 per day.

BOARD WANTED. DOARD-PLEASANT ROOM WITH BOARD FOR Side. Address, giving location and terms, 275 East Kinzle-st. BOARD-FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE-ROOMS, on impurished except carpeta; bath-room and modern improvements, near street cars. Address O 57, Tribune office.

AM NOW PREPARED TO LOAN MONEY ON DIA-monds, watches, and jewelry. LIPMAN'S Loan Office, 122 Randolph-st., one door east of Ciark. Old gold and silver bought for cash or exchanged. For sale-Pine gold an isliver watches, diamonds, and jewelry, less than sare prices. A-ANY AMOUNTS OF MONEY TO LOAN ON furniture, pianos, etc., without removal. Room 11. 96 Dearbort st.

Any Amounts To Loan on Purniture, Piano, etc., without removal; also on other good securities. 152 Dearborn-st. Rooms 17 and 18.

Any Amounts To Loan on Furniture, Pinanos, etc., without removal, and other good securities. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

Any Amounts To Loan-on Furniture, Dianos, etc., without removal; also on other good securities, 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

Any Amounts To Loan-on Furniture, Dianos, etc., without removal; also on other good securities, at one-half usual rates. 149 Monroe-st., Room 1.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, totc., at one-haif brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms's and 6. 150 Eandolph-st. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER-Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLD'S M(D'S Loan and Builton Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1895.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE.

BARTON & DR WOLF. Room 7. 184 Desrborn-st. MONEY TO LOAN—S PER CENT WITHOUT Commissions. Give full description, and cash value of property. PRINCIPAL BOX 414. Chicago.
TO LOAN—S50,000 IN VARIOUS AMOUNTS AT the lowest rates of interest. Security. Chicago improved property. Principals only dealt with. Apply at Room 63 Reaper Block. GILBERT & UNDERWOOD. Hoom is keeper Block. GLIBERT & UNDERWOOD.

\$\int_{\text{0}} 50^{\text{0}} \cdot \$\text{SEO}\$ was No. 19 and 20, 102 Washington-st., over PRESTON & KEAN'S Bank.

\$\int_{\text{0}} 50^{\text{0}} \cdot \$\text{0}\$ to LOAN ON FARMS AND CITY.

\$\int_{\text{0}} 50^{\text{0}} \cdot \$\text{0}\$ to LOAN ON FARMS AND CITY property. We have for sale bargains in farm and city property. STANLEY & DICKENSON, 90 Washington-st.

A GENTS WANTED-LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, to handle a ready-selling remedy, one of superior merit, that meets the demand of the people everywhere; good arents clear from \$5.0 \$20 a day. Call on or address D. W. & YERILL, \$20 State-st. Chicago, III. A GENTS WANTED—GREATEST INDUCEMENTS
A ever offered. L. F. GILLETTE & CO., Chromo-Portrait, and Photographic Copying Gallery, 181 Wash-ington-st. Boston, Mass. STORAGE.

TIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, NOS. 78, 73, AND 150 East Van Buren-st., established 1875; permanent und reliable; for furniture and merchandise; advances, and the stable of th WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

POP SALK—A VERY FINE ONE-KARAT DIAmed stud, perfect genn, for Sex, just one-half
the li would cost in jewelry store. O es, Tribune.

POR SALK—A LADY HAS A VERY FINE PAIR
4-karat dismond earings, and will sell them at a
reast sacrifice; cost one year ago 2675, Must be sold.
P.24, Tribune office.

HARRY HAMMER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE Office and couri-room, 154 and 156 Clark-si tel mortgages, etc., acknowledged. OFFICE FURNITURE. R SALE-FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE, Mosler, Bahmann & Oc.; size, corro; also three d-hand. "fre-proof." J. MORKIS, 70 Handolph.

CAST OFF CLOTHING. GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF

MEAL ESTATE WANTED WANTED-TO BUY A MEDIUM-SIZED GOOD residence at a bargain. If you want to sall send particulars to 0 60, Tribune office.

WASTED-BY H. C. MOREY, 95 CLARE-ST. T FATE In Northern Illinois, Michigan, or Wiscon-sin in exchange for a 460-acre farm in Northeast Mis-souri, valued at \$5,000, and pay the balance in cast and time.

W ANTED-FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS, RES.

denos, and acre property. I have customers for
the same. Please call and leave description. HENR
J. GOODRICH, 51 Major Block. TO BENT_HOUSES.

TO RENT-ELEGANT OCTAGON BRICK HOUSE, all modern improvements; newly repaired; furnace; hara; west side; first-class lacation; very cheap two-story brick house, dining-room and kitchen on first floor; modern improvements; near Ogden-sw. cars; only \$25. W. T. CUNKING, 80 Madison-st., Room i. O RENT-818 PER MONTH, FINE 3-STORY brick house, 970 West Polk-st. Incutes at 50

TO RENT-A HOUSE NEAR ALDINE-SQUARE.
10 rooms, furnished, all modern improvements
Cheap to a good tenant. B. BROWN, 805 Cottage Grove. Suburban.

TO RENT-AT SOUTH PARK, 2 TRAME HOUSE: in thorough repair, large lots, \$20. J. D. HAR VEY, 110 Dearborn-st. TO BENT_BOOMS. South Sides
TO RENT-A NICELY-FORNISHED PRONT ALcove room: private family; fire and gas. 678 Wasah-av.

cove room: private family; are any pasters.

TO RENT-FURNISHED BOOMS, \$1.50 PER Tweek; wall lighted, nicely furnished; to gentlemen only; warm sitting-room attached. 376 State-st.

TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS.

10 Sherman-st., between Jackson and Van Buren. TO BENT-S NICE ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING.
Good location west Side, \$12.00 per month until
lay. HUTCHINSON BROS., 85 Washington-st. West Slam

TO RENT-\$11 PER MONTH, 5 FINE, LABQI rooms, southeast corner Campbell-av. and Fill more-st. Inquire at 506 Western-av. TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c.

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WANTED TO BENT. WANTED-TO RENT-BY JANUARY I, BY A gentleman and wife, three unfurnished rooms, with all modern improvements, in violatity of Six teenth-st. and Michigan-av.; give particulars and terms with and without board. References required. Address 0 51, Tribune office. WANTED—TO RENT—DESK-ROOM IN A PLEAS
ant office, centrally located, preferably there
other occupants do not amoke. Address 0 69, Tribune WANTED-TO RENT-A PLEASANT FUB-nished room, within five minutes' walk of Board of Trade, for two gentlemen. Address, with terms, P 30, Tribune office. WANTED-TO BENT-BY A GENTLEMAN, a nicely-furnished room, without board, with a private family. Unexceptional reference. Address P 25. Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN FOR SS PEE month. You can buy the new and beautiful Japanese style for this price, and other styles for even less. Mothing could be more velcome in your home toan one of these durable, west-toned, and offgraft procents MASON & House and 259 Wabash-av-A GREAT RUSH TO STORY & CAMPS, ISS AND 130 State-st., to see, hear, and buy the wonderful Mathushek piano.

A 2310 NEW PARLOB ORGAN, LATE IMproved, 265; rich tone parior organ for \$30, new and warranted. MARTIN'S, 285 and 297 State-st.

AT THE FACTORY, FIRST-CLASS ORGANS Al prices beyond competition. Wholesale and retail. Nicholson Organ Co., 63 East Indiana-st. Estab. 1871. A BARGAIN—PIANO, SUPERIOR MAKE, SPLEN-A did tone and finish, good as new, very low for cash. 176 Warren-av.

A BARGAIN—BARGAIN AND SUPERIOR MAKE, SPLEN-A did tone and finish, good as new, very low for cash. 176 Warren-av.

A BRAUTIFUL MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN A would be the most welcome holiday present you can give.

New and elegant styles are now offered for Christ-New and elegant styles are now offered for Christ-mas and New Year's, prices from \$54 upward. MASON & HAMLIN ONGAN CO., 250 and 252 Websah-av. 250 and 252 Wabsah-av.

Bargains in Planes and Organs at Story
& CAMPS: it will astonish purchasers to find how
low they can buy. 188 and 190 State-st.

BE CAREFUL, in Purchasing a Decrea
plane, and see that "Decrea Bros." is stamped on
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NEW SQUARE OR UPRIGHT PIANO AT A SAC rifice for cash. Room 55, 94 La Salle-st. STEINWAT PIANOS.
STEINWAT PIANOS.
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SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

SIO, \$150, \$200, \$200, \$300, \$400, \$400, \$100, \$

easy payments; several hundre ct from. 188 and 190 State-st. select from. 188 and 190 State-st.
THE NEW KIMBALL OHGAN,
with entirely new design of case. These organs can
be sold on installments, and at a price within the reach
of all.
Corner State and Adams-sts. THE PAVORITE KRANICH & BACH
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
unrivaled in workmanship and tone.

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Corner STANDARD
SMITH AMERICAN ORGANS.
New Styles of Cases.
Over 83,000 of tasse well-known instruments have been sold.
Corner State and Adams-sts. THE NEW IMPROVED KIMBALL PIANO, UPRIGHT AND SQUARE.

These pianos embrace all the improvements known in the art of piano-forte making. The material is the best that can be procured.

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WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A ARGE STOCK OF
UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS,
PARLOR ORGANS,
CHAPEL ORGANS,
CHAPEL ORGANS,
For Sale on Installments.

W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sta.
Descriptive catalogues sent free to any address on application to us or to our agenta.

WANTED—GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANO; MUST be cheap. Address, with description and price, 0 7s, Tribune office. \$2500 -MAGNIFICENT BRAND-NEW ROSE-taves, all improvements, for \$150 cash. MARTIN'S, MISCELLANEOUS.

AN EDITOR, HAVING A SUCCESSFUL EX-perience as a political writer, desires to compete with a good daily or weekly. Address "ECONOMIST," Tribune office.

BALANCE OF STOCK LADIES CLOAKS AT 35, 85, 810, and \$12, to close out. MARTIN'S, 285 and 267 State-st.

BEDBUGS AND COCKROACHES EXTERMINATED by contract (warranted). Exterminators for sale. Callor address A. OAKLEY. 107 Clark-st., Boom 8. DRAD HORSES-AL PAID FOR DRAD BORSES, Leave orders at 176 West Washington-st., or tale-phone to M. W. Powell & Co. P. BLOHME.

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265 AND 267 STATE-ST.
We send goods C. O. D., alword goods

I ISSNER, 59 NORTH CLARK-ST., OFFERS: GRO cery, good location, doing first-class business, cheap. Saloon. Patent. Cigar-store. PAR7SIAN SALTS, THE SURE CURE FOR DYS-WANTED-TO PURCHASE A REPUBLICAN newspaper and job-printing office; must be doing a good business. Address W. T. K., care box 175, Batayis, Ohio. WANTED-BOARD OF TRADE MEMI ticket. Will pay \$375. Address 0.53, WANTED-18,000 WRAPPERS DIRECTED
plainly written; can be done at home. Address
stating amount wanted, F28, Tribune office.

OB SALE-HARPER'S BAZAR FOR THE YEARS 1874, 1875, 1877, 1878, and 1879 for \$1.25 by mail, 1 delivered in city, 75 cents if called for. Good read-ic knitting, crochet, and embroidery patterns. Ad-ress C 64, Tribune office. BILLIAND AND POOL TABLES, &C. WANTED-WE HAVE NUMEROUS APPLICA-tions for chesp second-hand billiard and posi-tables. Parties having such for eals address the J. M. BEUNSWICK & BALKE CO., 47 and 49 State-st.

WANTED-TO INVEST\$4,000 OR \$5,000 IN SOME kind of mercantile business; no liquors. Address S. F. J., care box 144, Batavia, Ohio.

PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED—IN A WIDLES ALE MAN facturing business in this city. Must have a uteraness, and as least \$3.000 cash capital. Fruit als only dealt with. Address 05, Tribune office.

WANTED-HALE HELP. WANTED-A GROCKRY CLERK, MUST HAVE city reference. Call at 635 Canal-st. W ANTED—A CARREGE AND CORRECT INSUR-STATE AND CORRECT INSUR-Based clerk to work solicities, copy reports, keep enced, willing to work early and less made be proget-liable in every sense of the word; salary and to exceed \$25 per month. Address 0.54, Tribune office. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED PRESCRIPTION WANTED-EXPERIENCED DRUG CLERK WHO speaks English and German. 623 Noble-st. WANTED-TWO CLERKS AND TWO SALES Indies at Wells Street Pair, Se North Wells-st. WANTED-TEN MOLDERS IMMEDIATELY AT WANTED-AT ARMOUR & CO.'S, UNION STOCK Yards, 10 coopers; bring tools; steady work; S WANTED - GORDON-PRESS FREDER - CAM-WANTED—A GOOD CRACKER AND PASTRY baker. Bring reference. M State-st.
WANTED—A FEW MORE GOOD COAT AND PASTRY to good tailors. W. H. REID, Ja., 188 Dearborn-st. WANTED-AT THE OGDEN HOUSE A FREST class cook, mais or female, immediately; also dish-washer.

WANTED-A GOOD PRACTICAL MILLER TO act as foreman, and competent to manage a mail mill, it England. Apply to SOBERT WARREN a CO., 122 La Salie-st., Chicago. Empleyment Agencies.

WANTED - LABORERS FOR THE SOUTH.

wages, il per day and board; chesp tickets to
the work; 50 wood-choppers at il per cord. CHRIS-TIAN & CO., 388 South Water-st.

WANTED - 100 MORE LABORERS FOR RAILroad work; good men can get good wages and
steady employment. For free fare apply at ence to
MOHUGH & CO., 68 South Canal-st.

WANTED—AGRNTS FOR THE BEAUTIPUL NEW book, "Mother. Home, and Heaven," an excellent home book, handsomely limerated; if please everybody. H. C. TREAT, 107 Clark-st., Chicago. everybody. R. C. TREAT, 107 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTEID—A FEW BELIABLE MEN WITH SMALL applial to take charge of good paying benieses in the city and throughout the State. Call at Gardan City-Hotel between the hours of 5 and 9 p. m., Room 38.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE salesman for city and country; must have experience on the road; speak German. Best references and security wanted. One who has been in the provision or wholesale grocery business oreferred. Wages liberal. Only first-class men apply. Address Q 5a, Tribune. Only first-class men apply. Address O Sa, Tribune.

WANTED—TWO SALESMEN AT ONCE TO CANvass this city: one with a horse and wagon preferred. 640 South Canal-st.

WANTED—100 BOYS BETWHEN 14 AND 18
years old (boys over 18 years not wanted) to work
mans. ARMOUR & CO., Union Stock Yards.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD SALESMEN FOR
Colorado, either in clotding or gents 'furnishing
goods, or cither separate. Only such as have an established trade need make application. Address P 23,
Tribune office. WANTED—A GENTLEMAN SOLICITOR CAN flad profitable amployment by applying at Rooms 4 and 15, 35 South Clark-st. Call between 9 and 17 in Friday. WANTED-A GOOD MAN WHO UNDERSTAND
To Madison-st. WANTED-A GOOD STRONG BOY TO DELIVE goods at BUNTE BROS. & SCHULTZ'S, 1 North Wells-st. Immediately.

WANTED—100 YOUNG MEN POR AUXILSANTE
for "Revels." Apply Friday, as 10 o'clock a. m.,
at Haverly's Theatre, stage door.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR A RAPIDU,
selling book. Apply for 3 days at Boom 14. No
48 South Clark-st., between noon and 2 p. m.

WANTED-A CAREFUL, SMART BOY ABOUT 17, to work on a shirt-froning machine. O 70, Tribune office. WANTED-PEMALE HELP. WANTED-A GOOD COOK AND SECOND GIRI Huruon

Launaresses, WANTED GOOD SHIET IRONERS; STRADY WORK, WILSON BROS, 113 and 115 State-at. WANTED-AT ONCE, 15 SALESLADIES, REP-erence required. Boston Store, 118 and 120 State-st.

WANTED—A COMPREENT LADY BOOKKEEPor and cashier; one who has had a practical experiance in a business house and can bring good raterence from the same only need apply. Call or eddress
J B. 64 LaSalie-st., Froom 24.

SITUATIONS WANTED MALE Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
SITUATION WANTED-ACCOUNT-BOOKS OPENed, closed, or examined, accounts adjusted, posting, etc., attended to daytime or evenings. A.
BRASHER, Room 6, 99 Washington-st. BRASHER, Room 6, 99 Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH BUSIness man, an experienced traveler and externanand a practical bookkeeper in any position where he
can be useful. Unexceptionable references furnished.
Address P. 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR ENCYCLETE, two years' experience in Canada. Unexceptionable references; bonds given if necessary.
Address O. 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN'S
O good, rapid perman and stenographer; fair telegraph
operators sober, honest, and obliging. Address F. 6.
Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANT TAILO

A first-class custom cutter is open to an engineent Jan. 1. Address N.78, Fribune collect.

Miscellaneous,

Cituation wanted—as foreman or manser of manufacturing establishment by a thoroughly practical man; 15 years' experience. Have now
engagement, with control of some 250 or 310 hands.
Open for a new deal to date Jan. 1, 1880. Address 7
26, Tribune office. 8, Trioune omee.

2. ITITATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, STERO

2. rapher and correspondent, thoroughly familie

2. rapher and bookkeeping, desires employment. Best reforences given. Address Med. Tribum SITUATION WANTED-BY A MIDDLE-AGE man, sober and industrious; not particular wha kind of work. Address O 58, Tribene office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A TRAVELING SAUES-man, unemployed till Feb. 1, as salesman until that time, in any line; can handle a few desirable special-ties on the road after Feb. 1. Address W. B. SVIJ-MEL, city, P.-O.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD COOK, WASI
or, and ironer, or to do general nonsework in pr
vate family. Call or address 88 Barber-st., West ald
for two days.

STUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WID-OV with one child as housekesper. 125 West Wash Employment Agoncies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—PAMILIES IN NUED OP
Sgood Soandinavian or German femilie bely can be
supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, its Milwaukse at.

A LARGE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUG A business in a mining city of Colorado: steor, 225, -000 to \$40,000; monthis sales, \$5,000; a splandid open-ing. For terms address M. EDWARDS, Box 2,200, Denver, Col. Deaver, Col.

A PROFITABLE AND SAFE INVESTMENT—
Partner wanted with \$5,000 in a first-class, wellcatabilished baling and grocery business is a thriftly
locality in Colorado. Address F 25, Tribune office. Coality in Colorado. Address F 28. Tribune office.

POR SALE—STOCK Of BOOTS, SHUES, AND
store fixtures in one of the best locations in the
city. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Great reduction
in prices to retail buyers until stock is sold. HillTun
BEO. S. 131 Twenty-second-sis.

POR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF POOR HEALTH, A
good drug business, is one of the best towns in
lows: will involve about the first in a rare opportunity. Address F 4. Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN OF MODERATE MEANS SEES.

WANTED—MEN OF MODERATE MEANS SEES.

In a good, lucrative, and permanent business to
call, investigate, and see a stable article of great utility.

MANTED—MEN OF MODERATE MEANS SEES.

LIURIMAN, Windoor European Hotel.

WANTED—A MAN WITH S 16,000 TO ENGAGE
In a lucrative business. Best of reference gives
and required. Address F 22. Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND. LOST AND FOUNDS.

LOST I BOX CONTAINING 14 PAGES OF TIPE
If or catalogue of C. W. & Co., weight about 150
bounds. A liberal reward with be paid for its return to
OTTAWAY & CO., 147 and 149 Fitts -87.

LOST TURBDAY AFTERNOON, ON STATE-ST.,
If or in some of the stores on insta-st. a sasishin
must. A suitable reward will be paid the finder by
leaving the must at 215 East Madison-st. B. F.
DEARDOFF.

DEARDOFF.

STRAYED—FROM 108 DEERING-87., ONE BLACK
horse, with star in forebead. Any person returning same to the above number will receive \$10. PHOFESSIONAL. DR. KEAN, 175 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO-tacion free, personally or by letter, male or female diseases. Cures varras illustrated book extant, 536 nages, basuif prescriptions for all diseases. Price, \$1, pe MAN'S MISSION ON EASTH—A THO MISSION ON EASTH—A THO MISSION ON EASTH—A THO Dillies may be removed. The departence of stady, observation, and professional practice, the agencies that will insure restored in strengtheque visualty, and senant conditions of

at have been impaired by overtaxed powers est of obstacles to marriage and of the lock they can be removed. By mail, 25c., postage-stamps. Address Secretary Missan ay and Science, 49 Sixth-av., New York. HOUSEHOLD GOODS. BALANCE OF STOCK BED BLANKETS AT PA 35.50, 54, and 85, to close out. MARTINA, 565 and 387 State-91.

PARTIES ABOUT LEAVISION THE CITY HAVING merchanida, furniture, or goods to dispose of chean, can ind a sach murchaser by addressing (confidentially) B. W., 23 Tilden-81.

THE UNION FURNITURE CO., 502 WEST MADISSION, sell at states of household goods on montally payments. Low prices. Sany terms. HORSES AND CARRIAGE WANTED-TO BUY SIX STHONG TEAMS
horses and muies. Address P.St., Tribune edited
WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS SWELL-BODY O
Portland cutter, light weight and bess make.
it, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS CONSULT MRS. DR. PRANES, PRON Most reliable in love and business affaire J. M. Goven, Moline, is at the Tre A. McD. Young, Milwaukee, is at the Palme

8. T. MERRILL, Beloit, Wis., is at the Tremo

Boxur, St. Paul, is at the Sherma

JONATHAN DUFF, Pontiac, Ill., is at the Sher

W. K. MURPHY, of Pinckneyville, Ill., is at J. H. BRIDGE, Leadville, Col., is at the Tre-E. R. MASON, Des Moines, Ia., is at the Sher

N. J. T. DRAM, St. Louis, is at the Grand Mas. T. F. Barr, U. S. A., is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

A. J. Bowin, of San Francisco, is at the EDWARD BROWS, San Francisco, is at

LOUIS THIBAULE, Paris, France, is at the J. W. FRUTH, Victoria, British Columbia, in

M. E. INGALLS, President Kankakee Line, is Mr. AND Mrs. C. M. COTTRILL, Milwankee, re at the Tremont House. M. C. CRAWPORD and T. F. Bonton, Jones

J. S. CLARESON, editor of State Register, Des foines, is at the Sherman House. GRORGE H. EAGIN, Superintendent S. B.

ALBERT FINE, Railroad Pool Commis New York, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel. JOHN KING, JR., Vice-President Baltimore & hio Railroad, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel. ROYAL C. VILAS, General Traffic Managerie Railroad, New York, is at the Grand Pacific

F. K. HAIN, Superintendent of the Kansas Denver Division Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, Keokuk, Ia., is at the Palmer House. CHARLES BUCHANAN, 48 years of age, expire addenly at 6:30 last evening, while talking to a wife at their home, No. 113 Liberty street, eart disease is supposed to have been the cause. THE TEMPERATURE yesterday, as observed by subsets, optician, No. 88 Madisonstreet, was at a. m., 3 deg. below zero; 9 a. m., zero; 11 a. n., 6 above; 19 m. 11; 4 p. m., 17; 9 p. m., 25. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.85; 9 p. m., 29.77.

THE STUDENTS OF the Chicago University and others have raised \$138, and offered it as a covard to any one who will give information as what has become of the student Curd, whose the country of the student curd, whose was mentioned a week.

A BLACK LEATHER sachel containing seventeen id shoes, mostly children's sizes, was found esterday by Richard Kerwin, in the rear of his arn, at the corner of Indiana and Jefferson reets. They await an owner at the West Madon Street Station.

Mns. JOHANNA DWYNR, 60 years of age, acci-entally fell on the sidewalk at the corner of laisted and Indians streets yesterday after-oon, and sprained her ankle badly. The old dy lives at No. 88 Fry street, but was cared or by friends at No. 97 West Erie street.

JAMES MRAGHER, 55 years of age, had his right hip dislocated and his body badly bruised resterday forenoon by the capsizal of a furniture wagon upon which he was riding, at the corner of Twenty-second and Butterfield streets. The physician who attended him did not think his injuries would prove dangerous.

J. H. BRIRRIMS, a West Van Buren street cal-dealer, hired a new driver yesterday. About noon he sent him to deliver a load of oal, and up to 6 o'clock in the evening had not leard from him, the coal, or the borse and ragon. The team consisted of a black horse and gray mare, and the wagon bore his name.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the State Industrial School for Girls held a meeting at the Tremont House yesterday morning, at which reports from various committees were presented, and Dr. Arnold P. Gilmore's offer to give his medical services to the institution was accepted with thanks. The meeting then adjourned until January next.

The Chicago Electrical Society met at the corner of Washington and La Salle streets last evening. Prof. G. W. Hough delivered a very interesting lecture on "The Planetary Worlds," and Miss Edith Patterson contributed to the pleasure of the occasion at the organ. The attendance was not in keeping with the interest of the exercises.

Joseph Leonard, 15 years of age, and employed by Field, Leiter & Co., while attempting to board an outgoing train on the Rock Island Road at the Harrison street crossing, last evening, was run down by a train going in an opposit direction, and had one leg so badly crushed that amputation will be necessary. He was taken to his home, No. 1496 Wentworth avenue.

A DIVERTISHMENT WAS given in the parlors of Unity Caurch last evening for the benefit of the Sunday-school. The program consisted of recitations by Miss Vineyard, arias by Miss Jennie Dutton, and a "Grand Romantic Opera," in which Mrs. Pettibone, Miss Pettibone, and Messers. Stone and Lee took part. The enter-kainment was really meritorious, and those who were there were well pleased.

L. A. STOLL & BROTHER have made to Will-dam S. Scott a voluntary assignment for the benefit of their creditors. The assets are stated to be a stock of furniture and house furnishing gwoods now in the store Nos. 195 and 197 Ran-dolph street, subject to executions amounting to \$0.000, now in the hands of the Sheriff; also a stack of goods of a similar nature located at Fort Worth, Tex. The liabilities are stated to be about \$35,000.

Afres. Lizzin Dalton, a young woman of about 24 years, gave birth to a male child at 7 o'clock Wednesday evening at the corner of Canal and Forquer streets. Officer Fox, who was traveling that post, had her kindly cared for at No. 421½ Canal street, but yesterday forencon she arcse, dressed herself and the babe, and went her way. The stories concerning herself which she told the police are not believed, and nothing is known concerning her.

MATHIAS FRANZEN, a son of Capt. Franzen of Hook-and-Ladder Company No. 5 in the Fire Department, while crossing the intersection of Morgan and Stateenth streets at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, in front of Engine No. 138 and an incoming freight train, had his left foot caught in a frog, and, being unable to extricate it, he was run down by the train. The leg was amputated below the knee by Drs. Isham and Lee, who think the boy will survive.

THE GAUGHES OF THE First illinois Intercal-levenue District held a preliminary meeting ast evening in Club-room 4 of the Grand Pacific Hotel for the purpose of organizing an associa-tion in the interest of themselves, the National Idvernment, and to aid in having adopted a uniform system of gauging throughout the sountry. Louis Jacobs presided, but, aside from in informal discussion and a general exchange of views, no action was taken. The meeting was an open one, so far as the press was con-serned.

ms Pollowing dispatch was received at the rman House yesterday: "Clavelawn, 18.—Sherman House: We want Ohio gration to stop at Sherman Rouse. Rooms sixty and prominent perior until you hear use by mail. A. L. Congun, Chairman." the following from J. S. Runnells, of Mohes: "Headquarrans Rapublican of Castral Communications of Castral Communications of Castral Communications of the control of the control of the control of the cast of th

AN ADJOURNED MENTING of the Finance Companities of the Irish Land Reform Movement will be held at the club rooms of the Sherman House at 4 oclock this afternoon. The Committee appointed at the last meeting to proceed to New York and receive Mr. Parnell and his associates, and invite them to visit and address the people of this city, are also requested to meet at the same time and place, to arrange details. Other business of importance will come before both committees, and a prompt and full attendance is carnestly requested.

The Boss Honseshorms' Protective Association met in the Methodist Church Block last evening, Daniel A. Riordan in the chair. After some other business the following officers were elected: President, D. A. Riordan; Secretary, S. T. English: Financial Secretary, Thomas O'Grady; Treasurer, John Foley; and Sergeantat-Arma, A. S. Bemish. The only other business transacted was the adoption of a resolution to go to the courts and test the claim of one Bletherwick to a patent on horseshoes which is now interfering with the trade.

The REGULAR monthly meeting of the Wom-AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Finance Committee of the Irish Land Reform Movement

which is now interfering with the trade.

THE REGULAR monthly meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, postponed from Thanksgiving-Day, came off at their room in the Farweil Hall Building yesterday morning. A report submittted by Mrs. G. H. Merrill, Corresponding Secretary of the Union, gave a summary of the body's labors since the last meeting, and congratulated it upon the success of the "No License," movement in Illinois. The report of the Treasurer showed a balance on hand of \$573.15. Reports were also read by Mrs. M. P. Wilson, the Union's visitor, from Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, and other ladies, and after routine business the meeting adjourned.

after routine business the meeting adjourned.

UNITED STATES SENATOR Wellace, of Pennsylvania, left the Tremont House last evening for Northern Wisconsin. Before he went away he said to a TRIBUES reporter that he did not know where the next Democratic National Convention would be held. So far as he was concerned he had no personal preferences, but he understood Cincinnati was trying to get the Convention. There had been no discussion among the members as to the place for holding the Convention, but he thought there was a feeling for Louisville, which city was making efforts to get it there. Chicago had not been spoken of, and he had no personal feeling in the matter, and did not think that the place where the Convention would be held would make any difference as to the selection of a candidate. So far as they were concerned, he would say nothing about them.

The BOARD OF MANAGERS of the illinois So-

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS of the illinois Social Science Association beld a regular meeting yesterday morning in the parlors of the Tremont House. There were present Prof. S. M. D. Fry, Mrs. W. O. Carpenter, Mrs. P. M. Butler, Mrs. Kate N. Doggett, Mrs. Kate E. Tuley, and Miss S. A. Richards. Mrs. Doggett read an interesting paper on "The Filosofy of Lucretius," written by Mrs. Underhill. The following standing committees were chosen: Topics and Discussions, Mrs. W. O. Carpenter, Mrs. C. K. Sherman, Dr. Leila G. Bedell, Mrs. J. W. Seymour, and Mrs. Laura B. Humphrys; Filanthropy, "Mrs. Horace Smith, Mrs. E. D. Harding, Mrs. M. J. Kellogg; Education, Miss Mary Elien West, Mrs. Alia H. Putham, Miss F. Thomas, and Miss Mary S. Larned; Sanitary Science, Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, Dr. S. A. White, Dr. Mary Thomson; Domestic Science, Mrs. Alien Gregory and Mrs. H. J. Wiliard; Correspondence, Mrs. E. B. Harbert, Mrs. Thomas Burrows, Mrs. H. H. Condee. The meeting adjourned to Jan. 3 at the same place. THE BOARD OF MANAGERS of the Illinois So

meeting adjourned to Jan. 3 at the same place.

ABOUT SIXTERN YEARS years ago Mr. S. A.

Kean established a mission Sunday-school at

No. 778 South Halsted street, and since that
time the school has been growing steadily until
now it numbers over 1,000 scholars. The mission is run in connection with the Halsted
Street Church, of which the Rev. F. A. Hardin
is pastor. The success of the church and Sunday-school has warranted the establishment of
a free reading-room, and this was formally
opened last evening. Quite a number were
present, and a program consisting of songs, opened last evening. Quite a number were present, and a program consisting of songs, readings, recitations, and addresses filled up the evening. Addresses were delivered by A. T. Hemingway, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, Mr. S. A. Kean, and the Rev. F. A. Hardin. The reading-room is comfortably fitted up, and the floor is covered with a neat carpet, the gift of Mr. John V. Farwell. The library is small, but an improvement is promised, and subscriptions of books, papers, and miscellaneous reading matter will be thankfully received. This southeastern portion of the city forms an excellent field for mission work, and a great deal of good is being accomplished by Mr. Kean, Mrs. Henry, and the others having in charge the church and school.

It has been the custom of Justice Hammer,

IT HAS BEEN the custom of Justice Hammer, when in need of a jury, to send his constables to the reading-room of the Young Men's Christian Association with orders to gather in a to the reading-room of the Young Men's Christian Association with orders to gather in a dozen intelligent looking young Christians to serve in the capacity of jurors. One of these juries failed to agree in a certain civil case last week, and they were discharged, another trial of the case being set for yesterday. Now, one of the parties to the suit "dropped onto" the Justice's depot of juries, and accordingly he engaged several promising youths to spend the day in the reading-room. When the case was called yesterday morning, the usual demand for a venire was made out and given to Constable Wilson. This officer started for the old field and gathered up twelve of the young men whom he found perusing Sunday-school papers and books. Justice Hammer was startled when he saw the party file into his office, Constable Wilson at the best, for such a gang had never before been piloted into his court. It was composed of the friends of the scheming litigant, who had been sent to the reading-room, and prominent among them was the notorious "Lame" Adams. The Justice saw the joke, but thought it was too good a one to spoil, and let the case go on. Of course the jurors rendered a verdict in favor of their friend.

An adjourned meeting of the Chicago Acad-

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

An adjourned meeting of the Chicago Academy of Design was held last evening at No. 108 State street. Mr. J. C. Cochrane presided, and Mr. George J. Verbeck acted as Secfetary. There were eight persons present, exclusive of a morning paper reporter, who went to sleep with his head on the table.

The following standing committees were appointed: Schools, Scheerdt, Brown, and Volk; Gallery and Exhibition, Beecher, Stiles, Pickering, Burghoffer, and Hall; Reception and Entertainments, Cochrane, Volk, Root, Verbeck, Robertson, and Meli; Prizes, Sloan, Drury, Bigslow, Wallis, and Mrs. St. John; Membership, Peterson, Brooks, Collis, Gregori, and Peck.

It was moved by Mr. Volk that Messrs. Sloan

Peck.

It was moved by Mr. Volk that Messrs. Sloan and Robertson be appointed teachers in the schools, and this was carried. Mr. R. W. Wallis and Prof. Felix Regamey were elected Acade-

and Prof. Felix Regamey were elected Academicians.

A vote was taken, and it was decided that the gallery should not be opened free.

Mr. Root moved and Mr. Peck seconded the motion that, "inasmuch as W. M. R. French, a Trustee of the Chicago Academy of Design, has, as Secretary of, this Society, made a false report at the last annual meeting in regard to the finances of the Academy, which fact has been fully proven in the bill of sale given by Mr. Eugene S. Pike to the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts, as well as by the statement of Mr. Pike and his lawyer, a motion is made that Mr. W. M. R. French be and is hereby expelled as Trustee of this Academy, he not being deamed worthy of holding that office."

The morning paper reporter, who had waked up in the meantime, went to sleep once more at this point, and the proceedings were not interfered with. It seemed to be the unanimous voice of the Academy (eight members present) that French should be bounced, and he was yanked out accordingly. The Academy then adjourned.

THE TRADE AND LABOR COUNCIL met at No. 156 Clark street last evening, P. H. McLogan in the chair. The attendance was un-

met at No. 155 Clark street last evening, F. H. McLogan in the chair. The stiendance was unusually large.

A communication from the Socialistic Labor A communication from the Socialistic Labor Party was read and indorsed, calling upon Mayor Harrison to enforce the ordinance providing for the inspection of factories and workshops, commencing Jan. 1.

The old Morgan-Streeter quarrel was then taken up. It occupied a great deal of time, and resulted in the defeat of Morgan, and the adoption of the Committee's report exonerating Streeter from the charges preferred against him. Following this windy proceeding Streeter took the chair, whereupon Morgan called up his resolution to abolish the office of President and Vice-President, with a view to getting rid of certain individuals, and, after a lengthy harangue, he succeeded in carrying his point, the new order to go into effect Jan. 1.

The next move was the introduction by Morgan of a proposition, in the name of the Blacksmiths' Union, looking to expelling all of the delegates who represented secret societies or labor organizations, the effect of which who to bring down upon his head the condemnation of many of the members, and he was again sat down upon.

meny of the members, and ne was again ast down upon.

Up to a late hour the two factions—Socialists and anti-Socialists—were quarrelling for supremacy over minor matters, it having been agreed upon in the meantime that the next meeting would be held three weeks hence.

COOK COUNTY SCHOOLS.

Mr. A. G. Lans, Superintendent of Schools for Cook County, has just published his annual report. From a table of general statistics it is learned that there are in Cook County 347,494 children under the age of 21 years, of whom 153,977 are over 6 years of age. Of these 74,548 are enrolled in public schools and 21,559 in private schools.

Attention is called to the irreg-

ularity of attendance which prevails in the country districts, where, notwithstanding excellent scholastic advantages, not more than 25 per cent of the children of school age attend school. The cause of this, he says, is, first, the existence in the country parts of a low ideal of the value of an English education, and, second, that the rights of children who should attend school are disregarded, their parents keeping them at home or at work in the fields when they should be at school. To cure this evil, he urges teachers, school-officers, and parents to unite in an effort to awaken a public sentiment in their community that shall remove trusney and neglect of school. In conclusion, he expresses regret that, despite the faithfulness of school-officers and teachers and the willingness of the people to provide comfortable school buildings, there are evidences of weakness in the system of the country schools of the county, which is shown in the want of a complete gradation, so that the advanced pupils of country districts might be admitted directly to the higher grades of the village school without extra cost to the parent. What is especially wanted is a closer relation between the schools, so that pupils may pass from the district to the graded school, thence to township or village high school or State University.

A VERY ENJOYABER ENTERTAINMENT came off at the Centenary M. E. Church, on Mource street, near Moryan, vesterday evening.

School or State University.

A VERY ENJOYABER ENTERTAINMENT
came off at the Centenary M. E. Church, on
Monroe street, near Morgan, yesterday evening.
The affair, which was gotten up by the West
Side Young Ladies' Cooking Club, opened with
a New England supper given in the basement of
the church, which was followed by a literary
and musical entertainment in the lecture-room.
The supper-room, which was brilliantly ornamented with flags and festoons, contained ten
tables, each of which groaned under an appetizing weight of the delicacies to which the Pilgrim
fathers and their offspring were supposed to be
peculiarly attached. The attendents, the majority of whom were members of
the Young Ladies' Cooking Club, were
charmingly arrayed in the costume
of the days of Miles Standish. The various
dishes were all the work of the members of the
Club, and, without entering into particulars as
to their quality, it will suffice to say that one of
they young ladies received no less than ming, proposals of marriage during the evening from as
many young men, who had been brought to
terms by the irresistible quality of a dish of
baked beans which had been prepared by her
dainty fingers, while five other young ladies,
whose pumpkin-pies had—but the tender announcement had better be reserved for the
regular society report in next Sunday's paper.
The program of the literary and musical entertainment comorised an address by Dr.
Thomas, an instrumental solo by Miss Wolcott,
recitations by Miss Hunter and Miss
Fellows, several songs by the Glee Club, and
other interesting features. The entertainment
was given for the benefit of the Girls' Industrial
School at Evanston, and quite a handsome sum
was realized.

DAN WEBSTER DEAD.

DAN WEBSTER DEAD.

Daniel Webster, one of the most prominent colored residents of the city, died late Wednesday night at his home, the Rock Island House, on Sherman street. Daniel was born in Alabama nearly seventy years ago, and, being in slavery, was sold about the middle of the century by William Waddingham, of St. Louis, who remained his friend ever since. By working on the Mississippi Dan succeeded in saving enough money to purchase his freedom from a master who was most willing to grant it to him. He came to this city in 1856, and for a time engaged as a cook on a vessel. Careful, industrious, and shrewd beyond the average colored man, he accumulated a considerable sum of money, and started in business. His abode never bore the best of reputations, owing to the low characters who flocked about him. Yet, with all his shortcomings, there was a bright, charitable, and benevolent side to his character, as his wife, a plain, homely Irish woman, as well as many others, can bettiff to Alore in 1860 Dan was concharacter, as his wife, a plain, homely Irish woman, as well as many others, can testify to. Aiong in 1869 Dan was convicted of trafficking in counterfeit money and sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary, but it was always claimed that he was made the victim to save somebody more culpable than himself. He left a colored wife and two children, whom he disowned, and a white wife, Eliza Mitchell by name, to whom he was married in 1862. His ailment was diabetes, from which he suffered extremely, and since the rain-storm which inaugurated the Grant boom in this city he had been unable to leave the bouse. He left an estate valued at nearly \$100,000.

THE SIXTH PRESEXTERIAN.

THE SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN. THE SIXTH PRESSTREAM.

The Ladies' Furnishing Society of the Sixth Presbyterian Charch is running a very successful fair this week. The house has been growded each evening so far, and this, the closing evening, will show an increased interest. The various booths are under the management of competent committees, and the whole fair is under the superintendence of the President, Mrs. C. petent committees, and the whole fair is under the superintendence of the President, Mrs. C. H. Hildreth, assisted by an excellent Advisory Committee. The church is tastefully decorated and presents an attractive appearance. Each evening has furnished an entertainment feature, giving relief and pleasure. Last evening the "Peak" family gave two songs written for the occasion, which were loudly applauded, because the children sang well, and the local references were to the point. The remaining parts of the program are worthy of mention also. Miss Belle Richman gave a very acceptable reading, and Miss Reynolds two songs. For this evening they announce Prof. C. Dale Armstrong, ventriloquist.

As usual in such enterprises, there is a voting project, and it is creating no little interest. The Committee having that matter in charge has provided an elegant Turkish rocker, and propose to present it to the most popular booth, to be determined by the plurality of votes cast for any one. That decided, the chair is to go to the lady in that booth who has received the greatest number of votes in connection with her booth.

THE BRODIE INQUEST.

*Coroner Mann held an inquest yesterday at the Twenty-second Street Station on the body.

THE BRODIE INQUEST.

Coroner Mann held an inquest yesterday at the Twenty-second Street Station on the body of Frank Brodie, fatally shot by his father on the 16th inst. The first witness was Mary Brodie, sister of the deceased, who testified to-his irregular habits, to what she saw immediately after the shooting, and to the fact that she had several times seen the deceased strike his father with his fists. Edward Brodie, brother of the deceased, gave evidence as to the quarrel between the father and son which preceded the shooting. He also described the shooting, and stated that before he died the deceased acknowledged that the affair was his own fault. Susan Brodie, wife of the previous witness, and William Brodie, his brother, were examined, but added nothing of consequence to the evidence. Witnesses were examined to prove the good character of the prisoner and the quarrelsome disposition of the deceased and his ill-treatment of his father, whose statement also went to show that he merely acted in self-defense when he shot. The jury returned a verdict that the shooting was done in self-defense.

ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION.

ILINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Press Association was held yesterday afternoon at the office of S. P. Rounds, 173 Monroe street. Mr. E. A. Snively, of the Macoupin County Herald, occupied the chair. Among those present were Cadet Taylor, of the Winona Index; J. W. Balley, of the Princeton Republican; Charles H. Whittaker, of the Macoupin County Herald; and B. W. Seaton, of the Cambridge Prairie Units. The object of the meeting was to come to some decision as to the advisability of having a winter meeting. After the gentlemen present had discussed the matter for some time, Mr. Taylor moved that a winter meeting be beld at one of the leading hotels in this city upon the third Thursday and Friday of February, the understanding being that no June meeting shall be held, and that the Association, as an association, ask no favors from the railroad companies. Carried. There was some talk of organizing an excursion through the South during the winter, but that idea was abandoned. ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION.

THE CITY-HALL.

MEAT-INSPECTOR SWEENEY is on the sick-list. BIDS FOR TUG SERVICE will be opened at 11 clock on the 27th.

COMMISSIONER WALLER was not able to be out yesterday. He is suffering from a severe cold, fever, and sore throat. THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS has been trying to meet for two months, but without success. The last effort was yesterday.

onfiscated at the Stock-Yards yesterday, and seven quarters of beef at Bridgeport.

THE TREASURER RECEIVED yesterday from the Collector, \$3,031 from the Water Department, and \$51 from the Controller. A DESPERATE EFFORT is being made to start the machinery at the Fullerton avenue conduit Monday, but no one expects to see it done.

THE 12 O'CLOCK ORDINANCE continues to be enforced, or, at least, none of the Police Captains complain. Persons out late at night, however, insist that it is not being.

THE TOWN OF LAKE authorities complained yesterday of the presence of two scows in a alip at the foot of Uliman street, which are being utilised as a bridge by pedestrians. They think

HERE IS ANOTHER SUCKER. F. C. McGinn writes from Pittsburg that he has sent money to the notorious P. W. Williams, and has been unable to hear from him. Everybody hereabouts has heard of Williams. The police authorities say that they found him at No. 194 Clark street, and that he is an "unmitigated secundard."

PRIME MITCHELL, WHO announces himself as an Italian, and who has been running an establishment at No. 284 Clark street, had his license revoked yesterday on the recommendation of the police authorities, who claim that his saloon has been for some time the resort of thieves and prostitutes. There is no 12 o'clock in this, and Mitchell (the Italian) will have to change his name before resuming.

The MAYOR was in receipt of a postal yesterday, one corner of which was embellished with a chall and growther with a pistol.

THE MAYOR was in receipt of a postal yester-day, one corner of which was embellished with a skull and cross-bones, and another with a pistol. The following was written on it in gore, or red ink: "Look here, Carter! If you don't let up on us you will get hurt. We intend to keep open all night, and don't you forget it! Be-ware! A SALOONKERFER." The Mayor says that his life is insured, and he is a good shot, and that he will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer.

AN IMPORTANT VERDICE.

Mr. Knight, the Assistant City Attorney, gained a suit in the Circuit Court which is of some importance to the Fire Department and the owners of vehicles. In May, 1877, Engineer Gabriel, in going to a fire and in charge of a hook-and-ladder truck, ran into a carriage at the corner of Franklin and Monroe streets and made kindling-wood of it. The owner of the carriage subsequently brought suit for damages against Gabriel, and in the lower court got judgment for \$120\$. Gabriel took an appeal to the Circuit Court, and the trial yesterday resulted in a verdict in his favor, which is interpreted by the "boya" to mean that the Fire Department has almost unlimited right to the streets upon the occasion of a fire. If the owners of vehicles interpret it to mean so much the best thing they can do in the future is to keep out of the way.

A SERHOUS PROBLEM. AN IMPOSTANT VERDICE.

A SERIOUS PROBLEM.

About fifteen miles of macadam pavement have been ordered laid the next spring, and this has brought up in the minds of some the question of how it is to be taken care of and kept in repair. It is well known that it will give way at boints erery day or two, and that very little attention will keep it in order, and just here comes the question, for unless it is placed in the hands of some one to be kept in repair it will prove a failure. Some of the Aldermen think the city should take charge of and become responsible for it as soon as it is laid, and that it could be kept perfect at an expense of about \$500 per mile per vear; on the other hand, there are those who think that enough should be added to the contract price originally to have the contractors do the repairing, etc., but there is against this that the pavement, with the necessary repairs, would outlive the contractor. The question is a very serious one, and, in any event, its discussion can do no harm.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

FIFTHEN MARRIAGE LICENSES Were issued vesterday by the County Clerk. AN ADJOURNED meeting of the County Board will be held this afternoon, at which the caucus nominations for county employes will probably be confirmed.

THE GRAND JURY YESTERDAY examined twelve cases and found nine true bills. They also notified the Sheriff to have a grist of cases repared for them each day. THERE WEEE NO committee meetings held yesterday, owing to the caucus, and, as the Board meets to-day, it is altogether likely that no meetings of committees will be held, although two are called.

OLD MAN BRODIE, who shot and killed 'his unworthy son a couple of days ago, was yester-day allowed to go free by Judge Tuley on entering into his own recognizances in \$5,000 to be on hand when wanted

In the County Count yesterday Jackson Kai-ser, Annie Argand, and Thomas Gootschins were adjudged insane and paupers. William Schoersch was found insane but not a pauper.

It is understood that some of the creditors of the defunct firm of Stettauer Bros. & Co. have at last got their mad up, and that at 10 o'clock this morning an application will be made to Judge Loomis, which will expose some of the queer ways in regard to the alleged assignment. queer ways in regard to the alleged assignment.

BEFORE JUDGE SMITH yesterday, the scaled verdict in the Jennings case was turned in at 2 p. m., and the defendant, C. M. Jennings, was tound guilty and booked for one year in Joliet. The case of Franz Oppenheim, the imported idiot who robbed a bank to supply the financial wants of a cyprian, was set for trial this term. The case against William F. Essex was stricken off, and in the cases of James Moore, Annie Thompson, and George Wiley the recognizances were declared forfeited. The motion to quash in the Biaikie case was argued and overruled.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS. THE GOLD DISBURSEMENTS yesterday amount

ed to \$15,000. C. W. LYON, Storekeeper, was called suddenillness of his wife.

THE SUB-TREASURY vesterday redeemed \$18. 000 of subsidiary silver and paid out \$5,000 in shiny silver dollars. THE POSTMASTER and his assistants in the bus

ness office yesterday took possession of their rooms in the Clark street portion of the new Custom-House. FOLLOWING IS THE list of dutiable goods re-ceived at the Custom-House yesterday: J. S. Kirk & Co., twenty casks of soda asb; Field, Letter & Co., four cases of woolen goods. Col-lections, \$3,019.

THE INTERNAL-REVENUE receipts yesterday amounted to the large sum of \$47,078, of which spirits paid \$40,748, tobacco and cigars \$1,925, assessments \$4,187, special taxes \$125, beer and other than tax-paid spirits \$975. There were no exports, and the distillers seem to be holding back for the final action on the Leakage act.

back for the final action on the Leakage act.

THE CHICAGO POST-OFFICE yesterday received the first installment of 200,000 of the new postal-cards of the Universal Postal-Union. These cards are of the regulation size, although somewhat lighter than the domestic cards. They are printed in light blue, with a remarkably fine design and a border of the same color. They are of the denomination of 3 cents, for which small sum a card can be sent to any of the countries in the Union. The only words are, "Universal Postal-Union, United States of America," in French and English, and the usual directions as to the address. The introduction of these cards puts the sending of brist messages to distant foreign countries within the reach of all. Their sale was commenced at the Post-Office yesterday.

CRIMINAL.

NICHOLAS NISSEE, the young man arrested on complaint of A. Nulte & Co., the soda-wat er men, and charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, came up before Justice Ham mer vesterday for trial, but was discharged to

want of prosecution. MINOR ARRESTS: William Jones, aged 12 years and Charles Williams, 14 years. who were found and Charles Williams, 14 years, who were found on Pacific avenue last evening in the possession of a horse and buggy stolen from Eugene Kehoe, a grocer at the corner of Van Buren and Desplaines streets; Frank Sheshan, an employe of Undertaker Eiton, at No. 311 State street, who was caught stealing a pin valued at \$30 from his employer; John Dempsey, larceny of grain from the Northwestern Railroad.

grain from the Northwestern Railroad.

Horace Napier, a mulatto employed at the Palmer House, was yesterday arrested by Detectives Ryan and Haines, upon suspicion of having stoien a quantity of jewelry and clothing from guests at the hotel, and particularly from W. L. Beardsley, whose losses were mentioned in yesterday's Tribune. A handkerchief, which was identified by Mr. Beardsley, was found in his possession, and the detectives hope to recover in a day or two all the property, stolen from the hotel since Napier has been employed there.

John Jackson, a prisoner in the County Jail charged with burglary in the Town of Desplaines was yesterday turned over to Officer Loughlin, of the Twelfth-Street Station, who had him identified by Mrs. Ella Ball, of No. 224 West Polk street, as the burglar who forced entrance to her residence on the night of the 10th inst., and got away with about \$80 worth of property. The stolen goods were recovered in various pawnshops, and to-day Jackson will be arraigned before Justice Walsh for the burglary.

arrested his man just as he was about to board a train for New York. The officer claims that Wolf showed fight, but that he exptured him after a struggle. Wolf gave bonds of \$500 to appear before Justice Hammer Dec. 27.

JUDGE MORRIS.

THE PUNERAL SERVICES. The funeral of the late Judge Buckner S. Morris took place yesterday morning from St. Mary's Catholic Church, corner of Eldridge court and Wabash avenue. A large number of the old settlers of Chicago and friends of the deceased were in attendance, but many were

ber of ladies were present.

The remains were conveyed to the chu from the residence of Mrs. Howe, a daughter of the deceased, and were escorted by the pall-bearers and mourners. The cortege arrived at the church at 11 o'clock, and the coffin was carried to the altar by the pall-bearers, Messrs. J. Y. Seammon, Judge Thomas Drummond, Van H. Higgins, Thomas Hoyne, Mark Kimball, James H. Rees, Matthew Laflin, and William P. Biack. The mourners followed the coffin, and the wife of the deceased, who arrived in the city from Kentucky yesterday morning, was accompanied by Joseph N. Barker.

The coffin was placed before the altar, and the Rev. Father Roles conducted the Gregorian Requiem Mass.

At the conclusion of the regular services, the reverend Father addressed rom the residence of Mrs. Howe, a daug

A PRW REMARKS

to the congregation. They were as follows:

Permit me to say a few words over the remains of a man who died in the faith, and who based all his hopes of salvation on a belief in the Christ. I hope that he has been received by the saints and that his past life has been approved of by the Almighty God. Death is the crown of lite, and we live but to die. Our purpose in living here is not to enjoy this life, but to prepare for a futue one. Our life is illustrated by the parable of the man who sold all his fields to purchase some jew ils, and we are to devote all our life to the purchase of a future existence. When we live in this life we know we must die, but, in spite of that knowledge, our last moments are often occupied by thoughts of worldly things, and death slips in and takes us unawares, as it has taken this friend of yours, whom you all loved. I did not know the departed, and never spoke to him, therefore I cannot speak of his virtues, but will leave that to those who knew him best. But, as a priest, I can say what I have heard. I can say that he followed the truth in spite of all things, and that he accepted the sacraments of the Church. He has gone to his reward, and is among the saints. We can aid him beyond the grave with our prayers and sympathies, and I ask you to join me in prayer in his behalf.

The congregation joined in prayer, after which it was given out that the friends might take a last look at the remains of the departed, and the entire congregation availed themselves of this privilege.

The floral offerings were ample and handto the congregation. They were as follows:

entire congregations privilege.

The floral offerings were ample and handsome, and consisted of a cross and crown from Mr. Joseph N. Barker.

After the coffin was closed it was conveyed from the church by the pall-bearers and taken to Rosehill Cemetery, where the body was interred with the customary services of the Church.

AMONG THOSE PRESENT

Ex-Mayor Mason,
Ex-Mayor Hoyne,
Ex-Mayor Heath,
A. P. Newkirk,
Judge Rogers,
James R. Miller,
C. H. Bentley,
Judge Tuley,
Judge Jameson,
A. H. Burley,
Judge Jameson,
A. H. Burley,
Judge Jameson,
E. L. Sherman,
L. C. Payne Freat,
Walter Butler,
Col. J. S. Couper,
John Forsythe,
E. P. McClannahan,
Dr. John Guerin,
Mayor Harrison,
The Hon. P. A. Hoym
P. McCue,
S. B. Cobb,
Robert Hervey,
Calvin De Wolf,
Edward Robey,
M. W. Robinson,
Col. Cooper,
Arthur W. Windett,
Charles W. Harris,
J. S. Cooper,
Matthew Lafin,
Van H. Higgins,
Judge Drummond,
Mark Kimoall,
G. Callahan, at the funeral were: Ex. Mayor Boons, Ex. Mayor Colvin, J. D. Burtis, William H. Stickney, Adam Kenon, J. Irving Pierce, William P. Black. Marcus C. Stearns, J. M. Eldred, The Hon. C. M. Harr J. H. McVicker, Judge Smith, Thomas Dent, G. A. Ingalis,
C. L. Jenks,
The Hon. Thomas Mo
L. P. Hilliard,
James A. Smith,
Judge Otis,
James Lane,
Judge Miller,
E. A. Sherburne,
Jerome Beecher,
Ex-Senator Robinse
Ed McQuaid,
William Gray,
George P. Hansen,
Mahlon D. Ogden,
Caot. Buckley, Leonard Swett, Issac N. Arnold, J. Y. Scammon, Charles Walsh,

NEW ENGLAND CHURCH. THE ANNUAL MEETING. The annual meeting of the New England

Church Society was held last evening, William Dickinson in the chair, and George M. High keeping the minutes. There were about thirty Treasurer Baird submitted his report, from which it appeared that the receipts were \$15,328, of which \$5,666 was from pew-rents, and \$6,115 from the November subscriptions for the debt. The expenditures were \$15,088, of which \$7,558

was for current expenses (including \$922 for music), and \$7,525 paid on the debt. The balance on hand Dec. 18 was \$240. But there is still to be paid this year \$1,839, while the credits are only \$064, showing a deficit of \$1,174. The

still to be paid this year \$1.839, while the credits are only \$664, showing a deficit of \$1,174. The amount, however, has been reduced \$200 or \$300 by receipts since the report closed. The general assets are \$9,898, and the mortgage indebtedness \$9,750. The estimates for 1830 footed up \$7,150.

It was accepted, and, having been previously examined and found correct, was placed on file. The following officers were then elected Trustees for two years: E. S. Chesbrough, Georga B. Caroenter, and Lyman Baird; Treasurer, Lyman Baird; Auditors, David Fales and M. P. Carroll: Music Committee, Gen. Leake (three years), David Fales (two years), J. H. Smalley (one year); Pew Committee, George Clarke, George M. High, and Osborn Sampson.

The matter of appropriations was next considered, and the amount named, \$6,150, was appropriated, though the Trustees recommended that the sum be kept within the estimated receiots, \$6,200. Nothing was set aside for music. On motion of Mr. W. H. Bradley, the policy of renting pews was continued for the present year, but the Pew Committee was instructed to take steps to secure subscriptions in addition to the pew rents. The object is to make good the deficit, which was added to the budget for 1830. Some discussion took place about a choir, the sentiment being unanimous in favor of a quartet, and a motion was made to appropriate \$1,600 for music, but it was withdrawn on account of the uncertainty of payment.

With a view of finding out just what funds would be available for next year, a motion was made and agreed to that the pews be rented the with a view of inding out just wines runds would be available for next year, a motion was made and agreed to that the pews be rented the last week in December, instead of in the first week in January. \(^1\)
The Society then adjourned until Wednesday evening, the canvass to be made in the meantime.

THE WATER OFFICE.

STILL ANOTHER BLUNDER. The cases to which attention has been called wherein persons have been allowed to pay their water-tax (twice upon the same premises have had the effect to stir up the Water Department to a remarkable extent. Water Department to a remarkable extent. Their excuse for the blunders pointed out so far has been that they were committed during the rush, etc., and were entirely unavoidabable, but it is well known that the facts are against them. If anything were necessary, however, to further prove the looseness of management which has been charged on account of the complaints referred to, it is found in a new and worse case, which came to light yesterday, wherein it was sought to make Ald. Clark pay his tax twice. This occurred before the "rush," and it appears he had paid his tax and held a receipt therefor. It was not the fault of the Water Department that he did not pay a second time, for the demand was made upon him, and, even while he had the receipt in his pocket, it was insisted that he had not paid. This may be business-like and consistent with good management, but very few persons outside the Water-Office will be able to see it in that light. The extent of such blunders as have been cited is not known, but, so far, the North, Southwest, and South Divisions are represented in the list, and none of these blunders have yet been discovered by the Department employes. It would do no harm under the circumstances for those who have paid their tax to see that they have been credited upon the books, for all of these mistakes have come of a failure to give credit. A little care in the matter may save considerable trouble in the future. Their excuse for the blunders pointed out so far

Jackson will be arraigned before Justice with the for the burgiary.

EDWARD H. Applicate, of Francisville, Ind., has been in the babit of sending his produce to Gabriel Wolf, a commission merchant of this city, and the latter would dispose of his goods for him. Applegate cisims that Wolf made no returns for the last batch sent him, and he came to Chicago Wednesday and swore out a warrant for Wolf's arrest on a charge of embezzlement, The warrant was given to Constable McNurney, who GRN. LIEB,

he says, 86,860 persons paid their water-rates amounting to \$205,000, against \$153,750 for the same period last year. Considering the incessant mental and physical strain upon the employes from 8 in the morning to 8, 9, and some times 11 in the evening, he thinks checking us the whole of a day's work was simply a physical impossibility, and its postponement to more leisure times a plain necessity. During succession to be avoided, but as, upon ehecking, any mit take is at once detected and the money rained ed, no possible harm can come to any one.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK. HIS ARRIVAL IN CHICAGO.

A reporter met yesterday on the street an in-dividual who deals in "novelties," which is the trade term for solarographs, oroide watches, ministure pianos, and the various other frauds which have been written up from time to time in THE TRIBUNE.

which have been written up from time to time in The Tribure.

"This is a pretty mess that you have gotten some of us fellows into," said the man.

"Why, what is it!" questioned the reporter.

"Well, I hope you are satisfied now. You have done it with those last articles of yours."

"Done what!"

"Why, fetched him here."

"Fetched who here!"

"Anthony Comstock."

"Has he come?"

"Yes."

"Where is he?"

"I don't know; laying for us."

"What is he here for?"

"Didn't you see those things you had in the other day about Green and his magic wand, and the State street fellow, and also the arrest of Lochr for printing obscene songs?"

"Yes. I recollect."

"Well, that was telegraphed on to him, and he has come, and I tell you there is a fluttering among the boys, and they are laying low. I don't believe he can get up a case sgainst them, but he can worry them, and I shouldn't wonder if to-morrow there was something lively around the United States Court."

"Well, that is good for the newspapers?"

"Yes, but it is not good for us. We don't like this business of somebody rushing into the store and having over things, being arrested, brought up in court, and having to give ball. So I saw confound the newspapers. Why can't they stek to their business? But the mischiet is done now, and Comstock is here, and you keep your eyes open for developments, for they are bound to come."

The reporter was unable to find Mr. Comstock at any of the botels, but he has no doubt that the recent exposures of The Tribune may have been the means of bringing him here.

COUNTY CAUCUS.

COUNTY CAUCUS.

pital and Poor-House Wardens, Etc.
That much-talked-of caucus of the County Board was held yesterday, one day in advance of the advertised time. About half of the Board got together at the little room in the new Court-House about half-past 2 o'clock, but the crowd failed to gather, and it was decided after a while to make a move. Accordingly, the chosen fifteen started for the Merchants' Building, where they routed the gental Ambler (friend of reporters) out of his lair, and in the rooms of the Citizens' Association the caucus was accordingly held. Commissioner Wood presided, and Charley Coburn acted as Secretary.

The proceedings were by no means unani-mous, and most of what was done will be upset to-day. Every member present was sworn to secresy, but, as the Eighth Ward representative had arranged to give the whole thing away to a certain paper, the other members of the caucus felt little delicacy about telling the facts. Less than half of the work was done, and

another meeting is to be held in the same room to-day to complete the slate. AS TO THE COUNTY PHYSICIAN.

four ballots were taken. Three of these were formal and one informal. It become evident after the first ballot that the fight lay between Ben C. Miller and Bluthardt. On ond ballot Miller had four votes and his orno nent seven, the rest scattering; and on the

THE DISCUSSION OVER THE MERITS
of the two leading candidates for the position
of County Physician was long and acrimonious.
Some of the Commissioners who were opposed
to Bluthardt introduced into the discussion Some of the Commissioners who were opposed to Bluthardt introduced into the discussion their reminiscences of some trouble which had occurred in the County Board early in 1873 in connection with the letting of the drug contract. Dr. Bluthardt being one of the bidders and Huribut & Edsall another. One of the Commissioners stated that, according to his recollection, there were a number of bids made, of which Bluthardt's was the lowest, but that the special committee to whom the bids were referred reported back to the Board that the person making the lowest bid had tried to rodne another bidder not to make a proposal, so that money could be made out of the county. Another Comissioner remembered this, he said, and also recollected that for that reason the Committee reported back the facts and the testimony without any recommendation.

Another Commissioner (a friend of Bluthardt's) stated that, notwithstanding all that had been said and done, the contract had been awarded to Bluthardt because he was the lowest bidder, and that that was an evident vindication of him.

Some other member thought that even though the contract had been let to him, ret, since the testimony was, according to his recollection, to the effect that a man employed by Huribut & Edsall would haul off he (Bluthardt) would put in a bid at a good price and would buy of Huribut & Edsall the goods which he needed to fill out county requisitions, and also enough goods to make the total sum for the year large enough to get Huribut & Edsall a good profit, the transaction was hardly a recommendation of Bluthardt. The matter was discussed back and forth for some time, some arguing that since the records of the County Board showed these things, that Bluthardt's election would be improper; but his friends insisting that the fact that the then County Board had awarded the contract to him, on the motion of Commissioner Ashton, decided the case in his favor.

The result of the talk was as given above. The thing was arranged in Charley Kern's restaurant yesterda

Geiger and Harrous got a couple of votes each.

INSANE ASYLUM AND POOR-HOUSE.

There was a tremendous row over the choice of a Warden of the insane Asylum and Medical Superintendent of the same institution. On the third ballot Dr. Soray got 11 votes, Dr. Hagenbach & and the first named was declared the unanimous choice of the caucus. Hagenbach then received 10 votes for Assistant Physicism. For Warden, Pieters got 9 votes, against 6 scattering, and his nomination was made unanimous. Commissioners Hutt, Miller, and Rheinwald then put on their overcasts and left, utterly disgusted with the filibustering by which Spray was rung in on them. In the Board this afternoon they will, in all probability, bolt the nomination. The consequence of this will be that Spray will be thrown overboard and Hagenbach elected.

Spray will be thrown overboard and Hagenbach elected.

***RE. MILLS,**

who enjoys the distinction of being a brotherin-law of Commissioner Spofford, got a full vote
for retention as Warden of the County-Hospital.
The engineers at the Hospital, Insane Asylum,
and Jall were retained, but the ianitors and
watchmen are still in a state of doubt. There is
an awful amount of dissatisfaction about the
thing so far as it has gone, especially with regard to the nomination of Bluthardt. At the
meeting this morning, if wiser counsels prevail,
much of yesterday's action will be reconsidered.
In this case the slate will stand: For County
Attorney, C. H. Willett; County Physician,
Ben C. Miller; Warden County Hospital, Capt.
Mills; Warden Insane Asylum and Poor-House,
Capt. Pieters; Medical Superintendent Insane
Asylum, Or. Hagenbach.

Reiquet.

The "Manners of Modern Society," a London book of ctiquet, adopts as good form the American innovation of sending visiting cards by post. This and some other points excite, naturally, sharp criticiam from the more conservative portions of society. The apthor repeats the old tradition that the gentleman must precede the lady in going un-stairs. Other London authorities say the contrary; the lady must always go first on the stairway. Other noteworthy points in the discussion are that the old importance attached to the right side or the left side as a place of honor or dishonor, is rapidly vanishing. The present author permits the gentleman to give the lady whom he takes to dinner his left arm. Another high authority says no,—the left side is a sign, of inferiority, is assigned exclusively to the wife, who takes it for the first time on her wedding-day. The result is that gentleman take their choice of arms. The social precedures

that used to be accorded to a bride, for three months or more after marriage, is, it appears, rapidly growing into disuse. It is quite olf-fashioned to have more than two antrees or two sweets, bowever large the party. One entree should be white, the other brown; one sweet hot, the other cold. In large parties there are two dishes of each, and the servants go down the two sides of the table simultaneously. As servants now use printed cards and dub themselves Miss or Mr., the gentry have betaken themselves to cards with no prasfix, as "Herbert Howard" or "Laura Grey."

EDUCATION AND TRAVEL.

President W. S. Clark, of Amberst, Mass., re.
spectfully solicits correspondence and interviews with persons interested in the liberal edu. cation of young men of means, in order to pre-sent for their consideration the advantages of an expedition now preparing for a tour around the world. Students of this floating institution of learning, which it is hoped may be

manent, will enjoy the society and instruction of accomplished Professors, the use of all necessary books and apparatus, and the privilege of visiting under the most favorable conditions the principal cities and most important localities of various countries during the two years occupied in circumany fasting the globe.

The patron of this enterprise is able and willing to do whatever may be necessary to insure success, provided a sufficient number of students should apply. Address W. S. Clark, Amberst, Mass.

EPIDEMIC OF MEASLES. NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—There are fears of an epidemic of measles in this city, and action is being taken looking toward the closing of the public schools if the malady spreads.

A NEW EDITION of Dr. Robert Hunter's pamphiet on the threat and lungs, with an interesting chapter on "Change of Climate and Winter Habits," designed for the guidance of those afflicted with weak lungs, has just been published. Copies can be obtained free by applying at Dr. Hunter's office, 103 State street,

Beautifully ornamented dinner-ware, decorated toiles-sets, exquisite china of all kinds, at French, Potter & Wilson's, northwest corner Wabash arenue and Washington street.

The happiest children on Christmas Eve will be those who get their confectionery at Dawson's. CHRISTMAS GIFTS. —Best set teeth, \$8; filing % rates. McChesney Bros., Clark and Randolph-sta.

Indigestion, dysoepas, nervous prestration, and all forms of general debuity relieved by taking Mensman's Penconized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritions properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, foreagenerating, and life-sustaining properties; is invainable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

MARRIAGES

PURMORT-BUCKLEY—In this city, at the red-dence of Mr. J. E. Martine, 55 South Ada-st., by the Iter. Henry G. Perry, M. A., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 17, Wales E. Purmori, Esq., and Miss Molife A. Buckley, all of Chicago.

NETTERSTROM—Anas Adeline, youngest daughter of Charles and Anna M. Netterstrom.
Funeral Saturday, Dec. 20, at 2 p. m., from residence, on School-st., Lake View.
JOHAN KSEN—On Wednesday morning, at Old People's Home, Mrs. Johanes Johanesen, aged 74 years, a native of Konsbergs, Norway.
Funeral on Friday at the Home.

Funeral on Friday at the Home.

NICHOLS—On the 18th inst., at 3 a m., Rellis, beloved wife of J. T. Nichols, in the 28th year of her age.

Funeral from late residence, 3307 Indians-av., at 130 p. m. Friday, the 19th inst., by carriages to Gatwood Cemetery. Friends of family invited to attend.

STEWART—At Kenwood, Dec. 18, of diphthers, Maggie Small, aged 4 years and 9 mouths, daughter of George and Sarah S. Siewart.

Funeral at 10 a. m. Saturday by carriages to Gateland.

WILLETT-Mrs. Lutis E. Willett, aged 42 years, at the residence of her brother, Consider H. Willett, Est., the residence of her brother, Consucer n. 4221 Langley av.
Friends are invited to the funeral at the house Saturday, Dec. 20, at 10 a. m. Carriages to Oakwood.

137 Syracuse and Pen Yan (N. I.) papers please copy,
148 1879, at his residence in this WEBSTER—Dec. 18, 1979, at his residence in this city. Daniel Webster, aged 68 years. Daniel Webster, aged 68 years. Daniel Webster was one of Chicago's wealthiest and most reconsest colored men, who had by his indomitable will and perseverence amassed a respectable competency. He will be missed.

High mass will be held at St. Mary's, Saturday, 20th inst., at 10:30 a. m. Carriages to Calvary. Friends are invited.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. TOR THE INCREASE OF WORK PREVIOUS TO the holidays, men and boys with good reference can be found at the I. M. C. A. Free Employment Bureau, 145 Fifth-w.

PHE MID-YEAR RECEPTION OF THE LAKE View High School takes piace this evening. The dummy leaves the city limits at 7.10 p. m., returning after the exercises.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE UNION College Alumni Association of the Northwest at the office of William H. King, No. 180 Clarkst., Saturday at 2 o'clock p. m., for the transaction of buildass.



To display Christmas Jewelry goods, such as cannot be found elsewhere, HAMILTON. SHOURDS & CO. will keep open evenings. State and Randolph-sts., opposite Music Hall.

BOYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

AUCTION SALES. BY ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioncers, 78 & 80 Handsiph-4. Friday Morning, Dec. 19, at 9:30 octors, AT OUR AUCTION BOOMS,

78 & 80 Randolph-sts., We will sell, without reserve, a large and destrains

LIFE IN WAS The Diplomatic

ward Thorn Outre

The Army Set-Households---" Georg

A Brace of Beautie War Departmen Rams

A Haval Yarn -- The test--Democrat New He

WASHINGTON, D. C., De per circle of "Washingt composed of twenty-th hinary and Ministers Piet isters Resident, two Char-sight Secretaries of Leg aches, all forming, with rided they have any), THE DIPLOM

The men are generally en well dressed,-t ries, they have the right their furniture, and the hom-House duties,—and eisure for the small ca purgatory, through whi sch other more agree f noble families, and their first lessons in d knowing that they are pendages of our Federa take the part of SUPERNUMERARIES IN T while others delude the lude others into the belie important parts. Herr v Minister Resident of t

Prince of Pumpernicke large as Cook County furious rage if he can the diplomatic gallery d nimble, almond eyed litt attaches to the Mikad pains to see that they are tertainment at which t all like to go to New Yor life that precludes atte individuals enables them "GO AS THE contract debts which a pay, and occasionally the and win some wealthy the idea that when she thand to his home she will.

The British mission is a which has any important

ister here must be som lay-figure in an embrok John Bull does well for l SIR EDWARD here so long. Thornton Secretary of Legation in century, and he was aft ward for diplomatic favo by Kmr John VI. of has never borne this entitled to out of Gre Queen Victoris made hi of the Bath, which gave and his wife that of diplomatic service cor diplomatic service con foot of the ladder, different places in 80 ordered here in 1867. I common sense, undoub experience, who comp decessors. He is not he nor a law lonner like. nor a lasy lounger like.

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tions press for a settler

has as its diplomatic resieur Max Outrey, who tary of Legation twent he married Miss Helen. She was wealthy, and tat Newport, where they youd the British and diplomatic duties of there do not amount to pins, and they toddle it ment of State like so I they bravely THE PREM they bravely MAKE IT UP

especially just now, round of parties to wh their charmed circle a wealthy patent-agent riage at the daily dispositer at Newport for a having him as a guest times a week. But no vite his wealthy frien is an ungrateful world. The has begun to be worpecially to Congressma islate on a reduction of man and Gen. Van Vil dinner-parties, and iny The Army and Navy C mans in a few days, ar coats and blue butt called them, will be in THE CONGRESSI

will not be fully organ. The most elegant ente by Senator Cameron. tial edifice built and fu Jones, of Nevada, has apeculations to enable in the granit edifice of Castle Burler. Castle Mansson erected by Nevada, with his sham plation, which has been reopened by daughter of ex-Senato. "Gentlemans of who has nearly six y him, has grown ato none of his old con heeps house on K at a sister of the Key sh recognized by the Ol blue blood of Marylar to social recognizion

to social recognition mine, who has a won "Gentieman George quieter look than h she was a feilow-pase ahip China from New TWO CHA

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orded to a bride, for three ter marriage, is, it appears to distance. It is quite old-more than two entrees or ar large the party. One entite, the other brown: one ther cold. In large parties as of each, and the servants o sides of the table simple rants now use printed carders is Miss or Mr., the gentry pasives to cards with no pre-toward" or "Laura Grey."

ON AND TRAVEL. Clark, of Amherst, Mass., re. the society and inst sors, the use of all neces paratus, and the privilege of most favorable conditions the

e. 18.—There are fears of an les in this city, and action is ing toward the closing of the

NEW EDITION anter's pamphlet on the throst n interesting chapter on 'Change Vinter Habits,' designed for the afflicted with weak lungs, has ed. Copies can be obtained free Hunter's office, 103 State street.

ldren on Christmas Eve will be confectionery at Dawson's.

poépus, nervous prostration, and haral debuity relieved by taking conized Beef Tonic, the only of containing its entire nutritions and a mere stimulant like the ex-ut contains blood-making, forceut contains blood-making. force-life-sustaining properties; is in-needled conditions, whether the stion, nervous prostration, over-disease; particularly if resulting complaints. Caswell, Hazard & New York. For sale by drug-

TARRIAGES.

ICKLEY-In this city, at the resi-

M-Anna Adeline, youngest daughter nna M. Netterstrom. ay, Dec. 20, st 2 p. m., from resi-st., Lake View.

Stewart. Saturday by carriages to Galoe

ec. 18, 1879, at his residence in this beter, aged 68 years. Daniel Webster age's wealthiest and most promisent to had by his indomitable will and per-dentification of the second of the second area per table competency. He will

be held at St. Mary's, Saturday, 20th. m. Carriages to Calvary, Friends

CREASE OF WORK PREVIOUS TO a, men and boys with good references at the Y. M. C. A. Free Employment the av. EAR RECEPTION OF THE LAKE School takes place this evening. The the city limits at 7.10 p. m., returning lace.

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OWDER

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ite Music Hall.

lorning, Dec. 19, at 9:30 o'clock, OUR AUCTION BOOMS, & 80 Randolph-sts.,

Il, without reserve, a large and desiral RNITURE

LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

The Diplomatic Corps---Sir Edward Thornton---Max Outrey.

The Army Set---Congressional Households---Gentleman George.

A Brace of Beauties --- Belknap in the War Department-Secretary Ramsey.

A Faval Yarn -- The Presidential Con test--Democratic Nepotism--New Hotels.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—The select, inwashington, D. C., 12.— The select, in-per circle of "Washington society," after all, is temposed of twenty-three Eovoys Extraor-tinary and Ministers Pienipotentiary, four Min-laters Resident, two Charges d'Affaires, twentyight Secretaries of Legation, and fifteen at-THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

men are generally well educated and the sen well dressed,—they receive large salathey have the right to import their wines. er furniture, and their clothes free of Cus om-House duties, -and they all have abundan sisure for the small cares of society. Indeed, Washington is regarded by many of them as a purgatory, through which they must pass to sh other more agreeable or more lucrative positions. Some of them are the younger some of noble families, and others novices taking first lessons in diplomacy. Nearly all knowing that they are merely ornamental ap pendages of our Federal Government, quietly

SUPERNUMERARIES IN THE POLITICAL DRAMA while others delude themselves and try to de-lude others into the belief that they figure in important parts. Herr Von Glaubersaltzer, the Minister Resident of that high potentate the Prices of Pumpernickel, a territory almost as large as Cook County, Illinois, gets into a furious rage if he cannot have a front seat in omatic gallery of the House, and the simble, almond-eyed little Japs who figure as ttaches to the Mikado's Legation here, take pains to see that they are invited to every entertalement at which there is a spread. They all like to go to New York, where the whirl of life that precludes attentions to the actions of individuals enables them to

" GO AS THEY PLEASE," contract debts which they cannot be made to pay, and occasionally those who are single woo and win some wealthy girl, who is dazzled by hand to his home she will be presented at Court. The British mission is nowadays the only one which has any important negotiations with our flovernment, especially since the fishery ques-tions press for a settlement. An English Min-ster here must be something more than a mere lay-figure in an embroidered Court-dress, and John Bull does well for himself in having kept

sir Edward Thornton
here so long. Thornton's father was here as
seretary of Legation in the beginning of this
sentiary, and he was afterwards made, as a reward for diplomatic favors. Count of Caselhas,
by King John VI. of Portugal. Sir Edward
has never borne this title, although legalive
entitled to out of Great Britain, but in 1870
Queen Victoria made him a knight Companion
of the Bath, which rave him the title of "Sir,"
and his wife that of "Lady." Sir Edward's
diplomatic service commenced in 1849, at the
foot of the ladder, and, after serving at
different places in South America, he was
prefered here in 1867. He is a man of cautious
common sense, undoubted sagacity, and great
experience, who compares well with his predecessors. He is not haughty like Packenham,
nor a lasy lounger like Fox. nor a crafty essuist
like Bulwer, nor a deceitful old humbug like
Crampton, nor a crafty chap like Napler, nor a SIR EDWARD THORNTON Crampton, nor a decelerar old number like Comment of the Nather, nor a carefy chan like Nather, nor a low reant like Bruce. But ne does his diplomatic work heartily and frankly, and in his social duties he is well seconded by Lady Thornton and her two daughters.

the french republic
has as its diplomatic representative here Monstein Max Outrey, who was first here as Secretary of Legation twenty-seven years ago, when
he married Miss Helen Russell, of New York.
She was wealthy and they own a fine residence
at Newport, where they pass the summers. Beyord the British and Freuch Ministers, the
diplomatic duties of the members of the corps
here do not amount to a row of crooked brase
pins, and they toddle in and out of the Department of State like so many Turveydrops. But
they bravely

MAKE IT UP IN SOCIAL LIFE. specially just now, when they are giving a round of parties to which very tew outside of their charmed circle are admitted. There is a wealthy patent-agent here who placed his carriage at the daily disposition of a foreign Minister at Newport for at least a month, besides having him as a guest at dinner two or three times a week. But now the diplomat won't invite his wealthy friend to a kettledrum. This is an ungrateful world.

THE ARMY SET

THE ARMY SET has begun to be wonderfully hospitable, especially to Congressmen, who may have to legislate on a reduction of the force. Gen. Sherman and Gen. Van Vilet have led off with large dinner-parties, and invitations are out typ others. The Army and Navy Club will initiate their Germans in a few days, and the wearers of "brass tosts and blue buttons," as Mrs. Partington called them, will be in high feather.

THE CONGRESSIONAL HOUSEHOLDS THE CONGRESSIONAL HOUSEHOLDS will not be fully organized until after the recess. The most elegant entertainments will be given by Senator Cameron, who has rented the palatial edifice built and furnished by Boss Shepherd. Jones, of Nevada, has made enough in mining speculations to enable him to continue a tenant in the granit edifice on Capitol Hill, known as Castle Butter. Castle Stewart, the imposing mansion erected by ex-Senator Stewart, of Nevada, with his share of the Emmia Mine speculation, which has been closed for three years, has been reopened by Mrs. Stewart, who is a daughter of ex-Senator Foot, of Mississippl.

"GRITLEMAN GEORGE" PENDLETON, who has nearly six years in the Senate before

"GENTLEMAN GEORGE" PENDLETON,
who has nearly six years in the Senate before
him, has grown stout and gray, yet has lost
none of his old courtesy and suavity. He
keeps house on K street, and his wife (who is
a sister of the Key shot by Gen. Dan Sickles) is
recognized by the Old Residents as having the
blue blood of Maryland in her veins and entitled
the social recognition. A cynical lady friend of
mine, who has a wonderful memory, says that
"Gentieman George" has a much tamer and
quieter look than he did in June, 1872, when
the was a teilow-passenger of his on the steamable China from New York to Liverpool.

Two CHARMING WOMEN

TWO CHARMING WOMEN

were, it was understood under Mr. Pendleton's
toedal care. One was Mrs. Bowers, a fascinathag and queenlike widow from Kentucky, whose
siter was the wife of Secretary Belknap, and
the other was Mrs. Caleb B. Marsh, of New
York. Whether the expenses of this European
trip were defrayed from the profits of the ladies
in the Fort Sill sutlership, I know not, but
it was remarked on the China that Mrs. Marsh
widently thought that Mr. Pendleton was more
witentive to Mrs. Bowers than to herself. This
was probably the beginning of the breach that
widened into the gulf into which Secretary Beitanp (who had meanwhile married Mrs. Bowers)
was plunged. Belknap, by the way, was the
caly Secretary for many years who has been
MASTER IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT. TWO CHARMING WOMEN

MASTER IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT, for he—an officer's son—had been brought up thoroughly acquainted with all the high and low beints of intrigue and regulation in the military service. It was very well for Sherman, or Townsend, or Meigs to ask his signature to some order or document, saying, "It's a way we have in the army." Helknan took no man's say-so, and he could not be bulldozed by starred shoulder-straps or coaxed by fossil staff-officers. With Mctrary the case has been different, and, vishing to have "all quiet on the Potomoc" until he could get the desired Judgeship, he has tracefully yielded to the army officers ensconced at the War Department.

ALECK RAMSEY

la a genial, agreeable old gentleman, who will sullivate the most harmonious relations with the military nabobs, but if they attempt to crowd him, they will find that his Dutch Pennsylvania blood will be bard to buck against. Amsey can be led almost anywhere in reason, but a young unbroken mule can be driven in since harness easier than he can. He has aken the large double-house at the corner of and Nineteenth streets, where the Gwins had to live in ante-bellum days, and where the gave their famous fancy-dress ball. It be-

who resides here as cashier of a bank.

THE HEADQUARTER STAFF

will give Ramsev a deal of trouble. AdjutantGeneral. Townsend, Quartermaster-General
Meigs, Inspector-General Marcy, and one or two
others, have seen over forty years of service,
and should go on the retired list, to give promotion to younger and more efficient officers. But they cling to their places
like Death to a deceased Ethiopian,
especially Meigs, who is trying to
have a soft and profitable place created for him
as Superintendent of the Washington WaterWorks. Surgeon-General Barnes' forty years
of service will also expire next June, and there
appears to be a general desire for the promotion appears to be a general desire for the promotion of Col. Baxter, now Medical Purveyor, who came bere in 1861 as the surgeon of a Massachusetts volunteer regiment, and has since performed much good service.

THE ANCIENT MARINER ROBESON has just returned from a pleasant summer trip to Europe, and will resume his duties as Repre-sentative from the Southern District of New Jersey, white casting an anchor to windward for the Senatorial sect which Theodore Randolph Jersey, while casting an anchor to windward for the Senatorial sect which Theodore Randolph will have to vacate a year from next March. Among other good stories told at Robeson's expense is one which gives his reception by express of a case marked "Cognan Brandy" a few weeks before his term as Scoretary of the Navy expired. Calling old man Muse, who has been the messenger at the door of the Secretary of the Navy since the days of Quincy Adams, he told him to send the box to his house and have it fut in the wine-celiar. In due time the 4th of March, 1877, arrived,—Robeson followed Grant out and Thompson followed Hayes in,—and one day Faymaster Batoine, who was stationed at New York, was relieved from duty, and ordered to report at Washington. Conscious that he had

t be had

DONE NOTHING DESERVING CENSURE, DONE NOTHING DESERVING CENSURS, he lost no time in presenting himself at the Department, and asking why he had been summoned there. To his surprise he was told that none of his accounts or vouchers for the quarter ending on the previous 31st of December had been received, and that he consequently stood on the books of the Department as a defaulter for the large amounts which he had drawn. Batoine was amazed, but immediately recollected that he had sent his accounts and vouchers on a certain day in a box by express. lected that he had sent his accounts and wouchers on a certain day, in a box, by express. A measenger sent to the express-office found in the delivery-book the signature of Mr. Robeson's secretary for a box raceived from New York. That was the box, but where was that box? After a general hunt all over the Department, without success, the ancient darkle had a faint glimmer of recollection that he had taken such a box to Secretary Robeson's, with instructions to have it put in the wine-cellar. The troubled Paymaster went at once to Robeson's, which he had

PACKED IN AN EMPTY BRANDY-BOX from which the inscription had not been removed. Grand tableau at the Department, and Paymasters were warned not to use empty boxes for the transmission of their accounts and vouchers to the Departments. Robeson, by the way, has been presented with Martin Van Buren's recipe for making Independence-day punch. The ingredients for the brew are: Eight bottles of good claret, 6 bottles dry champagne, 2 bottles cognac brandy, 2 bottles sherry wine, 1 dozen lemons, 1 ounce powdered mace, 1 cup strong green tea, 4 pounds cut lump sugar, and about 6 pounds out lump sugar, and about 6 pounds of ice. This is said to produce a nectar fit for the gods or Congressmen. THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

will have its official commencement on Wednesday next, when the members of the Republican National Committee will meet to elect a Chairman, which is a matter of but little consequence, and to select a location for the next Republican National Convention, which is a matter of great consequence. Cincinnati is working hard for it. But a recollection of the last Convention held there has prejudiced every last Convention heid there has prejudiced every one else against the place. The friends of Mr. Blaine are especially disgruntled, as they declare that had not the announcement of "no gas" caused an adjournment, the "plumed knight of Maine" would have been nominated. While

THE GRANT BOOM is heard above all other booms, as the rod of Aaron, when turned to a serpent, swallowed up Aaron, when turned to a serpent, swallowed up the other rods, there is a considerable amount of quiet electioneering going on, with closed doors, for other candidates. Sherman's forces are the best organized, and include a large number of active politicians who now hold office at the South. Blaine remains in Maine, looking after matters there, but his numerous friends are up and dressed, but ready to take the second place should Grant be nominated for the first.

are Vice-President Wheeler, who is to be brought out by Fenton and the Old Guard of New York Republicans, and Harrison, of Indiana, who has the powerful support of the Morton element in the politics of that State. Ben Butler is not without hope that the lightning may strike him, and Windom, of Minnesota, is talked about by some Republicans as an available candidate, whose record has never been crooked or smirched. Twelve months hence what is now speculation will be reality. DEMOCRATIC NEPOTISM.

DEMOCRATIC NEPOTISM.

President Buchanan would not appoint Henry Ledyard to be Assistant Secretary of State, although remarkably well qualified for the position, because he was the son-in-law of Lewis Cass, who was then Secretary of State. All must remember, also, what a howl of "nepotism" was raised against Gen. Grant, because he appointed some of his relatives to office. But what do we now see done by United States Senators! W. E. Wallace, a son of Senator Wallace, is clerk to the Committee on the Reyision of the Laws; T. H. Sanlsbury, a nephew of the bachelor Senator Saulsbury, is clerk to the Committee on Privileges and Elections; S. A. Jonas, a brother of Senator Jonas, is clerk to the Committee on the Mississippi River; J. B. Johnston, a son of Senator Johnston, is clerk to the Committee on Agriculture; C. N. Vance, a son of Senator Vance, is clerk to the Committee on Enrolied Bills; J. H. Morgan, a son of Senator Morgan, is clerk to the Committee on Enrolied Bills; J. H. Morgan, a son of Senator Morgan, is clerk to the Committee on Rules; W. L. Eaton, a son of Senator Eaton, is clerk to the Committee on Foreign Relations; Senator Voorhees has a nephew who is clerk of a Committee, and Representative Blackburn has a son who is Assistant Clerk of the Senate Committee on Finance. I have given these appointments in detail, that those Democratic editors who used to boast about "nepotism" may give them careful consideration.

careful consideration. THE CHICAGO CHURCH CHOIR COMPANY has borne down upon us in "H. M. S. Pinafore," which they propose to maneuvre at the National Theatre during the coming week, and there is a great desire to hear them. They will have as rivals for the public patronage, at the other theatre, the Weathersby-Goodwin Froliques, which Mrs. Haves will not go to see, while the orchestre phase will all be occupied by bald-headed. s will all be occupied by bald-headed

A LARGE PUBLIC HALL
for concerts, inauguration balls, public differers,
and similar gatherings is much needed here;
and Prof. Widdons, who came here from Chicago
to ring the chimes of the Metropolitan Church,
is endeavoring to inspire our capitalists with
confidence in such an enterprise. Unfortunately they—the capitalists—are only disposed, as a
received thing, to give to enterprises bearing. general thing, to give to enterprises bearing their names, and for the benefit of the South. Corcoran, the millionaire, is especially given that way.

Corcoran, the millionaire, is especially given that way.

OUR HOTELS.

The apostle who, when he came to a place and saw three taverns, "thanked God and took courage," would be a courageous and thankirul traveler could he now visit Washington City. The Ebbitt House has been thoroughly refitted, and is the army and navy headquarters, as well as the abiding-place of numerous families who enjoy home-comforts. The Arlington, newly furnished, is the resort of politicians, especially New-Yorkers. Bostonians congregate at the Riggs House, which is kept in Tremontane style. The old Willard's Hotel is still the favorit house of Philadelphians and many from the West. The Metropolitan is frequented by Southerners, while at the National is a time-honored set of old boarders, headed by Judge Clifford and Aleck Stephens, who could not enjoy life anywhere else. Add to the foregoing the names of a dozen second-rate-hotels, and it will be seen that Washington does not lack hotel accommodations.

RACONTEUR.

Dickens' Family.

There are now surviving five children of the late Charles Dickens. The eldest son of the great novelist bears the same name, and is the well-known proprietor of All the Year Round. His other sons are Henry Fielding Dickens, the barrister, well known on the Eastern Circuit; and Edward Bulwer Lytton Dickens, now a successful sheep farmer in Australia. The daughters are Kate Dickens, wife of C. A. Collins, the author of "A Cruise upon Wheels," and Miss Mary Dickens. Two sons are dead: Walter Savage Landor Dickens, who died while serving as an ensign with the Forty-second Highlanders in India; and Sidney Smith Dickens, who died a Lieutenant in the navy. It will be noticed that Dickens named four of his sons after eminent writers in English literature, Bulwer Lytton, indeed, was godiather to the youngest of them.

THE INDIANS

How the Savages Have Advanced in the Mode of Warfare.

The Necessity for an Increased Army to Keep Them in Check.

Should Not the Indian Be Protected in His Individual Rights ?

The Humanitarian Theory Powerless Grasp the Situation-Force Is Respected.

The following letter, from the Indian country,

written by one who is there to the Hon. Hiram Barber, of this city:

CHEYENNE DEPOT, Wy. Ty.—The Hon. Hiram
Barber—DEAR SIR. As the next Congress will
probably take hold of the Indian question in ight good earnest, perhaps it will not be presumptive in one who claims some experience on the subject to make a few suggestions. If not upon the battle-ground, I am so near as to catch its echoes. Almost every day I talk with old Indian fighters, freighters, teamsters, and well-seasoned frontiersmen. Three times I have crossed the plains; the first time in 1863; have seen the Apaches, Utes, Navajos, and other tribes upon their reservations and upon the war-path. During three years of Indian depredations and raids, I was almost constantly traveling in the worst infested regions; not from choice. Now, after taking a retrospective view of the past, and aweeping the field down to the present, I am impressed peculiarly with one fact which is singularly over looked in all the criticisms and discussions upon our Indian policy, and that is, the marvelous suvance which the Indians have made in the art of warfare during the last twenty years. In that time they have become trained riflemen,as they have always been trained horsemen. Twenty years ago the Indians were armed almost entirely with bows and arrows and lances. Occasionally one would have an old "Kings-arm" (flint-lock), or a muzzle-loading rifle. Breechloaders and fixed ammunition were rare and fanciful things upon which they looked with awe or regarded as valueless. Those few who had guns handled them very clumsily and with fear, often firing off their ramrods. Unquesbrought up with and living among them. At the present time they are armed with the most

THE INDIAN IS NOW TAUGHT the use of the rifle from his youth up. He is a horseman by instinct, and lives almost upon the back of his pony from boyhood. A restless nomad, traveling through every form of exposure, change of climate and scene, and equally at home wherever Nature affords him and his at home wherever Nature affords him and his horse subsistence, he is perfectly adapted to the warfare incident to the wild, broken, and mountainous regions which he inhabits.

From 1863 to 1867, I made various trips in so-called "Indian country," varying from 500 to 1,300 miles each; and our escort never exceeded twenty men. At that time they would have laughed at the idea of fearing less than a hundred Indians. To-day any hundred soldiers of our army would shrink from meeting twenty Indians; that is, of course, understanding the advantages of ravines, rocks, ambuscades, and peculiar horsemanship pertaining to Indian methods of wariare. To one gifted in mathematics, that would seem to indicate methods of wariare. To one gifted in mathematics, that would seem to indicate a ratio of change of one to twenty-five. In other words, it takes twenty-five times as many white men to whip savages as were needed twenty years ago. This seems incredible, but if exaggerated we can divide the discrepancy by two, and the truth is sufficiently intensified. In fact, it is now historical and cannot be ignored. Did not forty-six Modocs defy the whole power of the Government and its army for seven months in the Lava Beds? Did not for seven months in the Lava Beds! Did not the Sioux annihilate an army nearly equal to their own, and drive another army away which confessed its inability to cope with them? Did not a small band of Cheyennes make a cavairy raid of a thousand miles in extent through what was to them "enemies' country," leaving a trail of fire and blood behind them, while the

a trail of fire and blood behind them, while the lamented Thoroburgh, with soldiers, railroads, and cavalry-horses at his command, and souads of troops from a cordon of forts, could not compass them? And now we have the added lesson given us by the Utes, whom we supposed had forgotten how to fight, and who with the bravery and facility of old veterans surround and almost destroy an invading army perhaps as large as their own. Even the Apaches, the least intelligent and most poorly armed of any large tribe, comprehend their own power, the weakness of the Government, and the insignificance of our army, and carry on their expeditions of theft and murder along the isolated villages and ranches of the Rio Grande with almost perfect security.

security. call for an army, and it is shameful for this mighty and rich Empire to call that an army which is but a feeble picket guard scattered in small squads from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from British America to the Gulf of Mexico. With our frontier forts, Indian agencies, and coast defenses to garrison; with the Indians, Mexicans, Chinese, and Communists to manage; and a region to develop so vast that imagination fails to grasp its resources and extent, it would seem that the military arm of the Government should be strengthened and brought into vigorous action. It is needed to build up our wealth and power, guard our business and commercial interests, protect the struggling pioneers, herders, and miners, add to the dignity of our nation at home and abroad, and compel the respect of the savage everywhere, and at all times. If the army were doubled in number, it would still be too small for the interests and requirements of the Nation.

terests and requirements of the Nation.

If I should say a word regarding the civil management of the Indians, is would be to allude to the absurd idea of entering into treaties with every little tribe of ignorant, blood-thirsty with every little tribe of ignorant, blood-thirsty savages and tramps, and giving them the power of independent nations, erecting sovereignties within our domains, with absolute power over the soil, its highways, and any commerce that might possibly spring up. According to the Ute treaties, and ad infinitum, we have no more power over their reservation than over the Empire of China. No white man, even with a neasonort yield by Scoratory Schurz, being the content of t with a passport vised by Secretary Schurz him-self, has a right to step his foot upon any one of their 12,000,000 acres. For hundreds of miles in what is probably the richest mineral region of America, there is not the habitation of any or America, there is not the moltation or any civilized buman being. Situated in the heart of the continent, this policy has built around it a Chinese wall of Ute nationality. No dyed-in-the-wool Calhounist of the South is a more intense States-rights man then is your Ute Indian. He is a better modern Democrat than Ben Hill or the Tall Scyamore of the Wabash. Even our frontiers are a directed that they speak of frontiersmen are so educated that they speak of the "Ute country" as they would of any for-

CAN WE NOT PROTECT THE INDIAN can we not protect the indian
in his individual rights as we would a white or
black man? Pay him his annuities if due, let
him buy, sell, get gain, hold real or personal
estate; and, while it would be cruelty to the
noble army of contractors in New York and
Washington, I don't see that any injustice is
done the Indian. Obliterate the reservation
lines whenever treaties are violated, and let
these children of Nature go where they can find
ame, as white men do, or work for a living, as

these children of Nature go where they can find game, as white men do, or work for a living, as white men do. Let them have individual titles to their lands, which may be held as sacred as the titles which white men hold. If Indian agencies are continued, let them be military posts, amply garrisoned.

The humanitarian theory does not grasp the situation. The Indian's respect for force grows into admiration. He takes pride in the display of physical force and in being governed by a "heep big Chief, such as seems to them the army authority. army authority. IN RESPECT TO THE KIND AND HUMANITARIAN

the Indian has the utmost contempt for it. Every kindness and concession weakens the white man's diplomacy in the eyes of the savage. If the iron hand is not iaid upon them now it only postpones the final settlement of our troubles. The wave of civilization will roll on over reservations and tribes, and that "manifest destiny" which is higher than force or law will adjust the relations of the red and white man by destroying every vestige of ancient savage power upon this continent. If the "mills of the gods grind slowly," why not grease the wheels a little. Let Congress lubricate the machinery of fate. Carl Schurz is nothing but a noble knight of the quill, a pen-stabber, a soldier of keen phrases, wielding a Damascus

biade of rhetoric. He cannot subjugate the savage tribes from such an armory.

Is it not about time that a policy which has been tried for 200 years and produced nothing but scenes of devastation should be radically changed! The biindest experiment could have had no worse results.

Hoping you will consider this question, and, when it comes up in Congress, give us here on the frontier the benefit of your conclusions, I subscribe myself, even at this distance, your friend and neighbor,

1. S. Bartlett.

THE SUNNY SOUTH.

Some of the Pleasures of Living in Georgia

—A Section Where the Air Is Balmy and
Every Prospect Pleases—A Good Winter

To the Editor of The Trib MARIETTA, Cobb Co., Ga., Dec. 15.-The time having come for dwellers in the frozen North to begin to look Southward for a winter retreat, I will mention this region as a desirable one with regard to pure air, a healthy climate, decent accommodations at moderate prices, and accessibility. Marietta lies 1,100 feet above the sea, the soil is a sandy loam, mixed with red clay.the whole region being geologically described as etamorphic. The rainfall is considerable, but vater never stands long on the surface. The air is dry and bracing, resembling that of the country of New England. From Nov. 1 to Dec. 15 the highest range of the thermometer has been 70°, the lowest 28°. The coldes weather usually comes about Christmas, who the mercury has fallen to 10°, but only for few hours. In summer the mercury seldom reaches 90°, and such is the purity of the air that exercise at that temperature is not un-

that exercise at that temperature is not unpleasant.

The mean of the thermometer for the year has been observed to be about 56°2.

There are no swamps or lakes here, and few streams, so that there is no maiaris and tew mosquitoes. Georgia rises gradually from the sea on the south to a mountain range in the north, some of the peaks being from five to six thousand feet high. In this vicinity kenessw and Pine Mountain are about 600 feet above the surrounding land.

Marietta has about 2,500 inhabitants, two-thirds of whom are white. It has good stores, and comfortable hotels and boarding-houses, with board at moderate rates, say from \$25 to \$40 per month. Rents, food, fuel, and abor are low in this region, making it a desirable place in winter for a large class of invalids who cannot afford Charleston, Savannah, and Jacksonville prices. This has long been a favorit resort in summer for the people of the Southern coast, the climate at that season here being very line, and all the hotels and boarding-houses are then crowded.

crowded.

Marietta lies on the railroad from Chatta Marietta lies on the railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta, twenty miles from the latter,
which is the State Capital, and a busy place of
40,000 people, the largest city in the State: from
its activity and enterprise and its audden recovery from destruction by fire in 1864, it is often
called the "Chicago of the South."

There are, perhaps, some of the older citizens
of Chicago who can remember that, somewhere
about thirty years ago, the Scotch banker,
George Smith, established the Bank of Atlanta,
putting its notes in circulation largely in the

of Chicago who can reducing that, somewhere about thirty years ago, the Scotch banker, George Smith, established the Bank of Atlanta, putting its notes in circulation largely in the Northwest,—Atlanta then being so remote and inaccessible as to render the return of the notes for redemption quite difficult. In fact, Atlanta in Georgia then seemed to be a myth,—a sort of fabled Atlantis in the region of nowhere. Now it is quite a fixed fact in the shape of a handsomely built city, which sends out railroad trains at all hours of day and night, north, south, east, and west, and is only forty-eight hours distant from the two great centres, New York and Chicago.

All this upper part of Georgia formerly belonged to the Cherokees, who were removed about 1835 by the United States Government, on the demand of Georgia, whose people desired the tarritory, which was afterwards distributed among them by lottery. Unfortunately for the Cherokees, their hills contained gold, so they, like the Western Indians in these latter days, had to move on. Most of the streams contain more or less of gold, and stamping-works have been set up for rock-working. It is said that \$1,000,000 worth of the metal has been mined this year. Cotton, however, pays better at 13 cents per pound, at which price it has been selling here lately. A bale to the acre, 450 pounds, gives \$58.50, a profit, as I am told, of \$20 to the bale above the cost of production. Some, by the liberal use of fertilizers, get double this amount. Corn, wheat, and oats are among the usual farm crops; it is a good fruit country, producing apples, pegrs, peaches, plums, melons, figs, grapes, and berries. Since the War the people have gone to work, and whites and negroes may be seen in the field together.

One meets with Georgians who for smartness and industry are equal to the men of Connecticut or Massachusetts. Whether the former would consider this comparison a compliment may be perhaps doubted, but I am inclined to believe that two or three george tower of workers.

would consider this comparison a compliment may be perhaps doubted, but I am inclined to believe that two or three generations of worker may obliterate most of the distinctions between North and South.

THE ERIE CANAL.

It Should Be Free_Tolls Ought to B Utica (N. Y.) Herald, Dec. 12.

Recent combinations among the railroad man gers of the country have unexpectedly brought the people face to face with a growing necessity for preserving this great regulator of transportation rates at any cost. The tendencies in railroad management are towards greater and closer monopoly. An investigating committee of the New York Legislature has revealed many things which indicate that the railroad corpora tions have a tightening grip upon the commercial interests of the State and Nation Manifold as are the evils revealed by this investigation, the difficulties of dealing with the problem they present are staggering to our wisest states men. They extend far beyond the control of State Legislatures, and must ultimately be met by the interposition of National law. Meanwhile the State itself has one source of protection, the importance of which, instead of declining with the increasing facilities of the railroads, seems to us to multiply in that proportion. Taking all the facts into consideration, we believe the taxpavers of the State would see it to be to their interest to pay from their own pockets the entire cost of maintaining the Eric Canal, rather than to abandon it.

their interest to by from their own pockets the entire cost of maintaining the Eric Canal, rather than to abandon it.

The question of a free canal will thus come before the Legislature this winter with a stronger argument in its favor than circumstances have ever before combined to frame. The Commercial Advertiser says that tolls have been so low for two years bast that the canal is already "practically free." The tolls collected will fall very little abort of the amount necessary to defray all the expenses of maintaining the Eric next year. These tolls, aggregating \$500,000, represent the tax New York imposes upon her canal commerce, and their abolition, while it would very largely decrease the cost of maintaining the canal, by abolishing the office of Collector, would add so much to the ability of the canal to compete with the railroads. On the other hand, if the canals are "practically free," the cost of making them absolutely free involves no sacrifice on the part of the State. Putting the average cost of maintaining such a canal at \$500,000, it involves an expense which the great and wealthy State of New York can pay without feeling or begrudging.

The question of the enlargement of the Eric

New York can pay without feeling or begrudging.

The question of the enlargement of the Erie
Can-I involves an expenditure which the State
is not likely to undertake until this other experiment of a free canal has been thoroughly
tried. While the canal could be enlarged
to the required dimensions by the expenditure of a sum little if any larger than
it is proposed to lavish upon the new Capitol at
Albany, yet with that experience staring them
in the face it will need the pressure of an imperative accessity to bring the representatives
of the people to the boint of undertaking such
a gigastic enterprise. But we record the conviction that the day will come when there will
be a popular demand for the enlargement of
the Erie canal, and the Empire State will successifyly undertake the achievement which will
surpass in greatness and importance everything
yet accomplished by her energetic people. And
if the amalgamation of railroad monopolies
goes on unchecked for a series of years in the
ratio of the last three years, that day will be
upon us much sooner than any one now dreams.

Merciless Brigands.

An inhabitant of Palmero, Catafalmo de Cefalu, who was captured by five brigands, has been found dead in a cave of Monte rellegrino, his head cut off, and the body shockingly mutilated. The brigands had demanded 200,000 francs ransom, but on the family declaring their inability to collect more than 7,000 francs, they ultimately agreed to take 8,500 francs, which was accordingly sent; but the recipients kept it all themselves, whereupon the accomplices who guarded the prisoner resolved to murder him. Nearly all the cutprits are in custody.

Out of Work.—There be those who say that there need be none unemployed,—that there is work for 'all, if they would but do it. What we say is, let every one who has a couch or cold take Hall's Balsam at once. It is the only reliable remedy, that never falls to cure.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Successive Severe Shocks Shiver ing the Supports of Speculators in Stocks.

More Mudand Miserable Mortgagees The Cappers Cursed by Penniless Point-Takers.

Reforms Inaugurated at City Hall-How to Setthe in Full with a Disappointed Office-Seeker.

The Tour of the Theatres-Benefits by the Bushel.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. San Francisco, Dec. 10.—Many and many sermon has been preached against the evils of stock-gambling, but the course of the market during the past week has furnished a series of homilies likely to be a good deal more effective in convincing poor people of the folly of buck-ing against the Pine-street tiger than the most polished periods propounced from the pulpit. Men reputed to be millionaires have had to mortgage their own and their wives' property in order to respond to that piercing cry of the brokers for "more mud"; and scarcely has the glittering mud been handed over the counter ere another sharp break in the market swept away the additional margin, and evoked another peremptory request for that filthy lucre f which Peter possessed none, and the love of which is spoken of as the root of all evil. In the face of seventy-two feet of pay-ore in Union Consolidated, it has been a case of " SELL, SELL, SELL,"

When the market went down a dollar or two at a time, people were obliged to sell, or, not to put too fine a point upon it, were sold out. When the market recovered half a dollar or so, bought at the lowest prices of the day before astened to realize, and by so doing once more depressed values. The market has had no apring to it: no reaction to speak of has folowed the precipitate decline; and, although at the close Saturday there was a marked improvement in the North-End stocks, yet the Ceptre and Gold-Hill Comstocks scarcely, if at all, improved. The Bodies and all the other "outside" afstrict stocks deposited as margin with brokers have been as ruthlesly sacrificed as the Comstocks, and many a paterfamilias is to-day looking forward to Christmas, not as a sesson of rejoicing, but as one of anxiety as to where to find the wherewithal for the tax-collector and a few cheap presents for wife and children The stores have, of course, made considerable preparations for the holidays; but I fear the stocks of goods laid will be almost as difficult of sale at a profit as the stocks representing the supposed mineral wealth of the Pacific Coast. It has been a week of

WEARY, WEARY DISAPPOINTMENT to many; and among the most poignant griefs of the multitude has been the moral certainty that, now that they have been cleaned out,now that their sand-ballast has been thrown overboard,-the stock-balloon will mount possi bly to hights hitherto unknown. The declara tion of the dividend on Ophir last Saturdaythe first for fifteen years—gives color to this impression; and the disposal by Flood and partners of their interest in Yellow Jacket and Hale & Norcross, on the Vanderbilt plan of diminishing the responsibility, also rather favors this view. Be this as it may, the supporters of the doctrine of the survival of the fittest would just at present not meet with a very cordial reception at the hands of the slaughtered lambs here. The big purses, the plethoric bank-accounts, the "flush" pocket-books, have alone been able to stand the strain, and, to acknowledge all of these as the fittest, one must entertain the optimistic theory that those who, when things were booming, urged every one to buy stocks, have been gravely shaking their heads, and saying that, when people will buy on margins, they must expect to get hurt. At such times as these point-givers counsel every one to sell,—especially on the day when bottom prices are ruling. The absence of all snap to the market—the sharp contrast presented in this respect between Frisco and Chicago or New York—has induced many to follow the advice of the cappers; while but a very few even of the most adventurous outsiders have had the cour-

age to buy stocks in any quantity. Five and ten-share lot bids, even for \$1 and \$2 stocks, have been quite frequent during the past week; and, as for anybody buying over twenty Sierra Nevada or Union, he NEEDED TO BE A FINANCIAL HERCULES even to hint at it. At certain times during the

week, brokers have actually bid \$5, and even \$8, a share beneath the current rates for a stock, lest, if they bid any nearer the previous prices, they might have the particular security in question thrown at them in quantities more than su-perabundant. No broker in the Big Board has failed; and this, while doubtless very satisfac-tory to the brokers as a body, signifies that the customers have been oled freely and regularly, and are unlikely to have very much left for the next "big deal." The utter collapse of the Comstocks prevent

The utter collapse of the Comstocks prevented the Bodies having their intended December boom; and only one of them—Belvidere—has made a little sourt of from 60 cents to \$1.50 on its own account, and this only to relapse within forty-eight hours back to its former condition. I was hugely amused, on the day after the rise, to have a capper inquiring of me whether I had heard of the big strike in Belvidere. Of course I had not. "Well," pursued he, "I got it straight from Tommy [said Tommy being perfectly unknown to your correspondent], and got a course of hundred at \$1.15, and, if you like, I can get you a hundred at the same price. Only, for goodness' sake, don't tell anybody I told you shout it." I gratefully declined the generous offer, and, on meeting the President of the Belvidere Company a few minutes later, ascertained that he knew nothing of the strike; and, as the price receded immediately afterwards, I presume the disinterested confidential communicant did not succeed in disposing of much stock.

I have not heard of any specially prominent people being "busted" in the break of this week; and, although Gov. Milton S. Latham's mansion has been turned into a boarding-house, as is also the case with the town-residence of the late Mr. Ralston, yet that is due to the collapse of Sierra Nevada last year. However, many hitherto comfortably circumstanced folks are now Preparing To Beggive Berger.

many hitherto comfortably circumstanced tons.

ARE NOW PREPARING TO RECEIVE BOARDERS; and many a grand wedding, with the dresses and laces, the champagne and the presents, the trip to Europe and the eiegant suite of rooms at the Palace Hotel, has been indefinitly postponed. During the forthcoming winter-entertainments one may expect to see as much faking out of worn dresses among fashionable ladies as though their owners were actresses in a stock company; and the cry of the "bons partis" among the young men at such entertainments, that they cannot afford to marry, is not likely to be uttered any the less frequently owing to the events of last week.

A number of bears have been making from \$100 to \$10,000 a day by the break; but these are as units among the hundreds who have lost. Assessments have inspired a terror hitherto unknown among stock-speculators on the Pacific, and the \$2 assessment on Mexican actually prevented that stock from rising over \$1.50 Saturday, white Union made an advance of nearly \$10. The economic system to be pursued benceforth in working many of the Comstock mines through one shaft will undoubtedly save stock-holders many a dollar "plaster," and meanwhile those properties afflicted therewith are being shunned like the plague.

Of course the fact of THE NEW CONSTITUTION, with its anti-stock provisions, being about to ARE NOW PREPARING TO RECEIVE BOARDERS

THE NEW CONSTITUTION, with its anti-stock provisions, being about to come into operation, has had something to do with the enormous depreciation in values. At the same time, should the ore-bodies in Union and Sierra Nevada develop according to expectations, stocks are likely to boom next year in despite of all restrictions. In San Francisco, as the telegraph will have informed you, the new Constitution is aiready in operation, Mayor Kalloen and his colleagues having been inducted into office last Tuesday evening. The new Mayor's inaugural message has been very generally commended on account of its out-

spoken determination to expose anything savoring of jobbery or corruption. His denunciation of the course of the late Board of Supervisors in granting franchises for half a centary to come to any number of street-railroad companies has met with strong approval; and his expressed intention to appeal whenever necesary to the taxpavers direct is considered as affording proof that the new controlling officer proposes first to consider his duty towards his constituents, regardless of any personal opposition he may thereby arouse. Both he and the other heads of departments seem resolved upon exercising the most rigid economy with the city funds. Auditor J. P. Dunn has already declined to andft more than one heavy account the city funds. Auditor J. P. Dunn has already declined to audit more than one heavy account sent in to him as passed upon by the late Board. In doing this he has been supported by the legal opinions of City and County Attorney and counselor, John Luttrell Muroby, a bright young lawyer from Tennessee, and who is, I believe, married to a lady from Paris, Ill. Several of Judge Muroby's anti-claims opinions have already been published, and the short, sharp, crisp reasoning leads the reader to infer that some of the contractors and city suppliers under the late regime will regret the change in the Government.

It is to be hoped that the new officials will entirely overhaal the accounts of those who have undertaken to pave, and clean our streets,—for

ANYTHING MORE VILLATIONS

than the present condition of even the main thoroughfares can scarcely be imagined. The late rains seem everywhere to have caused the wooden pavements to bulge and spring; and hardly has this commenced ere street-Arabs and women, partly out of mischief, but chiefly from predatory instincts, combine to loosen time blocks thus raised and remove them bodily. Of course, after this has gone on for some time unchecked, the paving will have to be recommenced. It is alleged that in some cases this city has been made to pay for three times the quantity of lumber that by actual measurement the street would contain; and, if to this be acided interfor lumber, there would appear to be ample grounds for investigatior. Some bave considered that the cedar blocks now in use in some portions of Chicago would be well adapted to San Francisco. Be this as it may, the honor of the city demands that that mass of putrid, nauseating filth with which our streets have been for some time past been learned should disappear; that the deep boles and ruts which not only delay traffic, but are constantly imperiling life and property, should be filied up; and that the Supervisors see to it that the money expended out of the Treasury for street paving, repairing, and cleansing be actually devoted to those purposes.

cleansing be actually devoted to those purposes.

Fortunately, the majority of the appointments made are regarded as furnishing some sort of a guarantee that genuine reforms will be instituted in this as in other respects. The appointment of Mr. John Clifford, late of your city, as architect of the new City-Hall buildings, has given especial satisfaction, as it is considered that, being a newcomer here, Mr. Clifford will be entirely free from the influence of the rings formerly in control of the department, and who so strenuously opposed this gentleman's nomination. That, in face of all the opposition, this comparative stranger should have been appointed, is a decided compliment to Chicago, in which city the Sheldon Castie, at the corner of Pine and Eric streets, is a standing monument to Mr. Clifford's architectural talent. Of course, as in all such cases, THE ARMY OF THE DISAPPOINTED

THE ARMY OF THE DISAPPOINTED

far outnumbers that of the appointed, and some among the former have been almost violent in their expressions at being left out in the cold. One of these, after laying in wait for the head of a Department for an hour or more, at length meeting him exclaimed, "Why, during the Convention you could be seen often enough; now you're invisible. Here I've been shot at five times on behalf of the party, and have'nt got a piace vet." "Well," quietly replied the official, "I have promised to return half of my salary to the City Treasury. Now, the piace you wanted has a salary of \$75 a month. I fancy that, supposing you to be a taxpayer, your proportion of the half of my salary to be refunded would not amount to \$75. Still, if you will come round to my office on the lst of January, I will give you your \$75 and take your receipt in full, and then I shall have settled with you." It need hardly be said that the chief's gentle frony disposed of that case, and that the man withdrew utterly abashed; but there are many others of a similar nature, and District-Attorney Smoot has actually been invited to resign his office by one of the ward clubs, because his appointments were not to the liking of the members. Of course, all this will right itself ere coid. One of these, after laying in wait for the head of a Department for an hour or more, at length meeting him exclaimed, "Why, during the Convention you could be seen often enough; now you're invisible. Here I've been shot at five times on behalf of the party, and have'nt got a place yet." "Well," quietly replied the official, "I have promised to return half of my salary to the City Treasury. Now, the place you wanted has a salary of \$75 a month I fancy that, supposing you to be a taxpayer, your proportion of the half of my salary to be refunded would not amount to \$75. Still, if you will come round to my office on the 1st of January, I will give you your \$75 and take your receipt in full, and then I shall have settled with you." It need hardly be said that the chief's centle irony disposed of that case, and that the man withdrew utterly abashed; but there are many others of a similar nature, and District-Attorney 8 moot has actually been invited to resign his office by one of the ward clubs, because his appointments were not to the liking of the members. Of course, all this will right itself ere clong; and the more sensible among the Workingmen already recognize the fact that, if their chosen representatives are to earn the gratitude of the tax-caying community, they must of necessity be unfettered in their course of action.

Considering the rainy weather, the condition

Considering the rainy weather, the condition of the streets, and the massacre in the stock

THE THEATRES have done fairly well during the past week,—
Miss Jeffreys-Lewis' performance of Stephanie,
in "Forget-Me-Not," attracting the majority of
theatre-goers to the Baldwin. From now on to
the holidays a series of benefit-performances
are to be given at all the theatres, far exceeding
in number and extent of preparation those
prevalent in the country where the fiction of "Her Majesty's Servants" is
still keep by on the stage. Among the benetion of Her Majesty's Servants is still keep up on the stage. Among the beneficiaries are to be Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, Manager Kennedy, Mr. Lewis Morrison, John Wilson, Director Widmer, and Walter Leman,—that white-haired, scholarly actor who, having performed his part well for fifty years in the principal theatres of this courty years in the principal theatres of this courty years. white-haired, scholarly actor who, having performed his part well for fifty years in the principal theatres of this country, now retires to fulfill his functions as Justice of the Peace, to which office he was elected last September. Judging from past experience, I have no doubt that all these benefit performances will be well attended, for in 'Frisco a benefit attracts people to the theatre who otherwise never go, just as a funeral-service brings a host of folks to church and cemetery who are otherwise never brought within hearing of the pastor's voice. With the holidays several of the companies will be reconstructed,—notably that at the California Theatre, where Miss Rose Usborne is to take the place of Miss Adeline Stanhope as leading lady, and where that charming ex-member of the Aimee troupe, Miss Louise Beaudet, is to play the ingenues. At that theatre the Christmas attraction will consist of "The Seven Sisters," with a corps de ballet consisting of over 100 persons, and comprising a number of danseuses from the Kiralfy company. At the Baldwin the holiday spectacular piece will be "The New Babylon," which is to be splendidly mounted; and Manager Kennedy has sufficient faith in the purse-strings of the public to open that white elephant, the Grand Opera-House, with a grand Christmas entertainment.

A NUMBER OF MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS,

A NUMBER OF MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS, are also to be given, the most important of which are the concerts of the Carlotta Patti troupe, which commence on the 5th of January. At the Bush-Street Theatre the Colville Opera Company drew fair houses to "Robinson Crusoe," and they are to be succeeded by Miss Emelie Melville with an English comic opera company. At the Standard, Messrs. Thorne and Darwin, just arrived from Australia, are to expose Spiritualism after the usual fashion, and will give 'Friscans an opportunity to cudgel their brains as to how Maskelyne and Cooke's automaton "Psycho" can play those games of chess and whist without anybody having been able to discover how 'twas done. Last night, at the Sandard, Owens appeared for the last time in "Our Boys," for the benefit of the Young Men's Hebrew Association. The original severtisement spoke of the performance as under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, which, considering that the day fixed was Sunday, made many people open their eyes in astonishment.

Uses of Paper. A NUMBER OF MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS,

Uses of Paper.

London Globe.

A complete list of articles made of paper would be a very curious one, and almost every day it becomes more so. Among other things exhibited last year at the Berlin Exhibition were paper buckets, "bronzes," urns, asphalt roofing, water-cans, carpeta, shirts, whole suits of clothes, jewelry, materials for garden walks, window-curtains, lanteras, and pocket-handker-chiefs. The most striking of the many objects exhibited in this material was perhaps a fire-stove with a cheerful fire burning in it. We have from time to time noted the announcements of newly-invented railway carriages and carriage wheels, chimney-pots, flour barrels, cottage walls, roofing tiles, and bricks and dies for stamping, all made of paper. A material capable of so many uses, so very diversified in character, is obviously destined to play a very important part in our manufacturing future. Articles of this kind, which have just now perhaps the greatest interest, and which are among the latest novelties in this way, are noner "blankets." Attention has frequently been called to the vaiue of ordinary sheets of paper as a substitute for bed-clothes, or, at least, as an addition to bed-clothes. The idea seems to have suggested the fabrication of "blankets" from this cheap material, and, if all that is said of them is true, they ought to be extensively used. For the extremely indigent they should be a great boon, and it is in their favor, perhaps, that they cannot, of course, be so durable as ordinary woolen or cotton goods. The bedding of many of the poor cannot but be productive of much sickness and disease, and a very cheap material that will last only a comparatively short time must be better than durable purposes just at the commencement of what may possibly prove another long winter, may be

onsidered to take these new blankets rath out of the ordinary list of goods on the market, and to justify a special reference to them.

HATCH VS. BREWSTER.

The Plaintiff Expiains Why He Calls It a Cow Case, and Reviews the Trial.

New Fork World, Dec. 12.

A World reporter called at Mr. Hatch's office and stated to him that this lawsuit of Brewster

& Co. against him was causing a good deal of discussion in business circles.

Mr. Hatch—I have had no lawsuit. I call

my cow case. Reporter—What do you mean, Mr. Hatch, by

Reporter—What do you mean, Mr. Hatch, by cow case?

Mr. H.—The wor d "cow" comes from coupe and coupe from landaulet, and landaulet from landau,—all of Brewster & Co.'s make. It took all of these to get me into a lawsuit.

R.—Are you going to appeal this suit, or are you going to pay up?

Mr. H.—Well, I told Brewster & Co. a long time ago they would have to wait; they have only commenced waiting. Appeal it? Why of course I shall. I shall appeal this case through every court in this State until I find a jury that will decide the difference between undue influence, bribary, and honest dealing. Why, several parties came into the office yesterday and offered to go on my bond as security for the appeal.

ence, bribery, and honest dealing. Why, several parties came into the office vesterday and offered to go on my bond as security for the appeal.

R.—How about your letter?

Mr. H.—I had forgotten that I had ever written the letter. The fact is, I was a little mistaken as to dates. I never examiped the bill to see what it was until they sued and pushed me to the wall. I then examined all their bills and found out what they were. It was pretty hard on me to have to write that letter at the time I did. I was beeging for quarter. Everybody knows that I lost my fortune in the panic of 1873, that I was very much pressed for money at that time and from then on, but no one sued me except that firm. Instead of my other creditors forcing me as these men did, I could go to them and did go to them and borrow money. Frank Work was one. Charlie Cook, of Tiffany & Co., another, William Heath & Co., and some frieuds in Chicago. George S. Scott Loned me \$15,000 to go into business again without the scratch of a pen. Now, can you conceive how it would be possible for me to submit to this Brewster & Co. attempt? I would have promised to have paid double that amount rather than be sued, but you will notice that my letter did not acknowledge the bill. It was only in reply begging them to give me time to get on my feet again. It was afterwards that I examined the bill. I am very glad that I wrote those letters. I am very proud of them. Brewster & Co. did not gramt me any quarter which I so much needed at that time. If Jenkins ever took one, two, or three dollars instead of fifty or one hundred, I would never recognize him again, notwithstanding he was in our employment for cleven years.

R.—One of your attorneys said that you employed four lawyers and then insisted upon trying the case yourself.

Mr. H.—Tell me which one it was, and I will send him an additional fee. I have been very busy lately buying a little wheat, cotton, and provisions for our customers, and went into court without half preparing my case. At the first trial I pr

One of these gentlemen when he got an acaslipped it into the top of his boot; by and by he got another and alipped that in. His neighbor on his right saw what was going on; finally said neighbor drew three kings; he reached over and helped himself from his neighbor's boots—the "pot" had gotten pretty large on the table by this time—meanwhile the game was quietly going on. Immediately after, on the same deal, this gentleman drew two more aces (the betting then began to very heavy, all having good hands, as they believed); he reached down for the two aces which he knew be had in his bootleg (which would make him four of a kind); of course they were missing; he jumped up, and, slapping his hand on the table, said: "Gentlemen, there is cheating going on around this table." I was so astonished to bear such an expression from one of the party that it awoke me, and I immediately made up my mind that I would go with the man who held the full hand instead of the anticipated four-of-a-kind gentleman.

The reporter left under the impression that when it commenced Uncle Bufus did not want the suit at all, but that now he was getting in love with the suit of Brewster & Co. (was unable to decide which), he did not hittend to give up either, or the "full hand."

Carriages and Coachmen.

Carriages and Coachmen.

New York World Estimate.

Mr. Rufus Hatch, if we may judge from what
we read of him in the columns of some of our esteemed contemporaries, is a very busy man. Besides building up several enterprises of great pith and moment, on his own account or on joint account, he ought to have his hands full in keeping the giants of Wall' street and the railway world from cutting each other's throats. It is, therefore, particularly creditable to Mr. Hatch that he should have devoted himself, as a matter of principle, to disputing in the courts a bill which, as a mere matter of woney, he doubtless would have thought it well to pay without a contest. We do not profess to say how many thousands of dollars an hour Mr. Hatch's time may be worth to himself and his fellow-men, but it is certain that he could have employed to better pecuniary purpose for himself the hours which he devoted to the lawsuit which has just at a first trial gone against him. Whether he could have employed it to better purpose for his fellow-men socially is not so certain. One fact in the case, which has not yet been brought out so clearly as we hope it will be, illuminates a social abuse which threatens to become as mischievous in New York as it has for years been in London. It was admitted by the firm which sued Mr. Hatch for the cost of frequent repairs to a carriage, that the firm had at different times made presents to Mr. Hatch's coachman who brought the carriage to them for repairs. The carriage, curiously enough, appeared at their establishment as regularly as if it had been a serial publication. Now, on the face of the evidence, the force of which no attempt was made to explain away, this indicates a relation in the nature of cause and effect between gifts made to servants and bills sent to employers which seems very like a reproduction in New York of the system of varies which seems rey like a reproduction in New York of the system of varies had reason at one time or another, if not at all times, to subject his commissariat to his servants has had reason at one time or another, if not at all times, to subject his commissariat to his servants has had reason

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Stocks Very Inactive and Barely Steady.

Fluctuations Slight and Controlled by Manipulation.

Governments Firmer---Active Currency Movement.

The Produce Markets Less Active-Grain Firm-Wheat Higher.

Provisions Strong Early, but Pall Back, and Close Lower.

FINANCIAL.

There was little life in the stock market. As the end of the year approaches, the disposition of the public seems to decrease. Brokers are doing little better than paying expenses. Hopes of the good time coming, of which all seem as-sured, buoy them up through this dull season. A few speculators are dashing in and out of the market for short turns, and a few long-winded stors are buying now for the spring rise, are neither buying nor selling. The helplesness of the market was shown by what does not often ingle stock showing an advance on the losing prices of the day before. In such an intive and uninteresting market points would ve been out of place, and accordingly none were vouchsafed. The coal stocks were the nost active, and the weakest of the list. Dela-are & Hudson opened at 74% and closed at ware & Hudson opened at 74½ and closed at the same figure, selling in the interim at 78½. Lackswanna opened at 81, gained ½, sold down to 80½, and closed at 80½. Jersey Central, which is atroughy held on the reported arrangement with the United Pipe Line to carry its off, dropped from 80½ to 78½, and closed at 79½. There were no transactions in Burlington & Quincy, the Boston Buyers having temporarily abandoned their plan of putting it to 185 or 120 canada Southern was weak, without any cial reason, losing 114, to 68. Northern Pacific as neglected, the preferred going down 114, to was neglected, the preferred going down 1%, to 57%. San Francisco was depressed on the news that the strangement with the Atchison Company was not signed, sealed, and delivered. The preferred went off 1%, to 46%, and the common %, to 39. Other losses were New York Central %, to 137%; Michigan Central %, to 137, to 108; Northwestern %, to 57%; the preferred % to 108; St. Paul 3% to 18; Lake Bhore 26, to 105; Northwestern 26, to 87%; the preferred 16, to 108; St. Paul 16, to 28; Hilmois Central 26, to 98; Louisville & Nashville 116, to 86; Union Pacific 16, to 84, ex. dividend: St. Joe 26, to 831/4; the preferred 1, to 63%; Wabash common 1/2, to 41%; the preferred 1/2, to 65/4; Western Union 1/2, to 104/4; Pacific Mail 1/2, to 34/2; Iron Mountain 1, to 45/4; Atlantic & Pacific 1/2, to 44; Reading 1/2, to 67%; Monile & Ohio 1, to 22%; and Terre aute preferred 1, to 44.
Erie accord 6s opened at 87, advanced to 87%;

declined to 86%, and closed at 80%. pkaliwar bonds in New York on Tuesday were secrally lower in the early dealings, but subsequently became strong, and under a good department of the decline was partially recovered. Erie consolidated seconds fell off to 86%, rose to 7%, and closed at 87%. Kansas & Texas conclidated assented declined to 91%, and seconds 46%, with a rally of 1/46% per cent in the mal saies. Chesanceake & Onio firsts fell off to final sales. Chesapeake & Onio firsts fell off to bi, and do currency 6s to 35, but the former afterward advanced to 62. C., C. & I. C., upplementary, declined to 85; Wabash new 7s o 255; do seconds to 98%, and Lebigh & Vilkesbarre consolidated assented to 92%. The est named closed at 88.

ent bonds were higher, and were in demand at the advance. The 4s opened at 105% bid, and 103% asked in New York. In the afternoon there were sales at 103%. In Chicago the 4s were 108% bid, and 103% asked. The 13% were 108% bid, and 108% asked; the 5s, 103% and 103%, and the 6s 106% and 107%.

Offerings of foreign exchange bills were lim-

485. Sixty-day sterling exchange bills went up to 47914. New York actual rates were 48114 (248114 and 48414. In Chicago actual rates were 41814 and 484. French posted rates were 52214 and 51834. French grain bills were 5204 for

leans strong, especially from the Board of Trade.

Applications have already begun to come in for loans for the acttlements of the first of the month, indicating that the payments will be very heavy. Full bank rates, 7@8 per cent, are charged. Currency orders are large. No bills can now be got from New York. Exchange between banks sold at 75c@\$1 per \$1,000 discount. Bank clearings were \$4,200,000.

Lincoln Park 7s, \$20,000, were sold at 106%

and interest, and Cook County 5s at 101%.
At the Chicago Mining Board there were sales of 100 snares of Leviathan at 30, 100 Bosolidated at 120, and 200 Leviathan at 29. The following quotations were made:

September 1981 Septem	Bid.	Asked.
Levisthan	29	30
Leviathan O. Keystope	275	300
Con. Pacific	360	415
Boston Con	130	100.10
Chicago Water Loan 78	244	112%
Chicago Municipal 6s		
Chicago Municipal 78		£
Cook County 79	112	of on fitte
West Chicago 78	105	1054
North Chicago 78	106%	1064
North Chicago 78	106%	****
First National Bank	200	
National Bank of Illinois	11254	
Merchants' S., L. & T. Co	150	
International Bank	110	115
Consols opened and closed at		Th

three leading European banks all show for the first time in months an increase in specie for the past week. The Bank of England has gained 000, the Bank of France \$1,500,000, and the ank of Germany \$1,000,000. Cotton opened weak for February at 12.90c,

Bank of Germany \$1,000,000.

Cotton opened weak for February at 12,90c, dropped to 12,50c, and advanced to 13,08c. The New York Daily Bulletin of Wednesday says:

On to-day's market the operations in futures were again liberal and the excitement unabated, with still lower rates reached, after many fluctuations and considerable manipulation all around. The cacle shows a heavy condition of the Liverpool market and evidence that the Bureau report did not have any greater influence abroad than here, and thus hes been used as a means of depression to induce further selling out by the fresular and small line of operators, and also as a festure to coax an increase of the "shoet." intrest if possible. Indeed, the movements, while still somewhat complicated and uncertain, appear to be gradually developing a little more system and unanimity of action in certain quarters, and there was noticeable a growing belief that the declining tendency had pretty nearly culminated, especially on the late options. A great show of selling and crowding was made on this and the next two months, but the principal operators engaged by this were very senerally understood or known to be quietly placking up the offerines from March forward to about the extent of the supply. This, with the heavy shrinkage already made on values, certainly induced greater care among seilers during the afternoon, and the loss of thirty points at one time shown was in a great measure recovered. The buyers on the late deliveries, as above noted, were in vari composed of some of the leading regular houses and in part of wall-street capitalists, who retain faith in cotton as an investment, and bring large means to support their opinion.

The Graphic says:

The manipulation of New Central Coal is attracting attention. A few weeks ago this stock soid above 43; it is now about 39. This stock has always paid 2 per cent dividends, and the business for this year; is very largely in excess of a further increase from year to year. The Company now supplies the New York Court

The few warns holders of Kansas Pacific first and grant bonds, due July 1, 1880, not to exchange them for the new first consolidated mortgage honds. The land-grants are a prior lien to the first consolidated, and are worth much more in the market. The first consolidated bonds, besides, are not called at the Stock Exchange, and will not be until the in-

come bonds repudiated by Mr. Gould are satisfactorily provided for. They are quoted on the street only from 85 to 88, whereas the land-grants must be paid off, sooner or later, at par

grants must be paid off, sooner or later, at par and accrued interest.

The Atlantic & Great Western Railroad re-ports its condition to the New York State En-gineer as follows: Capital stock, \$50,000,000; paid, \$34,675,800.10; funded debt, \$68,850,-311.28. The floating debt cannot be given, as several large amounts due to and due by the Company are in litigation. The following is the report of the Becsiver: Earnings from passengers, \$391,911,91; from freight, \$3,084,-718.41; from other sources, \$159,368,15. Payments from transportation, \$3,436,488.05; other payments, \$855,431.04.

Louisians & Missouri River Railroad stock has been pushed up on the Boston market to 19:

GOVERNMENT BONDS.		Wes
Bid.	Asked.	the
U. S. 6e of 81 106%	107	ruli
II. 8. new 5s of '81	. 103%	is v
U. S. 4 per cent coupons	106%	to !
U. S. 4 per cent coupons 103%	103%	Was
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.		2%
Sixty days.	Sight.	Was
Sterling	485	at s
Belgium 52214	518%	-
France 5221/2	518%	BOD
Switzerland 52214	518%	the
Germany 94%	951/2	I
Holland 40	40%	a de
Austria	43	T
Norway	27%	£93
Sweden	27%	of
Denmark	2178	cen
COMMERCIAL BILLS.	SUPPLY TO SE	P
Sixty days.	Sight.	T
Sterling479%		mar
Prance	*****	ma
Marks 93%@	94	T
LOCAL SECURITIES.	TRANSPORT	2,65
Bid.	Asked.	200
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1892 *113	*11314	
Chicago Municipal 7s. 1884 10614	*107	4.46
Chicago Municipal 78, 1895	*114%	200
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1899*115 Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1892*1134	*116	- 10
Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1892 \$1131/2	*114	8.
Chicago Water Loan 78, 1890 1144	*114%	are
Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1899*11514 Chicago Municipal 6s*10634	*116%	Alp
Chicago Municipal 6s106%	*107%	Alta
Chicago West Town 78	*106%	Bele
Chicago West Town 58 *100%	*101%	Bes
Chicago Water Loan ds 108	*108%	Bull
Chicago Lincoln Park 78	*106%	Cali
Chicago South Park 78	=104	Cho
Chicago West Park 78	*107%	Con
Chicago Tucconer Warrents (new	-70.58	Cro
ecrip) 96%	97	Eur
Cook County 7s	*1134	Gou
Cook County 78	*107%	Gra
Cook County (short) 78 100	*101	Hal
Cook County 58 *101%	*101%	Juli
City Railway (South Side) 177%	180	Jus
City Railway (West Side) ex-div 177% City Railway do 7 per cents 105%	180	Mez
City Railway do 7 per cents *1051	*106	Oph
City Railway (North Side) 135	140	Ove
City Railway (North Side) 7p. c. bnds 106%	*107	Ray
Chamber of Commerce 61	270	Savi
Traders' Insurance	110	Sier

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LINCOLN PARK BONDS,
WEST TOWN RONDS,
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
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BUY COOK COUNTY OR WEST CHICAGO S PER
CENT BONDS,
An equally good security, bearing higher rate of in-CHARLES HENROTIN,

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NEW YORK.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Feverishness and irregularity characterized the market to-day. Some of the shrewd speculators predict another boom in prices, though not till after New-Year's. The earnings of the Northern Pacific for November show an increase of \$98,724 over November, 1878. The Government Directors' report of the Union Pacific Railway, stating that the gross savings will probably exceed \$13,500,-000, with the operating expenses reduced to 42 per cent of the earnings, is considered very

satisfactory.

To the Western Associated Press. Naw York, Dec. 18.-Governments strong

New York, Dec. 18.—Governments strong and 16/62/4 per cent higher.

Railroad bonds irregular.

State securities dull and nominal except for Louisiana coosols, which rose to 46%.

The stock market was dull, irregular, and in the main weak during the greater portion of the day. Toward 2 o'clock speculation became weak in tone, and, under tree sales, prices deciined 1/401 per cent in the general list, while New Jersev Central. Manhattan Elevated. and St. Louis & San Francisco shares fell off 1/60 31/4. Shortly before the close the market became firm, with a recovery of 1/401 per cent from the lowest bount. The New Jersey Central and other coal roads are beginning to feel the effects of a remarkably open winter in the lessening demand for coal.

Transactions. 198,000 shares: 56,000 Erie. 15.—

markably open winter in the lessening demand for coal.

Transactions, 198,000 shares: 56,000 Eric, 15,000 Lake Shore, 4,200 Northwestern, 6,400 St.
Paul, 96,000 Lackawanna, 22,000 New Jersey
Central, 1,700 Delaware & Hudson, 4,700 Michigan Central, 1,500 Union Pacific, 3,300 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, 12,000 Hannibal & St. Joe, 1,200 Ohio & Mississippi, 7,000
Western Union, 4,400 Pacific Mail, 10,000 Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, 11,000 Ksusas & Texas, 1,300 Iron Mountain, 1,000 Northern Pacific, 1,000 Illinois Central, 9,600 St. Louis & San Francisco, and 1,400 Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph.

prants.

Money market easy at 5@7, closing at 5; prime mercantile paper, 5@64.

Sterling exchange dull at 481% for sixty days; 484% for sight,

Pacific 6s of 95, 120\(120\) Tennessee 6s 30	New 5s
Consol 107 New 23	STATE BONDS.
STOCKS. STOC	Louisiana 461/ Nam
STOCKS. STOC	Consol
STOCKS. STOC	Missouri 6s 105 New 75
Rock Island	St. Joseph 314 Consol 10714
Fort Wayne 112½ from Mountain 45½ Panama 161 St. L. & S. F. 98½ Pittsburg. 1061½ St. L. & S. F. 96½ 46½ Hilmois Central 98 St. L. & S. F. 96¼ 46½ Hilmois Central 98 St. L. & S. F. 96¼ 46½ Hilmois Central 98 St. L. & S. F. 96¼ 46½ Gr. St. L. & N. O. 25 Chicago & Alton. 96½ Kanasa & Texas. 35 Chicago & Alton. 96½ Kanasa & Texas. 35 Kanasa Southern. 125¼ Kanasa Pacinc. 86 Harlem. 125¼ Kanasa Pacinc. 86 Kanasa Southern. 67½ Louisville & N. 85 Michigan Central. 92% Houston & Texas. 48 Erie. 41½ Western Union. 104½ Erie. pfd. 69 A. & P. Tel. 43 Northwestern. 96% Houston & Texas. 48 Erie. 41½ Western Union. 104½ Erie. pfd. 69 A. & P. Tel. 43 Northwestern. 97% Reading. 30½ Expani. 97% Reading. 30½ Expani. 97% Reading. 30½ Expani. 80 Minn. 45 St. Paul. & Minn. 45 Merrican. 58 St. P. & S. C., pfd. 72½ United States. 49 Del. L. & Western. 80¾ Quicksilver; pfd. 63 Delaware & Hudson. 744 Leadville. 10356	
Panama	Rock Island 149 H. & St. J., pfd 63%
Pitteburg. 1061/2 St. L. & S. F. pfd. 463/4	Pename 161 St 7 Mountain 45%
St. L. & S. F. 2d ofd 64	Pittsburg 10614 St. L. & S. P. ned 4614
Chicago & Alton. 99% Kanasa & Texas. 35. C. & A. pfd. 118 Union Pacific. 83% N. Y. Central. 127% Kanasa Pacific. 86 N. Y. Central. 124% Kanasa Pacific. 31% Kanasa Sactic. 86 Northern Pacific. 31% Kanasa Sactic. 124% Kanasa Pacific. 31% Kanasa Pac	Illinois Central 98 St. L. & S. F., 2d pfd 64
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Lake Shore. 102% Northern P., ptd. 57 Canada Southern. 67% Louisville & N. 85 Michigan Centrel. 92% Houston & Texas. 48 Erie. 41% Western Union. 104% Erie. ptd. 69 Northwestern. 87 Pacific Mull. 34% Northwestern. 987 Pacific Mull. 34% Northwestern. 72 Little Pittsburg. 61% St. Paul. 6 Minn. 45 St. Paul & Minn. 45 St. Paul & Minn. 45 St. Paul & Sloux City 35 St. P. & S. C., ptd. 72% United States. 49 Del., L. & Western 80% Quicksliver. 21 Morris & Essex. 100 Delsware & Hudson. 74% Leadwille. 10366	Barlem 104 Northern Pacific 3114
Canada Southern. 67', Louisville & N. 85 Michigan Central. 92's Houston & Texas. 48 Erie. 41's Western Union. 104's Erie, pfd. 69' Northwestern. 87' Northwestern. 97. 102's Et. Paul. 81's Houston & Facile Muil. 34's Et. Paul. 6 Minp. 45 St. Paul. 6 Minp. 45 St. Paul. 8 Sioux City 35 St. P. & S. C., pfd. 72's Morris & Essex. 100 Morris & Essex. 100 Delsware & Hudson. 74's Leadwille. 103's	Lake Shore, 102 % Northern P ntd 57
Srie. 41% Western Union 104%	Canada Southern 67% Louisville & N 85
A. & P. Tel.	Michigan Central 92% Houston & Texas 48
Northwestern, pfd. 1025, Reading 30	Erie, pfd 69 A & P Tel
Northwestern, pfd. 1025, Reading 30	Northwestern 87 Pacific Muil 3414
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Del., L. & Western 80% Quicksilver 21 Morris & Easex 100 Quicksilver, pfd 63 Delaware & Hudson 744; Leadville 10356	St. Paul
Del., L. & Western 80% Quicksilver 21 Morris & Easex 100 Quicksilver, pfd 63 Delaware & Hudson 744; Leadville 10356	St. Paul & Minn 45 Walls Paress 105
Del., L. & Western 80% Quicksilver 21 Morris & Easex 100 Quicksilver, pfd 63 Delaware & Hudson 744; Leadville 10356	St. Paula Sloux City 35 American
Delaware & Hudson 744 Leadville. 63	
Delaware & Hudson 744 Leadville 10354	Del., L. & Western SOW Quickeilver
Leadville 103%	MOFFIE & Essex 100 Onickeilver mid cu
N. J. Central 20 C u band.	N. J. Central 70 C. Leadville
N. J. Central 79 C. P. bonds 1114 Ohio & Mlsaissippi. 27 4 U. P. firsts 1104	Ohio & Mlasissippi, 274 U. P. firsts 1102

23 6-10. San Francisco alope loses 10 7-10. The increase in the aggregate at all the cities which gained, except New York, was 45 per cent last week, against 39 9-10 the week preceding.

The Public says the advance in the price of fron and products of fron has been much greater than the advance in the prices of wheat and other grain, or of cotton, and consequently the larger increase in exchanges at Philadelubia and Pittsburg may be more attributed to the change in prices than at Chicago, Milwaukee, or New Orleans. Important differences have been caused also by a diversion of traffic from one city to another, as new railroad combinations have opened better facilities for transportation.

FORBIGN. LONDON, Dec. 18.—Consols, for money, 96 American Securities—New 5s, 106; 434s, 1095; 4s, 1085%; Illinois Central, 1075; Pensylvania Ceutral, 51½; Erie, 43½; seconds, 89½; Readurg, 35.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Financier says: "The

London, Dec. 18.—The Financies save: "The eakness in the silver market is partly due to sealmost prohibitory rates for freights now thing at Calcutta, where the sailing tonnare very limited, the asking price being from 75 of shillings to London and Europe. There as a good demand for discount yesterday at 4 per cent. The bulk of the paper offering as, however, that drawn by American bouses sixty days. This may continue a feature for me time, and impart additional strength to e market."

India Council bills were allotted yesterday at

market."
ddis Council bills were allotted yesterday at scine of 1-16 penny per rupes.
he bullion in the Bank of England increased ,000 during the past week. The proportion the bank's reserve to its liability is 47% per

Aris, Dec. 18.—Rentes, 81f.
The statement of the Imperial Bank of Gerny shows an increase in specie of 4,240,000 The specie in the Bank of France increased 50,000 france during the past week.

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 18.—The following

i	are the closing quotations at the Stock Board:
í	Alpha 8 Independence %
1	Alta 214 Con. Pacific 5
1	Belcher 1% Mammoth 2%
3	Best & Belcher 9 Tiogs 1%
1	Bullion 314 Argenta 1
	California 3% Noonday 414
1	Chollar & Potosi 51/4 Bechtel 11/4
	Consol. Virginia 34 Boston Con 14
	Crown Point 1% Gold Terra 12%
Ì	Bureka Con 16 South Bulwer 14
j	Exchequer 21/4 Lady Washington 1/4
	Gould & Curry 414 Blackhawk
ì	Grand Prize 13-32 Silver King 41/2
	Hale & Norcross 614 Wales 4
1	Julia Con D-16 Leviathan 14
	Justice 1 Caledonia 15-16
ı	Mexican 131/4 McClinton13-32
1	Ophir 2
1	Overman 3% Belvidere
1	Raymond & Ely 29-31 Navajo 3-16
1	Savage 414 Caledonia B. H . 314
1	Sierra Nevada 201 Dudley13-32
	Union Con 37% Manhattan 1%
1	Yellow Jacket 814 Hillside 1
1	Bodie 8 Syndicate 214
1	Potoei 24 Leopard 3-16
1	Imperial 11-32 Silver Hill 13-16
	Martin White 9-16 South Noonday 1%

Assessments—Utah, \$2; Alta, 50c per share; Belvidere, 25c. BOSTON. Bosron, Mass., Dec. 18 .- The following are the closing copper quotations:

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for rec-

ord Thursday, Dec. 18:

CITY PROFESTY.

Van Horn st, 288 ft e of Hoype, s f, 24x
124 ft. dated Dec. 2 (James Jernas to
Joseph Benedikt)

South Dearbornst, 336 ft.s of Thirty-fifth,
w f, 24x123 ft, dated Dec. 16 (Roderick Sample to Jorges Sanrilzen)

West Division st, n e cor of Sabber, s f,
24 9-10x124 ft, dated Dec. 11 (Elias
Greenebaum to F. Wax)

Thirty-second st, 49 8-10 ft wo ftewart
av, s f, 25x105 ft, dated Dec. 16 (Albert Crane to Josef Kotil)

West Adams st, 32 6-10 ft e of California
av, n f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated
Dec. 6 (Rufus G. Kessler to Anna J.

Howan)

Parmalee st, between Leavitt and Oaklev, n f, 25x124 ft, dated June 9 (L.

Erpelding to F. Wagner)

West Twentieth st, 120 ft w of Panlina,
s f, 24x125 ft, dated Dec. 18 (Patrick
O'Toole to Edward Burris)

Fig st, 151 6-10 ft w of Milwanace av, s ord Thursday, Dec. 18: 1,400

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Thursday morning, with comparisons:

A. Sandaria Cola	BECEIPTS.		SHIPMBNTS.	
P. 10 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Flour, bris	9,358	12,458	15, 738	14,861
Wheat, bu	72, 485	95,051	12,688	
Corn, bu	104, 797	67, 198	81, 894	12, 150
Oats, bu	23,945	20,710	18, 371	16,326
Rye, bu	3,925	5,851 17,474	3, 285	500
Barley, bu	28, 266	17, 474	12, 971	
Grass seed, lbs.	83, (165	133, 265	193, 035	
Flax seed, lbs	75,000	11.920	24, 660	
Broom corn, lbe	74,000	87,570	70, 466	14, 30
C. meats, lbs.,	1,418,540	746, 650	2,584,071	3,016, 181
Beef, tes	*** **** **	*******	2	********
Beef, bris	*********		537	97
Pork, bris	595	*******	1,585	386
Lard, 108	561, 135	142,070		1, 276, 916
Tallow, lbs	100,871	44, 430	94, 700	172, 797
Butter, lbs	159, 830	211,217	146, 300	83, 320
Dres'd h'gs, No	472		100	
Live hogs, No.	27,705		2,43	
Cattle, No	5,036	5,569	2,000	
Sheep, No Hides, lbs	2,444	1,020	1,061	
Hides, Ibs	309, 30 f	148, 243	214,700	
Highwines, bris	50	**** *****	********	150
Wool, Iba	102,644	9,443	48, 220	3,000
Potatoes, bu	768	**** *****	64	*****
Coul. tons	6,375	3, 571	1,080	
Hay, tons	111	80	26	
Lumber, mft	215 240	185		
Shingles, m		645	390	
	1,730		4,014	
Poultry, lbs		98,959	44, 673	61,32
Game, pkgs Eggs, pkgs	*********	82	********	
Cheese, boxes.	62	86		
G'n apples, bris	2,639		1,651	
Beans, bu	1,733		204	
Dealls, Oll	********	679		94

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 2 cars No. 1 winter wheat, 12 cars No. 2 do, 8 cars No. 8 do, 1 car mixed, 116 cars No. 2 spring, 88 cars No. 3 do, 8 cars rejected, 5 cars no grade (185 wheat); 116 cars No. 2 corn, 41 cars high mixed, 54 cars rejected, etc. (211 corn); 20 cars white oats, 7 cars No. 2 mixed, 4 cars low grade (81 oats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 7 cars No. 2 do, 4 cars No. 2 barley, 14 cars No. 3 do, 87 cars extra. 5 cars feed (60 barley). Total, 495 cars, or 230,000 bu. Inspected out: 21,398 bu wheat, 130,805 bu corn, 200 bu oats, 3,278 bu rye, 6,875 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were less active yesterday, and grain was steadier, averaging higher than at the close of Wednesday, though the foreign advices were not favorable to strength. The fact of rather light receipts may have had something to do with it. Provisions were stronger early, but weakened rather badly in the latter part of the session, packers selling freely, and there was less apprehension of reduced supplies, owing to labor troubles at the Stock-Yards. There was a little more doing in the direction of changing over to make provision for January deliveries before the pressure which may come or later in the month, but less new business doing, and the holiday feeling seemed to and the holiday feeling seemed to have taken possession of some operators. Mess pork closed 10c lower, at about \$12.55 for new, seller December, and \$12.77½ for February. Lard closed 5c lower, at \$7.15 for new, seller December, and \$7.87½ seller February. Short ribs closed 4c 8.37½ for February. Short ribs closed 4c higher, at \$1.29½ spot and \$1.29½ for January. Winter wheat closed on 'Change at \$1.81 for red. Corn closed ½c lower, at 40½c spot and 40½c for May. Oats closed ½c higher, at 34½c for January and at 39½c for May. Rye was unchanged, closing at 79c spot and 79½c@80c for February. Barley declined about 1c, closing nominally at 86c spot, and extra 3 cash sold at 64.66½c at the last. Hogs were inactive and nominal, with sales at \$4.10@4.50 for poor to extra grades. Cable were active and stronger, with sales at \$3.30@5.37½.

Jobbers of dry goods report 5 quest and from market. Aside from the execution of the mod-

erate orders by mail but little was doing. Boots and shoes met with a limited demand at former prices. Groceries were reported quet, with quotations unchanged, though sugars are firmer, with an advancing tendency. In the butter and cheese markets no price-changes were noted. There was a fair movement at full prices. Dried fruits remain quiet, but there is a firmer tone to the market for imported varieties. Fish were dull and unchanged. Prices of oils were nominally steady. There were no changes in leather, bagging, tobacco, coal, and

The lum ber market was rather quiet, though some dealers report a very good trade yet. Country orders, however, are falling off, and business seems to be getting down to the usual volume in the winter season. The reports from the pineries indicate a fair season so far for mbering, which the loggers seem to be making the most of. The hardware, metal, and nail nerchants report a moderate business at un-changed prices. Hay was steady, and in light local request. Wool, salt, and broom-corn were steady. Hides were quoted lower under more liberal arrivals, and in sympathy with the Rastern market. The sales of seeds were small, and prices were steady, except for timothy, which was quoted a shade easier. The poultry market was slow and lower made, heavy receipted. ket was slow and lower under heavy receipts. Game advanced, the supply being small, and there was a fair shipping inquiry.

All-rail rates to New York are steady at 40c

per 100 lbs of grain. Through rates to Liveroool are 7016c per 100 lbs on provisions and 6816c The following table shows the quantities of wheat and corn on passage for the United King-dom, for ports of call and for direct ports, on

the dates named:

ments of wheat at points named yesterday: | Received. | Chicago | T2, 435 | Milwaukee | 69, 377 | St. Louis | 26, 000 | Detroit | 24, 000 | Toledo | 20, 000 | New York | 18, 000 | Baltimore | 55, 000 | Philadelphia | 32,000 | 40,000 .316 812 Total, ba. 202 088

The receipts at the five inland points aggregated 208,000 bu, and shipments 65,000 bu.

The following was the produce movement in New York yesterday: Receipts-Flour, 19,924 bris; | wheat, 18,004 bu; corn, 43,316 bu; oats, 40,973 bu; corn-meal, 1,195 pkgs; rye, 1,203 bu; barley, 4,950 bu; malt, 11,250 bu; pork, 565 beef, 4,482 bris; cut meats, 3,830 pkgs; lard, 2,047 tes; whisky, 415 bris. Exports for twenty-four hours—Flour, 9,000 bris; wheat, 97,000 bu.

People who object to the cental system of trading in grain because they "would have to think in busnels and talk in centals" do not seem to be aware of the facility with which they may pass from one to the other. The most simple is in the case of wheat. To pass from the bushel to the cental, divide by six; to pass from the cental to the bushel, multiply by six. The position of the zero point will adjust itself.
For corn and rye, divide by seven and eight in succession; for barley, divide by six and eight;

for oats, divide by four and eight, to pass from the bushel to the cental. Use these numbers as multipliers to pass from the cental to the bushel. These processes may be performed almost instantaneously, if required; but they would not be needed once a day in the usual ourse of future trading on 'Change, after the first day or two, except in the case of orders that would come in limited to so much per bu. And very few of those would come in after the first week. So far as quotations from Liverpool are concerned, there would be a direct advantage in the comparison, and the quotations from other American cities, if they persisted in the bushel unit, would seldom need to be reduced. Even if they were reduced, however, there would be exactly the same trouble as now, because the cost of transportation is given per 100 lbs, and that has now to be turned into bushels in computing the price difference that ought to exist between us and Eastern markets.

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS-Were less active, and irregular. The market was strong at the outset, soon the session. Lard and meats were reported 6d lower in Liverpool, and export orders were scarce, with some hints to the effect that prices are very much too high to tempt European buyers. The people on the other side of the Atlantic are not yet excited about the reported falling off in the

hog crop here.

MESS PORK—Advanced 121/2015c, declined 30c, and closed 121/2c below the latest prices of Wednesday, at \$12.50/212.55 spot (new), \$12.521/2012.55 for January, \$12.50612.55 spot (new), \$12.525612.55 for January, \$12.724612.55 for February, and \$12.90612.924 for March. Sales were reported of 3,500 bris seller January at \$12.55612.75; 53,500 bris seller February at \$12.70613.00; and 3,750 bris seller March at \$12.90613.15. Total,

3, 750 bris seller March at \$12.90@13.15. Total, 60, 750 bris seller March at \$12.90@13.15. Total, 60, 750 bris.

Land—Advanced 5@7½c per 100 lbs, decli ned 15c, and closed 7½c below the latest prices of Wednesday, at \$7.15 for new, spot, \$7.22½@7.25 for January, \$7.35@7.37½ for February, and \$7.47½@7.50 for March. Sales were reported of 250 tcs new at \$7.15; 2, 750 tcs seller January at \$7.35@7.357.35 ar.50; and 3,000 tcs seller February at \$7.35@7.50; and 3,000 tcs seller February at \$7.35@7.50; and 3,000 tcs seller February at \$7.35@7.50; and \$6.00 tcs seller February at \$7.50.00 tcs seller January, \$6.37½ tcs seller February and \$6.02½@6.00 seller March; 6,000 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 7c; 1.500 pcs do (18 lbs) at 5%c; 500 boxes tone and short clears (Wednesday afternoon) at \$6.25@6.40, Prices for the leading cuts were about as follows for partly-cured lots:

Shoul- Short L & S. Short clears. clears. February, boxed. 4.37% 6.57% 6.60 6.70

Short ribs, seller February, closed at \$6.37%.
Long clears quoted at \$6.15 loose and \$6.35 boxed: Cumberiands, \$6.26 to boxed; long cut hams, \$54.26 boxed; long cut hams, \$54.26 boxed; long cut hams, \$64.26 boxed; long cut hams, with sale of 70 bris hams at \$14.50 boxed; long cut hams, with sale of 70 bris hams at \$14.50 boxed; long cut hams, with sale of 70 bris hams at \$14.50 boxed; long cut hams, with sale of 70 bris hams at \$14.50 boxed; long cut hams, with sale of 70 bris hams at \$14.50 boxed; long cut hams, with sale of 70 bris hams at \$14.50 boxed; long cut hams, with sale of 70 bris hams at \$14.50 boxed; long cut hams, with sale of 70 bris hams at \$14.50 boxed; long cut hams, with sale of 70 bris hams at \$14.50 boxed; long cut hams, with sale of 70 bris hams at \$14.50 boxed; long cut hams, long cut hams

FLOUR-Was quiet and nominally easier, that being generally the case when no prices are men-tioned. Buyers held off, little being done except

the taking of 1,000 bags for export. Sales were reported of 100 bris winters, 125 bris double extras, 700 bris spring extras, 100 oris rye flour, and 25 bris buckwheat do, all on private terms. Total, 1,050 bris. Export extras were quoted at \$5.25@
5.75 in sacks, and double extra do at \$5.75@5.25.
OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Sales were 5 cars of bran at \$10.00; 4 cars wheat screenings at \$6.00 per ton: 3 cars middlings at \$12.60@13.00; 1 carsoctes \$10.00. at \$10.00; 4 cars wheat screenings at \$3.00 per ton: 3 cars middlings at \$12.60@13.00; 1 car snorts at \$10.00. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at \$15.25@15 50 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT-Was rather less active, and frmer, advancing 1/cand closing %cabove the latest prices of Wednesday. The British markets were dull, with a depressed feeling in cargose off coast, due to the fact of larger arrivals. This caused a heavy feeling here at the ontset among local ouerators, and one or two sales were made at %c decline by parties who feared a break. But it was soon evident that there were more buying orders in hand than usual, and the market rose %c, without an intervening sale, then improved another %c, and fell back %@%c after the orders had been filled. New York was atronger, in sympathy with Chicago. There was a fair demand, for cash lots, which closed at \$1.28% for No. 2, and \$1.13%, for No. 3. Seller January opened at \$1.28%, advanced to \$1.30%, and closed at \$1.29%. Seller Febrnary soid at \$1.99%61.31%, with little done below \$1.30%, and closed at \$1.30%. Seller the month was quoted at \$1.2861.29%, cloaing at \$1.28%. Spot sales were reported of 45.000 bu No. 2 at \$1.28% allegal 2.29; 13.000 bu No. 3 at \$1.13% and \$1.28%. Spot sales were reported of 45.000 bu No. 2 Minnesota at \$1.29.

WINTER WIRET-Was in fair demand and afrimer, with light offerings, closing, steady. Sales were reported of \$2.00 ou read at \$1.31, 1,600 bu No. 2 winter at \$1.29; and 400 bu No. 3 on track at \$1.27%. Total, 7,200 bu.

OORN-Was rather quiet and steadier, prices chapting slowly. The market advanced Mc, declined %@Mc, and closed a shade below the latest prices of Wednesday. The British markets were quil and New York quiet, which would have depressed the market when but for gymathy with wheat. The advance in that market made corn

holders firmer, but they found few buyers, and some of them were willing to sell later at a reduction. Our receipts were rather small, but so were the shipments. There was a fair inquiry for carlots, which closed at 40% asked for No. 2 and 38% for rejected. Seller May opened at 48% a dynamed to 47c, and fell off to 48% at the close. Seller the mouth sold at 40% 40% c, february at 41% 41% c, and June was dull at % 10 to book May. Spot sales were reported of 100,000 bu No. 2 and high-mixed at 40% 40% c; 8,000 bu new mixed and rejected at 38% 638% c; 3,200 bu new high-mixed at 30% c; 12,000 bu by sample at 38% 41% c on track; 4,600 bu do at 32% tle free on board cars; and 1,000 bn ears at 42c. Total, 190,800 bu. OATS—Were a little more active, advancing about the other local grain markets were higher, and oats rose in sympathy with more inquiry for futures, chiefly seller May. The receipts were small, and gilt-edged No. 2 brought 34% 635, closing at 34% c. Rezular oats were about 34c. Seller May onened at 39% c, frose to 40c, then fell to 39% c, and closed at 39% c, frose to 40c, then fell to 39% c, and closed at 39% c, frose to 40c, then fell to 39% c, and closed at 39% c, frose to 40c, then fell to 39% c, and closed at 39% c. January sold at 34% 635, closing at 34% 635. (10 500 bu by sample at 3238% em track, and 14, 200 bu by sample at 3238% em track, and 14, 200 bu to 380% free on board. Total, 32, 900 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and steady. No. 2 sold at 70c, January was nominal at 78% c, and February sold in settlement at 80c, closing at 79% 680c. Cash sales were reported of 8, 200 bu No. 2 at 70c; 1, 200 bu by sample at 360% sile on track; and 400 bu at 82c free on board. Total, 2, 400 bu.

BARLEY—Was span of 300 bu No. 2 at 70c; 1, 200 bu by sample at 48% c. February sold at 55%, 60c, and closed at the ruside. No. 3 sold at 52c, and closed dill. Samples were length and slow of the sample at 48% 60c. Cash sales were reported of 8, 000 bu by sample at 48% 60c on track; and 400 bu at 58c free on board. Total, 17, 600

TWO O'CLOCK CALL. TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was firmer, with sales of 200,000 bu a \$1.29\cdot @1.20\cdot for January and \$1.31\cdot @1.31\cdot for February. Corn—30,000 bu at 46\cdot c for May and 45\cdot for May. Mess pork—16.000 bu at 30\cdot @5\cdot for May. Mess pork—6,000 bri at \$12.75\cdot 12.77\cdot for February and \$12.95 for March. Lard --500 tes at \$7.22\cdot @7.25 for January.

Wheat sold at \$1.20\cdot @1.30 for January. clos-

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Wheat sold at \$1.29\% 1.30 for January, closing at \$1.29\%. February sold at \$1.30\% 30.131\%, and closed at the inside. Corn was quiet at 40\% 40\% of for January, 41\% of for February, 46\% and closed at the inside, and at 45\% for June. Oats sold at 39\% celler May, and at 35\% of for February, 48\% of for February, and at 35\% of for February, 20\% of February, and at 35\% of for February, and at \$12.60\% of January, \$12.71\% 012.80\% for February, and at \$12.60\% for January, \$12.71\% 012.82\% for February, and \$13.00 for March. Lard closed at \$7.87\% 37.40 for February, and \$17.50\% 7.40 for February, and \$17.50\% 7.40 for February, 30\% of January, and \$17.50\% 7.40 for February, and \$17.50\% 7.40 for February, and at \$1.30\% 02\% 1.31\% for February, the former closing at the inside and the latter at about \$1.30\%. Corn closed at 48\% 04\% 45\% of February, and lard was offered at \$7.37\% for February, and lard was offered at \$7.37\% for February, and lard was offered at \$7.37\% for February, Short ribs sold (100,000 lbs) at \$6.50 for March.

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN-The sales continue liberal, and the market firm at the lately advanced prices:
Choice huri. 74.68
Fine green, with huri to work it ... 64.67
Red-topped do and huri ... 54.66
Inferior. 5 654
Crooked ... 3 644 BUTTER-This market remains firm. There was a continued fair demand, and a firm feeling was apparent on all sides, as stocks are light and the current receipts moderate. We quote:

BAGGING—Remains firm and unchanged. Trade prices ranging the same as on the earlier days of the week. We repeat our list as follows:

notations: ackswanns range and egg... ... Cannel Baltimore & Ohio Piedmont Blossonrg Brasil block Wilmington

COOPERAGE—Lard tierces were quoted at \$1.25@1.30 and pork barrels at \$1.10@1.124.
The demand was small, the labor troubles at the Stock-Yarks keepiny packers out of the market.
DEESSED HOGS—Were duil at \$5.00@5.05 per

| Stock-Yarks keeping packers out of the market. |
| DRESSED HOGS—Were duil at \$5.00\(\)5.00 per |
| 100 lbs. The demand was small. |
| EGGS—Were quiet, fresh lots being firm owing to light arrivals. Lee-house stock was quoted at |
| 10\(\)218c and fresh at 20\(\)2021c. |
| F18H—Remain duil. The market, however, was firm at previous prices, stocks being light; |
| No. 1 whitefish. \(\) 14-bri. |
| 5.50 \(\) 5.25 |
| Trout, 1/2-bri. |
| 4.00 \(\) 4.25 |
| Mackerel—Bloater. shore, 1/4-bri. |
| 10.25 \(\) 210.00 |
| Mackerel—Extra. shore, 1/4-bri. |
| 10.25 \(\) 210.50 |
| Mackerel—No. 1 shore, 1/4-bri. |
| 10.25 \(\) 210.50 |
| Mackerel—No. 1 shore, 1/4-bri. |
| 5.50 \(\) 6.5, 75 |
| Mackerel—No. 2 shore, 1/4-bri. |
| 5.50 \(\) 6.5, 75 |
| Mackerel—No. 2 shore, 1/4-bri. |
| 4.50 \(\) 6.5, 75 |
| Mackerel—No. 2 shore, 1/4-bri. |
| 4.50 \(\) 6.5, 75 |
| Mackerel—Fatfamily, new, 1/4-bri. |
| 3.00 \(\) 3.25 |
| Mackerel—Ro. 1 bay, kits. |
| 1.00 \(\) 6.1, 25 |
| Mackerel—Ro. 1 bay, kits. |
| 1.00 \(\) 6.1, 25 |
| Mackerel—Ro. 1 bay, kits. |
| 1.00 \(\) 6.1, 25 |
| Mackerel—Ro. 1 bay, kits. |
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...241/0204 ...191/0204 ...181/0184 ...171/0171 ...161/017 ...161/0154 ...141/015 Java.

Rio, fancy.
Rio, prime to choice.
Rio, good.
Rio, fair
Rio, common
Rio, rosatinz.

Patent cut loaf.

liberal:
Green-cared hides, light, # D
Green-cared, heavy,
Calf. # B
Dry saited, # D
Green city butchers' cows
Green city butchers' cows
Green city butchers' steers
Sheep pelta, wool estimated.
LUMBER—Was steedy and in modern
Yollowing are the questions:
First and second 11 62 inch.
First and second clear rough, I inch. 10% 0.10%
13% 0.14
13 0.14
13 0.14
14 0.16
15 0.16
16 0.16

Shingles, Standard
Shingles, choice.

LEAD—Was quoted steady at \$5.50 per 1
METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—W
moderate demand at list orices:
Tin-plates, 10x14, \$C. \$P box.
Tin-plates, 10x14, \$IX.
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC., roofing.
Tin-plates, 14x20, IX., roofing.
Tin-plates, 14x20, IX., roofing.

Pig-tin, \$P b. heet-iren. Nos. 25 to 25 homon bar-fros rates.

Rassis iron, Nos. 8 to 13

American planished iron. "B",

merican do, "A".

Jalvanised iron, Nos. 14 to 28 ...

Fence wire.

Discount on galvanized from 10 per cent.

NaILS—Were in request at \$3.90 rates.

OILS—Were quiet at the following quots
Carbon, 110 degrees test.

Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test.

Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test.

Lard No. 1.

Lard, No. 2.

Linseed, raw
Linseed, raw
Linseed, winter bleached.

Whale, winter bleached. Neatsfoot oil, strictly purs

Straits 45

Minera' oil 45

Minera' oil 57690

Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity 14

Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees 13

Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees 20

POTATOES—Were quiet and steady. The receipts were small, and there was little inquiry for car lots. Light ealse were reported from store at 500050 or track.

POULTKY AND GAME—Poultry was lower, owing to large offerings, and buvers were tacing hold slowly at the decline. Game of all kinds was higher, the supply being light: Chickens, dressed, 5000 per 10; jurkeys, dressed, 5000 per 10; jurkeys, dressed, 5000 per 10; geess, 55, 500

6.50 per dog; dressed, 7090 per 10; prairie chickens, 35, 50 per dog; dressed, 7090 per 10; prairie chickens, 35, 50 per dog; dressed, 7090 per 10; prairie chickens, 35, 50 per dog; dressed, 7090 per 10; prairie chickens, 35, 50 per dog; wild ducks, \$2,0004, 00; quail, \$2,2562, 50; venison, 7611c per 10.

SEEDS—Were quiet, and timothy was quoted a shade easier: Clover soid at \$4,9005, 30, and fine was nominally about \$5,4005, 50. Timothy soid at \$2,5042, 50. Prime being \$2,5622,57%. Flax soid at \$1,47 and sowing seed at \$1,50.

SALT—Was in fair request and steady: 150 pairy \$0 brl. with bags 2,5002, 500 prime soid \$1,50.

Ordinery coarse salt, \$0 brl 150 pairy \$0 brl. with bags 2,5002, 500 prime sold \$1,50.

Dairy \$0 brl. with bags 2,2502, 5000, 150 pairy \$0 brl. with bags 2,2502, 5000 prime sold \$1,50.

WHISKY—Was in good demand and steady at the recent advance, Sales were reported of 500 brls on the basis of \$1,12 per gallon for highwines, WOOL—Was in moderate Western request and firm.

Washed fleece, medium choice 48051

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO. Cattle. 2, 190 4, 449 5, 036 4, 500 Hogs. 26, 085 28, 084 27, 705 23, 000 Total 7, 202 533 1,035 2,099

..... 3, 667 1,601 Total .. 5, 404 CATTLE-There was an active cattle market yes-terday, and a general hardening of prices. All classes of buyers were well represented, and all bought with more or less freedom, and the moderate supply on sale was readily disposed of at an advance over Wednesday's prices of 10@13\(\frac{1}{2}\)4c. The quality of the receipts averaged good,—better than on any day of late,—and to that fact was partly due the improved tone of the market. A mong the notably fine droves was 24 head sold by Jackson & Rankin at \$5.37\(\frac{1}{2}\); 28 head sold by Martin Bros. at \$5.25. Cassell & Wighsworth had a load of fat coarse cattle averaging 1, 658 lbs., for which they obtained \$6.15, and Gregory, Cooley & Co., sold a drove averaging 1, 472 lbs. at \$5.10. The buik of the day's trading was done at \$3.50\(\text{Q4}\), 40 for common to choice shipping steers, and at \$2.40\(\text{Q3}\), 25 for butchers' and cansers' sinff and stockers. Some scrub lots were peddled out at \$2.00\(\text{Q2}\), 25. The market closed firm with but little stock left over.

CATTLE SALES.

All sales are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs 1 piggy sows and 80 lbs for stags.

No. Av. Price. No. Av. Price. So. 96 370 \$4.50 90. 215 \$4.30 38. 342 \$4.50 234 270 \$4.30 20. 333 \$4.50 \$30. 207 \$4.25 98. 350 \$4.50 \$50. 220 \$4.25 104 367 \$4.50 \$58. 200 \$4.25 104 367 \$4.50 \$58. 200 \$4.25 104 367 \$4.50 \$58. 200 \$4.25 124 245 \$4.40 \$62 190 \$4.25 144 322 \$4.40 \$62 190 \$4.25 144 322 \$4.40 \$62 190 \$4.25 103 \$286 \$4.40 \$28 204 \$4.25 103 \$286 \$4.40 \$28 204 \$4.25 \$50. 303 \$4.40 \$54 202 \$4.25 \$50. 303 \$4.40 \$54 202 \$4.25 \$50. 303 \$4.40 \$54 202 \$4.25 \$50. 303 \$4.40 \$54 202 \$4.25 \$50. 303 \$4.40 \$54 202 \$4.25 \$50. 303 \$4.40 \$54 202 \$4.25 \$50. 303 \$4.40 \$54 202 \$4.25 \$50. 303 \$4.40 \$54 202 \$4.25 \$50. 303 \$4.40 \$54 202 \$4.25 \$55 359 \$4.35 \$33 \$1.65 \$4.25 \$55 359 \$4.35 \$33 \$1.65 \$4.25 \$43 \$271 \$4.35 \$48 \$233 \$4.25 \$43 \$271 \$4.35 \$48 \$233 \$4.25 \$43 \$271 \$4.35 \$50 \$260 \$4.20 \$131 \$244 \$4.35 \$50 \$260 \$4.20 \$16 \$274 \$4.35 \$24 \$290 \$4.20 \$16 \$274 \$4.35 \$24 \$290 \$4.20 \$16 \$274 \$4.35 \$24 \$290 \$4.20 \$16 \$274 \$4.35 \$24 \$290 \$4.20 \$16 \$274 \$4.35 \$24 \$290 \$4.20 \$16 \$274 \$4.35 \$24 \$290 \$4.20 \$16 \$274 \$4.35 \$24 \$290 \$4.20 \$16 \$274 \$4.35 \$24 \$290 \$4.20 \$16 \$274 \$4.35 \$24 \$290 \$4.20 \$16 \$274 \$4.35 \$24 \$290 \$4.20 \$16 \$274 \$4.35 \$24 \$290 \$4.20 \$16 \$274 \$4.35 \$24 \$290 \$4.20 \$16 \$274 \$4.35 \$24 \$290 \$4.20 \$16 \$274 \$4.35 \$24 \$290 \$4.20 \$16 \$274 \$4.35 \$24 \$290 \$4.20 \$16 \$274 \$4.35 \$24 \$290 \$4.20 \$16 \$274 \$4.35 \$24 \$290 \$4.20 \$16 \$274 \$4.35 \$24 \$290 \$4.20 \$16 \$274 \$4.35 \$24 \$290 \$4.20 \$16 \$274 \$4.35 \$25 \$287 \$4.30 \$31 \$280 \$4.50 \$370 \$181 \$4.30 \$48 \$157 \$3.70 \$54 \$233 \$4.30 \$33 \$1.83 \$3.75 \$25 \$266 \$4.30 \$4.30 \$179 \$3.70 \$3.70 \$3.20 \$4.30 \$20 \$1.70 \$3.70 \$3.70 \$3.20 \$4.30 \$20 \$4.30 \$3.30 \$4. SHEBP—The market was gulet at \$3.00@4.50 per 100 les for inferior to choice.

SOO.

SHEEF-Active, but little doing owing to light supply; fair to fancy, \$3.25@4.00. Receipts, 300; shipments, none.

Hous-Basier and slow: light shipping, \$4.05@4.15; packing, \$4.10@4.25; batchers to select, \$4.20@4.00. Beceipts, 16.700; shipments, 4.100.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK. Dec. 18.—BREWES-Receipts, 500.

Market decidedly firm; offerings quickly sold at full prices, ranging from \$5.200. C. including light steers, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs, \$4.2094c; skip-

ments, 300 live, 800 quarters; dressed beef stronger at 7@8c.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4, 880; trade active and armer; prices 3% @Ge for poor to choice sheep; 6@7c for ordinary to good lambs. Some Christmas sheep 193; los, at \$7.75 per 100 lbs. Dresses multion firm at 5@8c. Shioments, 250 carcases.

Swinz—Receipt. 1, 960. Demand for live very moderate. Prices dropped to \$4, 50@4.75. KANSAS CUTT.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY. Mo.. Dec. 18.—CATTLE—The Price-Current reports: Receipts the past week. 1, 170; shipments, 741; frus; native shippers, 34. 50,94. 65; native stockers and feeders, 21.003. 3.40; native cows. 32.206.3.30; Colorados, 32.00 (3.35; Texas, \$2.256.2.50.

Hous-Receipts the past week, 19, 279; shipments, 6, 182; slow; choice heavy, \$4.004.10; light shipping and mixed packing, \$3.3004.00.

BUFFALO, Dec. 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 850; market generally unchanged; some sales rather higher.

SHEEF AND LARBS—Receipts, 7,180; market setive; some sales for darance; not enough to instify a change in quotations.

Heas—Receipts, 7,180; market dall, and prices declined; no Eastern buvers on the market; heavy and medium, \$4,5004.65; lorkers offered \$4.40 @4.50; closing weak, with 34 cars unsoid. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

O., Dec. 18.—Hoes—Steady and firm; common. \$3.65@3.95; light, \$4.00@4.15; packing, \$4.20@4.35; butchers', \$4.35@4.50; receipts, 4,000; shipments, 2,100.

INDIANAPOLIS. CINCINNATI.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 18.—Hoos—Quiet & \$4.00@4.25; receipts, 5,500; shipments, 300.

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN.

FOREIGN.

special Dissects to The Tribuna.

Liverpool, Dec. 18-11:30 a. m.—Flour.—No.

1, 13s: No. 2. 10s 6d.

Grain—Whest—Winter, No. 1, 11s 8d; No. 2, 10s 3d; white, No. 1, 11s 8d; No. 2, 10s 9d; club, No. 1, 11s 4d; No. 2, 12s 7d. Corn—Old, No. 1, 5s 104d; No. 2, 5s 10d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 60s. Lard, 37s 8d.
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18—Evening.—Corros—Market
asier at 6 13-16@8 15-16d; sales, 10,000 baies; pseculation and export, 2,000; American, 8,000, Provisions—Lard, American, 37s 6d; bacon, long clear, 37s 6d; short do, 38s. PETROLEUM-Refined, 7%d.

LONDON, Dec. 18. -PETHOLEUN-Refined, 6%4. LINSEED OIL-68s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—30s.
ANTWERP Dec. 18.—PETROLEUM—234f.

ANTWERF Dec. 18.—PETROLEUM—234f.
The following were received by the Chicago
Board of Trade:
LIVERPOOL. Dec. 18—11:30 a.m.—Flour, 10a 64
613a. Wheat-Winter, 11a 3d@11a 8d; spring,
10a 3d@11a 1d; white, 10a 9a@11a 8d; cina,

10s 36211s 1d: white, 10s 90211s 8d; spring, 10s 36211s 1d: white, 10s 90211s 8d; etah, 11s 7d211s 11d. Old corn, 5s 10425s 105d. Pork, 60s. Lard, 37s 6d.

Liverproll, Dec. 18—12 m.—Wheat dull; No. 2 spring, 11s; California declined 3d. Corn—Not much doing; American mixed declined 3d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat dull for the United Kingdom and Continent; No. 2 spring declined 3d. and red winter 9d. Corn dull. Arrived—Wheat and corn depressed, and difficult to sell. To arrive—Wheat dull and beavy; No. 2 spring lower; California declined 9d. Pork—Western P. M., 60s. Lard dull at 37s 6d. Bacon dull; long clear, 37s 6d. Tallow, 38s. Cheese, 65s. Beef—Prims meas, 82s 6d.

London, Dec. 18.—Liverpool—Wheat quiet and steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat—With increased arrivals buyers hold off; fair average No. 2 spring, 54s254s 6d; fair average red winter, 56s 6d257s; fair average California, 56s; fair average American mixed, 29s. Cargoes on passage—Wheat very heavy. Good shipping California wheat, just shipped, 57s; pearly due, 55s 6d. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 28s.

Fair average quality of American mixed corn for

NEW YORK. NEW YORK.

checial Lusnaich to The Tribuna.

New York, Dec. 18.—Grains—Business in the grain line was seriously impeded by discussions of the various phases of the cental question as relating to the details of trading in whest and corn, especially at the several grain calls. Winter wheat advanced about 1/2,11/4 par bu on materially reduced offerings; spring stronger, but very tame; 48,000 bu No. 2 red at \$1.544, @1.561/4; 40.000 bu No. 3 spring at \$1.34, @1.561/4; 40.000 bu No. 3 spring at \$1.34, @1.561/4; enough at the several grain price, leaving off a tride stronger; mixed Western, ungraded, 61/2,65c. Rye in light demand, but quoted firm; No. 3, Western, February delivery, 98c bid. Oats in more demand and a shade

ery, 98c bid. Oats in more demand and a shade higher; No. 2 Chicago, afloat, 14.000 bu at the

higher; No. 2 Chicago, affoat, 14.000 but at the very full price of 50%.

Provisions—Hog products depressed and lower; mess in light request for prompt delivery at \$12.00 © 12.52 for ordinary brands. In the eption line mess is attracting little attention, and quoted down 10@15c, leaving off at \$10.80\pmathbb{\text{0}}11.90 December, \$11.00\$

11.90 sellers' option old or new January. Cust meats quiet. Bacon slow; long clear, 7c; Western lard moderately active for early delivery, steasier prices; in the option line less active at reern lard moderately active for early deliver, seesaler prices; in the option line less active at reduced prices, January closing at \$7.57% for cld, \$7.67% 67.70 for new; February, \$7.77% 67.80 for new, \$7.67% 67.70 for old. TALLOW-In request; sales of 140,000 lbs at 6 11-1626%c.
Sugan-Raw more active and quoted firmsr,

Sugar—Haw more active and quoted nimer, closing on a basis of 7%67% for fair to good sefund Cuba; refined more sought; cut loaf, 103 10% or crushed, 10c.

WHISKY—Offered at \$1.08, but without sales.

fined Cubs; refined more sought; cut lost, 103
10%c; crushed, 10c.

WHISKY—Offered at \$1.08, but without sales.
FREIGHTS—Moderate call for accommodation for the grain trade at about previous quotations; for 202028.

To the Western Associated Press.

New Youk, 1ec. 18.—Corron—Market weak at 12% @12%c. Futurs frm; December, 12.08c; March, 12.36c; April, 12.55c; May, 12.71c; June, 12.86c; July, 12.75c; April, 12.55c; April, 12.55c; May, 12.71c; June, 12.86c; July, 12.75c; April, 12.55c; April, 12.55c; May, 12.71c; June, 12.86c; July, 12.75c; April, 12.55c; May, 12.75c; June, 12.86c; July, 12.75c;
MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE.

Recisi Diseased to The Tribung.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 18.—Notwithstanding the receipt of lower cables, the wheat market was so manipulated in Chicago as to cause a sympthetic advance here during the moraing hours. January opened at \$1.27, and gradually advanced to the close, when sales were made at \$1.28% be February likewise advanced, from \$1.28% to \$1.30%. Dealings were only moderately fair. An explanation of the light transactions was aforded by one or two well-informed brokers, who state that all of the long wheat had passed into the hands of new parties, who are holding it for an other decided advance.

During the regular noon hour an easier feeling prevailed, and a portion or the advance of the morning was lost. January declined from \$1.28% to \$1.27%, and February from \$1.30 to \$1.29%, and \$1.29%, closing at the latter figure. The dealings were again very light, the pli at intervals resenting a deserted appearance. The sales of cash wheat aggregated 60,000 bn at the following rades of prices: No. 1 hard, \$1.28%; No. 1 plais. \$1.28%; No. 2 hard and plain, \$1.27%; No. 3, \$1.28%; No. 4 \$1.05; rejected, 95c.

This afternoon the market was again from and higher, with fair dealings in the intervel of a faw venturersome apeculators. January sold from \$1.28% up to \$1.28% and \$1.28%; and closing at \$1.28%; and closed at \$1.28%; February from \$1.30 up to \$1.30% and \$1.00% closing at \$1.30%. \$1.28% up to \$1.28% and \$1.28%, and closed \$31.28%; February from \$1.30 up to \$1.30% and \$1.50%; closing at \$1.30% and \$1.50%. closing at \$1.30% and \$1.50%. closing at \$1.40%. The sales included 10,000 bu at the above guarantees.

They income—Upchanged. Moreo park is said in

Boxed ... 4.35 January, boxed 4.25 Pebruary, boxed 4.45 Leng and short clears as and \$6.60 seller February; at 64@ 64@; long-cut has sweet-pickled hams, 8@81 sees; green hams, eams a shoulders, 4@46c. Live Hode-Receipts, 40 over last evening. The easier, prices being nomin packers holding off. Sales 64.60. Dusses Hoos—Are duers limit their bids to \$4. &
The receipts and shipm
twenty-four hours ending

Shoul-ders.

Rye. Amount of wheat in store 200,000 bu in 1878, and The grain inspection up cars, of which 106 were and 1 rye. —in all 114 cars To the Walern A Milwaukhe, Wis. Dec. Milwauner, Wis., Dec unchansed.
Grain-Wheat firm, ope No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1 125%; No. 2 do, \$1.27 January, \$1.284; Febru waukee, \$1.13; No. 4, \$1 firmer; No. 2, 40%; C. 0 34%; Rye % higher; firmer; No. 2 spring, 74c Provisions-Firmer, acab; \$12.87 February, cab; \$12.87 February, Cab; \$7.40 February, Hoss-Dull and easer hors dull and lower at \$4. RECEIPTS-Flour, 6,000 harley, 1.000 so. Shifments-Flour, 7,0 bu; bariey, 8,000 bu,

PHILADE PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12 Western extras, \$5.12%; family, medium, \$6.00; f choice and fancy, \$7,12 ent process, \$7.00@8.5 GRAIN-Wheat in more

GRAIN—Wheat in more ed, \$1.45; No. 2 red, 12 red, 12 red, 12 red, 15 red, 16 r PETROLEUM—Nominal,
WHISKY—In good dema
RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000
corn, 40,000 bu; oats, 13 NEW ORLEANS, La., D. high grades, \$6.75@7.37 Grain-Onto dull and in CORN-MEAL-Quiet, bu HAY-Steady; prime, ! PROVISIONS-PORK dull

13.25. Lard steady; Bul'z meats quiet and we Balt meats quiet and wear rich, 6 cop. Market easier; shou 68c; clear, 8140814c. and firm: new, can vased, Whisky-Market dull; @1. 15. GROCEBIES Coffee qu GROCKELES—Coffee qui ordinary to prime, 13% dot, 465c; common to hily fair, 767%c; prime low clarified, 7368%c. lommon, 25627c; cent 532c; prime to choice, 3 57%c. BRAN—Quiet and weal MONETARY—Sight exch per \$1,000 discount.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18. Grain—Wheat—Weste whiter red, spot and De January, 31.55@1.55% 1.5

St. Louis, Dec. 18.— Grain—Wheat better; cash: \$1.30@1.36% Pebruary; \$1.44@1.44 Corn caster: 36c cash: 36%c January: 38%@3 36% January: 38'46'45'
36'66'37'c cash; 37c I
Bre dull; 80c bid. Ba
WHERY-Quiet at \$1.
PROVINSON - PORK du
Fabruary. Lard - Non
very quiet; loose lots.
\$6.30'60.40. Bacon id
\$7.30.
RECENTRS—Flour, 6,0
corn, 68,000 bu; cats,
batisy. 3,000 bu;
Shifments—blour, 5
bu; corn, 10,000 bu; i

CINC GRAIN-Wheat-Dem 31.33@1,35%. Corn 41@44c. Oats strong drooping at 90@93c. PROVISIONS-Pork fi at \$7.15@7.20. Bulk shoulders, \$4.50; clea and nominal. Greent ders, \$4.00; sides, \$5. Whisky—Steady, wi BUTTER—Steady and LIMBERD OIL—Steady

Totano, O. Dec. 18 firm; No.1 white Mich sap, spot, \$1.38; No. February, \$1.43%; M February, 21, 43%; M. red, \$1.37; rejected, socialistic May, 48%c; 43%c. Oats quies; N. CLOVER SEED.—Princ Closed; Wheat loweber, held at \$1.39%; Takry, \$1.43; March, Hode.—\$5.25, Receipres—Wheat, atta, none. BIPMENTS-Wheat,

Boeron, Dec. 18.:
erais demand: Weste
mon extras, \$6.0006
d. 75; Misnesota do.
Ohio and Michigan,
diana, \$7.25,67.75;
consin and Minnesota
\$7.75,88.50; winter
GRAIN-Cors quest
\$70: new, 68,630.
No. 1 systes white,
\$6.1 cytes white,
\$6.1 cytes white,
\$6.2 white and
\$6.231.00.
Becauters—Flour, eat, 17,000 bu.

PROBIA, III., Dec. casy: new high-min bu May at 44@44%c 3 white, 37%@38c. lor No. 2. Highwines—Active

RAN Special Disservant reports: W. 7.763 bu: shipmes cash, St. 25; December,

MEIDRET WORT.

KIDNEY COMPLAINT

Piles, Constipation,

AS A SPRING MEDICINE

LL should USE IT. It nots mildly, but our

ns, and by its great Tonie powers restor ling of strength and vigor which is not

One packing through the winters One packings makes six quarts of Medicine, con

aing no spirit, being prepared in pure wa

BAILBOAD TIME-TABLE.

REIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

FOR SALE BY ALL DECOGISTS.

Or we will mail a parkage,
pro-pail, as resulptofile price,
ass dollar.

WELLS HUMANDON'S CO.,

4,880; trade active and firmer; por to choice sheep; 6@7c for imbs. Some Christmas sheep, per 100 lhs. Dressed mutten ments, 250 carcases.

L960. Demand for live very ropped to \$4.50@4.75. ARSAS CITY.

saas CITY.

auch to The Tribuna.

50. Dec. 18.—CATTLE—The

42. Receipts the past week,

741: firm; native shippers,

slockers and feeders, \$2.603

slockers and feeders, \$2.50 Stockers and feeders, \$2.003. \$2.2063.30; Colorados, \$2.50 5562.80. ha past week, 19,270; ship-; choice heavy, \$4.0064.10; nixed packing, \$3.0064.00.

Guorations.

7,180: market dall, and prices in buvers on the market; heavy the doi: 1 orkers offered \$4.40 ax, with 34 cars unsoid. CINNATI. Dec. 18.—Hose—Steady and .65@3.95; Hight, \$4.00@4.15; 35; butchers, \$4.35@4.50; re-ments, 2.100.

ELEGRAPH. FOREIGN. 18-11:30 a. m. -FLOUR-No. 6d. Winter. No. 1, 11s 8d; No. 2, 6. 1, 11s 1d; No. 2, 10s 3d; 3d; No. 2, 10s 0d; club, No. 1, 5s 7d. Corn—Old, No. 1, 5s

60s. Lard, 37s 6d. 18—Evening.—Corron—Market 26 15-16d; sales, 10,000 baies; zport, 2,000; American, 8,000, d, American, 37a 6d; bacon, d; short do, 38a.

ined. 7%d. 18.—Petroleux—Reined, 6%d. S. PETROLEUM-2341. were received by the Chicago

white, 10s 9c@11s 8d; spring, white, 10s 9c@11s 8d; ciub, Old corn, 5s 10d@5s 10%d.

Old corn, 5s 10d@5s 10%d.
37s 6d.
2. 18—12 m.—Wheat dull; No.
Ilfornia declined 3d. Corn—Not
erican mixed declined 3d. Carfheat dull for the United Kingmi; No 2 spring declined 3d, and
Dorn dull. Arrived—Wheat and
ad difficult to sell. To arrive—
avy; No. 2 spring lower; CaliPork—Western P. M., 60s.
6d. Bacon dull; long clear, 37s
a. Cheese, 65s. Beef—Prime

18.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet goes off coast—Wheat—With inupers hold off; fair average No.
a 6d; fair average red winter,
ir average California, 86s; fair
i mixed, 29s. Cargoes on paspheavy. Good shipping Califorhipped, 57s; nearly due, 85s 6d.
lity of American mixed corn for
by sail, 28s.

NEW YORK.

Inspect to The Tribuse.

c. 18.—Grain.—Business in the
mossly impeded by discussions of
ses of the cental question as
details of trading in wheat
cially at the several grain calls,
dyanced about 1/201/40 per bu on
ad offerings; spring stronger, but
000 bu No. 2 red at \$1.54%
0 bu No. 3 spring at \$1.34

Milwaukeo at \$1.38,
ely quiet and somewhat irregular
off a trifle stronger; mixed West11/205c. Rye in light demand,
No. 2 Western, Fobruary delivats in more demand and a shade
siesco, afloat, 14.000 bu at the
50%c. NEW YORK.

sicago, afloat, 14.000 bu at the 50%c.
og products depressed and lower;
nest for prompt delivery at \$12.00
inary brands. In the option line acting little attention, and
10@15c, leaving off
1.00 December, \$11.80@
piton old or new January. Cut
lacon slow; long clear, 7c; Westaciny active for carly delivery, at
the option line less active at remuary closing at \$7.57% for old,
or new; February, \$7.77%@7.80
@7.70 for old.
equest; sales of 140,000 lbs at

of 7%@7%c for fair to good re-

ned more sought; cut loaf, 100 10c.
red at \$1.08, but without saies.
derate call for accommodation for at about previous quotations; for brie four, moetly through freight, of 2s@2s 6d; 450 tons provisions, 225s.
225s.
18.—Corron—Market weak at turns frm; December, 12.66e; et February. 13,08c; March, 65c; May, 12.71e; June, 12.86e; gust. 14.04c.
4 duil with a very limited demand; hrls; super State and Western, mumon to good extra. \$5.80
choice, \$6.3008.25; white wheat 75; extra Ohio. \$6.10@7.75; \$1.00; Munesota patent process, and western patent process.

00; Minnesota patent process, dull and unsettled; light de18,000 bu; ungraded apring, prine, \$1.34@1.38; ungraded red.
3 do, \$1.40; No. 2 do. \$1.54% do. \$1.55% (21.56; mixed winter, amber. \$1.51@1.51%; No. 2. \$1.50; No. 2 do. \$1.40; No. 1 amber. \$1.50%; No. 2 do. \$1.40; No. 2 (sales 40.000 bu), at \$1.55% (sales 40.000 bu), at \$1.57% (sales 226.000 bu), at \$1.57%

unchanged dull: mess, \$12.006.

ok-Market dull: mess, \$12.006.

du, 74c. Lard stronger; prime
7.60.

Western, 86.124c.

mal at \$1.1761.18.

HLWAUKEE.

Vis., Dec. 18.—Notwithstanding er cables, the wheat market was in Chicago as to cause a symparere during the morning hours. It \$1.27, and gradually advanced a sales were made at \$1.28%, se advanced, from \$1.28% to se were only moderately fair. An elight transactions was afforded rell-informed brokers, who stated may have a had passed into the ties, who are holding it for anance. It is not a had passed into the dies, who are holding it for anance. It is not a had passed into the dies, who are holding it for anance. It is not a had passed into the day and the latter figure. The dealery light, the pit at intervals presuperrance. The sales of cash 60,000 but at the following range 1 hard, \$1.28%; No. 1 plain, and and plain, \$1.27%; No. 3, 1.05; rejected. 95c. the market was again first and dealings firthe interest of a few conlators. January seld from \$1.30 up to \$1.30% and \$1.30%; and closed at y from \$1.30 up to \$1.30% and \$1.30%; the for Ko. 2 51c for or extra No. 3, 75c for January. Schanged. Mees pork is dell if

12.65 cash, and \$12.87 February, and P. S. lard 1 97.25 cash, and \$7.40 February, S. P. hams ge quiet and dull at 86.90, D. S. shoulders at 4.25 boxed, and middles at \$6.30,6.50. Pollowing were the closing prices this afternoon:

Loose, cured ... \$4.05 \$8.20 \$8.10 \$8.30 Boxed ... 4.25 6.40 6.30 6.50 January, boxed 4.25 6.40 6.30 6.50 4.45 6.60 6.50 6.70

Iong and short clears are quoted at \$6.40 cash, and \$6.60 seller February: Cumberlands nominal at \$4,00%c; long-cut hams, \$4,00%c; all boxed; sweet-pickled hams, \$2,00%c; for 16 to 15 la versues; green hams, same averages, 70,7%c; green \$6,00%c; Hoar-Beccipts, 49 cars, including 9 left over last evening. The market opened dull and easier, prices being nominal at \$4,15,04,60, with sackers holding off. Sales last night were at \$4.20 at 60.

24. 60.

Dausser Hools—Are dull and lower, and packers limit their bids to \$4. 85 all round.

The receipts and sampments of grain for the treatly-four hours ending at 9 a. m. to-day were:

Receipts. Shipments.

Wheat.

89. 337 4. 400

Oct.
4. 000 1, 500

Osis 1, 200

Osis 2, 284, 000 and on are leading to the control of wheat in store 3, 284, 000 and on are leading to the control of wheat in store 3, 284, 000 and are leading to the control of wheat in store 3, 284, 000 and are leading to the control of wheat in store 3, 284, 000 and are leading to the control of wheat in store 3, 284, 000 and are leading to the control of wheat in store 3, 284, 000 and are leading to the control of wheat in store 3, 284, 000 and are leading to the control of wheat in store 3, 284, 000 and are leading to the control of wheat in store 3, 284, 000 and are leading to the control of wheat in store 2, 284, 000 and are leading to the control of wheat in store 2, 284, 000 and are leading to the control of wheat in store 2, 284, 000 and are leading to the control of wheat in store 2, 284, 000 and are leading to the control of wheat in store 2, 284, 000 and are leading to the control of wheat in store 2, 284, 000 and are leading to the control of the co Amount of wheat in store, 3, 284, 000 bu, against 292,000 bu in 1878, and 826,000 bu in 1877. The grain inspection up to 9 a. m. embraced 114, n. of which 106 were wheat, 1 oats, 6 barley, d 1 ryc.—in all 114 cars.

Minwauker, Wis., Dec. 18.—Flours—Dull and unchanced.

Gasin—Whest Srm, opened and closed strong;
No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1,29; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1,28%; No. 2 do, \$1,27%; December, \$1,27%; lamary, \$1,38%; No. 3 Milwaukee, \$1,13; No. 4, \$1,08; rejected, 96c. Corn fruer; No. 2, 40%c. Oats advanced %c; No. 2, 34%c. Rys %c higher; No. 1, 77%c. Barley fruer; No. 2 spring. 74c bid.

PROYIMON—Firmer. Mess pork dull at \$12.65 cab; \$12.87 February. Prime steam lard, \$7.25 cab; \$7.40 February.

Hous—Dull and easuer at \$4.15@4.50; dressed logs dull and lower at \$4.85.

Except 75.—Flour, 6,000 bris; wheat, 69,000 bu; larger, 1.000 bu;

RECEIPTS Flour, 0,000 oris; wheat, 4,000 origin; wheat, 4,000 origi

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—FLOUR—Market dull; Western extras, \$5.12%; Minnesota extra winter family, medium. \$8.60; fair, \$6.75; good, \$7.00; choice and fancy, \$7.12%@7.25; Minnesota patent process, \$7.00@8,50. Rye flour steady at Wheat in more demand: Western reject

Gram-Wheat in more demand: Western rejected, \$1.45; No. 2 red, in elevator, \$1.53; No. 2 red, December, \$1.52% bid, \$1.53% asked; January, \$1.54b bid, \$1.54% asked; Februsy, \$1.57 bid, \$1.57% asked. Corm-Demand sclive and prices weak; sail and elevator, 59% eisamer and elevator, 57%; sail mixed, December, 59% bid, 60c asked; January, 59% bid, 61c asked. Osts quiet; mixed, 47% 6490; white, 50% 51c. Phoysions—Quiet, Prime mess beef, \$13.00. Mess pork, \$14.00@14.50. Hams—Smoked, \$10.50@11.50; pickled, \$9.00@9.75. Lard, \$10.00@8.25.
BUTTER—Easy; creamery extra, 23@34c; New York State and Bradford County (Pennsylvania) estra, 20@30c; Western Reserve extra, 23@25c; de good to choice, 18@22c.
Essa—Stendy; Western, 20@22c.
Creamer—Quiet; creamery, 12% @13c; do good, 11@12c.

Permoleus—Nominal.
Whisky—In good demand at \$1.15.
RECEITES—Flour, 4,000 bris; wheat, 32,000 bu;
orn, 40,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu. NEW ORLEANS.

NEW OBLEANS.

NEW OBLEANS, La., Dec. 18.—FLOUR—Firmer;
high grades, \$6.75@7.37%.

Graus—Oats dull and lower at 48@49e.

Corn-Meal—Quiet, but firm, at \$3.55.

Hay—Steady; prime, \$26.00; choice, \$27.00.

Provisions—Pork dull and lower; held at \$13.00

@13.25. Lard steady; theree, \$3/@8/4c; keg, 9c.

Bulk meats quiet and weak; shoulders, loose, 4%c;
nacked, 4%c; clear rib, 6%@7c; clear, 7%c. Ba
con—Market easier; shoulders, 5%c; clear rib, 7%

@8c; clear, 8%@8/4c. Hams—Sugar-cured scarce
and firm; new, canvased, 10@11c.

Whishy—Market dull; Western rectified, \$1.05

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7%c. Bran—Quiet and weak at 77%c. Monstant—Sight exchange on New York, \$1.50 er \$1,000 discount. Sterling, bankers' bills,

BALTIMORE. Finier red, spot and December, \$1.52%@1.52%; 7anuary, \$1.55@1.55%; February, \$1.58%@ 1.58%. Corn—Western firm and better; Western nixed, spot, old, 65c; new. 61c; December, old, 554c; new, 604c; January, 604c; February, 554c. Oats easier; West-

Disco 60%c; steamer, 55%c. Oats easier; Westers white, 46%470; if o mixed, 44%460; Pennsylmia, 46%470. Rye firm at \$1.00%1.01.

HAY-Unchanged.
PROVISIONS-Unchanged.
PROVISIONS-Unchanged.
SUZZEC; roll. 22%24C.
LEGGS-Firm; resh, 22c; limed, 16%18C.
PETROLEUM-Nominal and unchanged.
COFFEE Unchanged.
SUGAS-Quiet; A soft, 9%c.
WHISHY-Steady at \$1.14%\$1.15.
FREIGHTS-Flour, 2,695 brls; wheat, 55,500 bu; cora, 73,600 bu; cats, 2,000 bu; rye, 1,600 bu, SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 808 bu; cora, 82,700 bu.
SALES-Wheat, 308,900 bu; cora, 198,100 bu.

ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Dec. 18. -- FLOUE -- Firmer. Grarn -- Wheat better; No. 2 red. \$1.334 @1.334 mhi \$1.38@1.36% January; \$1.40%@1.40% Pehruary; \$1.44@1.44% March; No. 3 do, \$1.26.

Petroary; \$1.44\(\phi\). March; No. 3 do, \$1.26. Cern easier; 36c cash; 36\(\phi\)\(\phi\). 38\(\phi\) Ceember; 37\(\phi\)
36\(\phi\) Sanuary; 38\(\phi\)\(\phi\)\(\phi\) She Ebruary. Oats higher; 36\(\phi\)\(\phi\)\(\phi\). 37c cash; 37c December; 38\(\phi\)c February. Bre duli; 80c bid. Barley steady; choice, 85c. Whisky-Quiet at \$1.10.

PROVISIONS—PORK duli at \$12.57 cash; \$12.80 Pabragry. Lard—None offering. Dry salt meats very quiet; loose lots. \$3.90\(\phi\). 40. \$3.15\(\phi\)0. 25, \$8.00\(\phi\)0. 40. Bacon lower at \$4.75, \$7.12\(\phi\), and \$7.30. 8. 308.0. 40. Bacon lower at \$4.75, \$7.12\footnote{12}, and \$7.30.

RECEITYS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 26,000 bu; core, 85,000 bu; cate, 26,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; harley, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu; core, 10,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.
CESCHRATI. O.. Dec. 18. - Corrow-Quiet at

Gain—Wheat—Demand fair, and market firm at \$1.33\text{\text{\text{1.854}}}. Corn steady, with fair demand at \$1.64\text{\text{\text{1.87}}}. Barley quiet at 90c.

Provisions—Pork firmer at \$13.00. Lard weak \$15.16\text{\text{\text{1.87}}}.

TOLEDO. Totano, O., Dec. 18.—Grain—Wheat quiet but Im; No.1 white Michigan. \$1.35%; amber Michiarm; No.1 white Michigan, \$1.35%; amber Michigan, spot, \$1.38; No. 2 red winter, spot, \$1.39%; Pebruary, \$1.43%; March, \$1.46%; No. 2 D.& M. md, \$1.37; rejected, \$1.07. Corn dull; No. 2 magester, May, 48%c; No. 2 white, 45c; rejected, \$1.00. Sept. Sec. 12%c. Corn SEED.—Prime, \$5.12%c. Closed: Wheat lower; No. 2 red winter, Decembrate, 2 march, \$1.43; March, \$1.46; February, \$1.43; March, \$1.46. Rese-33.25, Receives—Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn. 20,000 bu; and none.

past week, 227.538 bu; shipments, 242,082 bu stronger; No. 2 cash, 29%; December, 29%; BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and firm; sales, 6,500 bu No. 1 hard Duluth at \$1.400 firm; sales, 0, 500 bu No. 1 gard Dulant.
1.41; 3, 000 bu No. 1 Green Bay at \$1.40. Corn dull; sales, 2, 500 bu old No. 2 at 54c; 4, 000 bu old No. 2 at 54c; 4, 000 bu old No. 2 at 54c; 4, 000 but neglected. sample new at 50/252c. Oats neglected. Barley neglected. Rye dull but firm: sales No. 1 Milwau-kee at 90c.
RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

Gnain-Wheat steady and in good demand; extra nominal; No.1 white, \$1.34%; December, \$1.34%; January, \$1.36; February, \$1.39%; No. 1 milling, \$1.31%. 1.31%. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 24,000 вп. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 25,000 вп.

INDIANAPOLIS. Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 18.—Grain—Wheat frm; No. 2 red. \$1,34@1.35. Corn firm at 40@ 40%c. Oats firm at 38@40c.

OSWEGO.
OSWEGO, Dec. 18.—Grain—Wheat steady. Corn nominally unchanged; mixed, 58c.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 18.—Permoleum-changed; standard white, 110 test, 94c. OIL CITY, Pa., Dec. 18.—PETROLEUM-Market opened with sales at \$1.15, declined to \$1.10%, opened with sales at 81.13, declined to 31.10%, advanced to 31.13%, declined and closed at 31.10% bid, old: shipments, 36,000, averaging 42,000; transactions, 350,000.

Pittssues, Pa., Dec. 18.—Petroleum—Moderatal advances of the control of the c

DRY GOODS.

New York, Dec. 18.—Agents making large dediveries of cotton and woolen goods in the execution of back orders, but new business is comparatively quiet. Cotton goods firmly held, some
makes of quilts advanced. Shirting and solid prints
in steady demand, but other makes quiet. Ginghams and dress goods sluggish, but firm. Flannels
and blankets in fair request and firm.

COTTON. NEW OBLEANS, Dec. 18.—Corrow—Quiet but firm: middlings, 11½c; low do, 11½@11½c; net receipts, 8.486 bales; gross, 10,790; exports to Great Britain, 14.885; coastwise, 1,235; sales, 10,700; stock, 285,875.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 18.—SPIRITS OF TUR-PENTINE-Firm at 38c.

SILVER. Views of Ex-Secretary McCulloch-He Thinks

the Small Notes Should Be Retired to Make Boom for Silver. NEW YORK, Dec. 13 .- To the Editor of the New York Tribune: Herewith I hand you a copy of a letter addressed by me, on the 6th inst., to a prominent member of Congress. The subject to which I directed his attention is an interestwhich by Congress ought not to be postponed. . There is no merit in mere consistency, but it will be seen that I stand where I stood years ago, upon the subject of inflation, by the follow-

ing extract from my report as Secretary of the Treasury in 1866:
"There being but one universally recognized measure of value, and that being a value in itself, costing what it represents in the labor required to obtain it,—the nation which adopts, either from choice or temporary necessity, an inferior standard violates the inancial law of the world, and inevitably suffers for its violation. As irredeemable and con-sequently depreciated currency drives out of cir culation a currency superior to itself, and if made by law a legal-tender, while its real value is not thereby enhanced, it becomes a false and demoralizing standard, under the influence of which prices advance in a ratio disproportioned even to its actual depreciation. Very different from this is that gradual, healthy, and general ad-vance of prices which is the effect of an in-crease of the precious metals. The coin obained in the gold and silver districts, although it at first affects prices within such districts,—
following the course of trade and in
obedience to its laws,—soon finds its Baltinorn, Dec. 18.-Flour-Quiet and un- way to other countries and becomes a part of the common stock of the nations, which, increasing in amount by the regular products of the mines, and in activity by the growing demands of commerce, advances the growing demands of commerce, advances the prices of labor and commodities throughout the commercial world. Thus the productions of the American. Australian, and Russian mines tend first to advance prices in their respective localities, but the operation of trade soon distributes their productions, and enterprise everywhere feels and responds to the increase of the universal measure of value. All this is healthful, because alow, permanent, and universal. The coin obtained in any country will be retained there no longer than its productions and sales keep the balance of trade in its favor. As soon as it becomes cheaper (if this word can be properly applied to the standard of values) in the country in which it is obtained than in other accessible countries,—or rather when it will purchase mope in other countries than in that in which it is obtained, or when it is required to pay balances due to other countries,—it flows to them by a law which is as certain as gravitation. Hence, although the metals are obtained in considerable quan ities in but few countries, they affect prices in all," etc., etc.

I thought this sound financial doctrine thirteen years ago. If think so still. Respectfully, Hugen McCulloce. prices of labor and commodities throughout the

THE LETTER.

No. 135 EAST TAIRTY-SIXE STREET. New York, Dec. 6, 1879.—Dear Sin: It must be evident to a gentieman of your intelligence that it will be impossible for the United States, without the co-operation of other commercial nations, to give to silver a commercial equivalency to gold. How then can the circulation of silver throughout the Union be increased? Not, it seems to me, by a law which would compet the National banks to keep their reserves in coin, for, if compelled to do this, they would supply themselves with gold, the tendency of which is toward increased value, so that the practical effect of such compulsion would merely be a transfer of gold from the United States Treasury to the vaults of the banks. Regarding it to be most desirable that the country should be fully supplied with a silver as well as a gold currency I, long since, came to the conclusion that this could only be accomplished by the substitution of silver coin for small notes of the Government and the National banks,—say for ail notes under the denomination of \$10. To accomplish this substitution, commencing with the retirement of \$1s and \$2s, there would be a home demand for the entire production of our silver mices for many years, the effect of which demand would be not only to appreciate silver in the United States, but to aid the efforts which ought to be made to clevate it to a comparative parity with gold throughout the world. THE LETTER.

gold throughout the world.
Such a policy as this might be objected to, on

PACKING.

This Great Industry Brought to a Sudden Stop.

The Men Insist on Dictating Whom Their Employers Shall Hire.

Run Their Own Business. Results Which Will Follow-Injury to the City's Business Interests.

and the Packers Unitedly Say They Intend to

Yesterday morning the state of affairs at the Stock-Yards remained unchanged. The threat announced by the Union that they would stop work in places where non-Union men were employed was carried out to the letter at the Anglo-American Packing Company's establishment, where over 1,000 men struck work, leaving the autablishment with only a few temperature. and coopers at work. In conversation with one of the office hands a TRIBUNE reporter learned that the proprietors, Mesars. Fowler Brothers, were determined that they should not be dieated to in the matter of whom they employed in their establishment, and that, notwithstand-ing the temporary inconvenience caused by so sudden a suspension of operations, it would be money in their pockets if no killing was done in their house for a couple of weeks. was done in their house for a couple of weeks. If they had chosen it themselves they could not have secured a time at which a strike would do them less harm than at present. The gentleman further stated /that the firm felt that a great principle was involved in the case, and that they could not surrender their rights as

imployers under any stress of circumstances. Another employe in the establishment said hat he had been round to a number of packinghouses and had found them either idle or next thing to it. This was caused partly by the un-favorable condition of the hog market, but in part undoubtedly by the action of the men

AT 6. W. HIGGINS & CO.'S PACKING-HOUSE
it was learned that the establishment was running on full force. They had receive d the notification from the Union the night before, and among their force of the previous day they had a few non-Union men, but these had since joined the Union and solved in that way the problem of whether the house would continue operations or not. A gentleman in the office stated that in his opinion the present trouble was due to the freeness with which the packers met the demand for higher wacres earlier in the acason. The moving spirits among the men had got themselves ready then for a grand howwow, and there is no doubt that the granting of the demand they made took them by surprise, and disappointed them not a little. The feeling had undoubtedly grown since that, if an advance of 50 cents instead of 25 cents a day had been demanded, it would have been acceded to, and the soreness arising therefrom was the cause of the present movement. The real object which the men are working for. in fact, is another raise, and if they get it the question of granting work to non-Union men would not be further considered.

At the immense packing-bouse of AT 6. W. HIGGINS & CO.'S PACKING-HOUSE

At the immense packing-house of

ARMOUR 4 CO.

only one branch was running, the reason given
therefor being the unfavorable condition of the
market. The work at present going on provides employment for only 250 out of the 2,000
men who form the force of operatives when the
price of hogs is favorable and the labor market
is not in an unsettled condition. A representative of the firm declined to converse upon the
condition of affairs, both on account of the absence of his principals and because the whole
affair would be settled by the packers at a meeting they were to hold during the afternoon.

At the Chleago Packing & Provision Company's office the reporter learned that operations were virtually suspended, the stoppage of
work being caused by the fact that "There is
no money in packing just now." The men
were being paid off, and there would be no resumption of work until the live hog fell in
value and it paid better to convert him into
prine mess than at present.

At Charle & Condahy's house, where the

value and it paid better to convert aim into prine mess than at present.

At Chapin & Cudahy's house, where the force of butchers numbers 600, the firm had stooped buying, and operations are suspended until brighter business prospects prevailed.

At Doud & Co.'s the stock which had been purchased the day refers was being worked. purchased the day before was being worked off, but no new purchases were being made. Moran & Henry, with a force of seventy men; Tobey & Booth, with 240; Jones & Stiles, with 100; the Ailerton Packing Company, with 600; Cafel & Son, with sixty, and all the smaller

Cafel & Son, with sixty, and all the smaller houses were running as usual, their gangs being supplied throughout with Union men.

PREFECT QUIET

prevailed throughout the yards, the strike at the Anglo-American backing-house having been accomplished without demonstration of any kind. The hall of the Butchers' and Packing-House-Men's Protective Union, on Halsted street, was packed all day long, and non-Union men were added to the Society in large numbers. The small size of the gatherings in the vicinity of the ball, and the lack of enthusiasm which prevailed among them, seemed rather to imply that the movement was not as popular with the masses of the workingmen as is generally behaved. The reporter endeavored to get an interview with Mr. O'Connell, the President of the Union, but the man at the door declined to send for that gentleman, stating that he was too busy with his official duties to grant an audience. The total number of men in, and around the hall hardly amounted to 600,

THE MEETING OF THE PORE-PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

**was held at 8:30 p. m., a very full attendance.

dience. The total number of men in, and around the hall hardly amounted to 600.

THE MEETING OF THE FORK-FACKERS' ASSOCIATION

was held at 3:30 p. m., a very full attendance, including all the larre firms, being present. A TRIBUNE reporter called at the meeting, but was taken gently saide by one of its members, who said: "Don't try to stay; now.don't. I know it would be no use for you to try to do so, and then the packers are so cross. I wouldn't answer for the consequences. Come round to my office at 5 o'clock and I'll tell you all we do."

The invitation was accepted. The reporter did not attend the eneting, but, at the hour named, he was at the office of his friend who had promised to post him on the subject of what was done at it. The gentleman did not wish his name mentioned, but it can be stated that he is a representative packer.

"Well!" said the reporter, with a large interrogation mark shining forth from his features.

"I ought not to tell you a word, for the reason that, while no official intimation to that effect was given at the meeting, it was an understood thing that its action should be kept secret. This is contrary to my idea of what ought to be done. I believe in letting the public know what we are doing. In short, then, you may publish that the result of to-day's meeting is the determination on the part of the packers to shut down work immediately, and keep it shut down work immediately, who have not be not on the part of the packers to shut down work immediately, and keep it shut down work immedis to part fully united in the resolution that no man, or collecti

ised Mr. O'Conneil. President of the Union, that they would discharge all non-Union men from their employ?"

"No, sir; nothing was more remote from their intention."

"Do you think the men will hold out firmly?"

"That is hard to tell. There is one thing, however, which is going to dishearten them. The secret of the power which their leaders hold over them lies in the belief among the butchers that it was these leaders who secured them the raise of 25 cents earlier in the season. Herein lies their presities. When the rest find that their leaders have not the power to secure them the other 25 cents that they are looking for, it will have a chilling effect upon their ardor."

Another meeting of the Pork-Packars' Association will be held this afternoon, but it will not take the matter of a compromise under consideration. The packers have nailed their flag to the masthead, and they will not pull it down until their rights as employers are fully acknowledged.

In order to still further get, at the views of

consideration. The packers have nailed their figs to the masthead, and they will not pull it down until their rights as employers are fully acknowledged.

In order to still further get at the views of the packers, a reporter last evening called upon a prominent packer and solicited his views as to THE RESILITS OF THE MORNING'S MEETING and the lockout in general. In reply to questions relative to the meeting, he said:

"We were harmonious on all the important points. There were a few who believed that the houses could be run on bail-time, or run so as to kill only a few hogs a day, and thus bring the men to terms. A resolution was floally passed and signed by all those present to the effect that the packers would buy no more hogs to-morrow and until this trouble is settled. There were a number of houses not represented. Some could not be got at, and some were absent unavoidably. It is believed, however, that almost all the absent ones will sign this resolution. At first some of the large packers ware inclined to believe that it was a mere furry, and that no decided action was necessary. Afterwards they came to undersand the importance of the thing, and, while they had often resolved in vain, they decided to set in earnest and stop buying hogs. At the same time it was understood that hogs on hand should be killed if the men would agree to it. The meeting adjourned until the next day, when it was expected that there would be a full attendance, and decided action could be taken with a clearer view of the prospects."

"Were those present at the meeting united on the whole?"

"Decidedly so. The packers will in all probability act as a unit. They feel like doing right by the men, and will not ask applicants whether they belong to the Union or not. So long as they pay honest, living wares, they are determined that the men they pay to work for them shall not dictate how the work shall be carried on. It is just as if a man in your employ should say, 'You must discharge that man,—he has black eyes.' We don't propose to be

"WILL ALL THE HOURS STOP BUTING AND KILLING?"

Well, I am not so sure of that at first. There are some where the proprietors believe that their employes are wholly Union men, and, acting on that belief, will attempt to continue business. But that cannot last iong, for the Union will assuredly stop them to bring the rest of us to terms. The Union cannot afford to have some of its men at work and some not, especially when the latter class are overwhemingly in the majority. It is my belief that any packer who buys hogs until this trouble is settled will get into trouble surely within a very short time. I heard an illustration to day of how the thing works with the men. At one of the packing-houses there was a man from Pennsylvania a sort of carpenter I believe, who was engaged in killing. He came to the foreman and said, 'I am going to quit.' What for?' 'Well, you see, those fellows up there swore that if I didn't join the Union that they would cut my ham-string, so I joined the darned old thing. I was a new hand and somehow didn't get the increase which the other fellows got some time ago. They asked me how much I got and I foolishly told them. Then they threatened to cut my throat unless I stopped working for those wages. I have saved up enough to get a second-class ticket to Pennsylvania, and so I want my nav. Twe got my belivfuli of the packers feet that they are canable of managing their own business, and should be allowed to hire whom they please."

"Po YOU APPERMEND A LENGTHY STRIKE?"

"Yes. Some of the packers seem to think WILL ALL THE HOUSES STOP BUYING AND

"DO YOU APPRENEND A LENGTHY STRIKE?"

"Yes. Some of the packers seem to think that it will not last more than forty-eight bours, but my impression is that it will be much more aerious. That length of time cannot stop it. This move is but the beginning of a long series of demands which it is necessary to check in the beginning." beginning."
What will be the next step?"

"It is my opinion-a mere inference, mind you—that they will next demand that the superintendents or foreinen shall be duly initiated into the Union, so that they will be bossed by their own men, who in turn will be be bossed by the officers of the Union. It will resolve itself into a fight as to whather the Union shall run the packing-honses and tell us how to conduct our business, or whether we shall be able to control our own capital."

"And the next move—"

"WILL UNDOUBTEDLY BE SIGHT HOURS."

"WILL UNDOUBTEDLY BE SIGHT HOURS."

"And with the same pay!"

"Of course."

"Is there any foundation for the statement of some of the packers that they could profitably shut down and stop killing!"

"It's as true as Gospel, but we don't want it to appear in that light. We want it distinctly understood that if we shut down the Union will be responsible for it. At the same time it is true that it costs us from 25 to 35 per cent more to do business this year than last, with the increased wages, and hoge actually higher than hog products."

oog products."
WHAT WILL BE THE EPPECT, IF ANY, ON

reased wages, and bogs actually higher than bog products."

"What will be the effect, if any, on Prices!"

"If we stop for two weeks we can't tell how far it will push prices up. The present move has already produced a speculative movement, on the basis that the break would cause an uncasy market. It is my belief, however, that, the production failing, prices will rise until the production far seamed. It is a fact to-day that there is he excess of pork and lard, but a shortage of at least 40,000 boxes of export meats. There are at present a good many orders for cash stuff."

"How can this be!"

"It is simple enough. While the exports have been almost up to last year, we having put our work into meas pork, which is lying in our houses, instead of into sides."

"What will be the effect of this state of affairs in connection with the strike!"

"They will be serious. It will lower the price of hogs in the yard here, and there will be a light run of receipts for from five to eight weeks. This strike comes home to Chicago interests, which in pork are immense. The hogs now coming in are those bought at high prices in the country before this thing came up. The tendency is this: In other markets there will be increased receipts, and they will reap the benefits of it. To-day in this city the receipts of hogs instead of 40,000 were, only 23,000. Milwaukee, Cincinnati, and St. Louis will benefit by the atrike, and the immense interests berawill suffer by the action of the Union, while the packers can and will hold off for three months if necessary,—until the Union gives in and retires from the false and foolish position of attempting to dictate how other men shall carry on their business."

A SECRET MERTING

of one of the various branches of the Butchers' and Packing-House Men's Protective and Benevolent Association was held last evening at Bohemian Hall, on Taylor street, near Canal. It is understood that resolutions were passed expressing avmpathy with the move of the butchers yesterday, and addresses were made by member

ly turned over to Jasper Hanson by the Government efficials, and will be towed to Manitowoc forthwith for a rebuild. The contract requires that the revenue cutter shall be completed and in readiness for service by the let of June next.

MUD AND BUSINESS.

MUD AND BUSINESS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 17.—For ten days past Central Illinois has been blockaded by mud, causing a general stagnation in business. For some days the roads were utterly impassable. The corn trade entirely ceased, and it was almost impossible to get stock to market. The past two days have been warm and breazy, and the roads have improved wonderfully. Corn and stock are beginning to move, and a wonderfully large delivery will be made in a few days. Should the roads not relapse into their impassability, a boom in all kinds of business may be expected throughout this part of Illinois.

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YOUNG MEN

And others who auffer from Nervous and Physical De-bility, Loss of Manly Viger, Fremature Exhaustion and the many gloomy consequences of early indiscre-tion, etc., are especially banefited by consulting its contents.

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Cold on the Chest, Coughs, or all cold on the Chest, Coughs, or all cold on the Chest, Coughs, or should use Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster and be relieved at once. Price, 25 cents.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSETTENCE STORES.

OPPICE PERCHASING AND DEFOY
COMMISSARY OF SUBSETTANCE.

ONAMA. Neb., Dec. 13, 1879.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a.
m. on Monday, Dec. 28, 1879, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing the Subsistence Department, United States Army, in this city, with:

(40,000) Forty thousand pounds Short, Clear Bacon, in gunnles or buriaps. The price to inclinde the delivery on care at Omaha, or at the Subsistence Storehouse in Chicago, and the control of the control not branches, isada, sistiona, and shora, cars, enrines, toola and machinery, and all rights, oredite, and franchises of the said Company, including, and meaning to company.

The said above described property being, and being intended to be, all and singular the said rallroad of the said voleto. Peoris & Warsaw Railway Company, as described in the mortgages or trust deeds hereinabove recited, and including the branch rallroad from La Harpe to Lomax Station, in the County of Henderson, and all the right, title, and interest of the said Toledo, Peoris & Warsaw Railway Company in and to any and all india, deports and depot grounds, tracks, side tracks, and other property and appurtuanneces situate in the City of Hurlington, in the State of Iowa, including the rights of way, the road-old said smoothing the shoots of Hurlington, in the State of Iowa, including the rights of way, the road-old said smoothing the shoots of the said tools, imposements, cars, engines, and rolling and all tools, imposements, cars, engines, and rolling and all tools, imposements cars, engines, and rolling and all tools, imposements cars, engines, and rolling and all tools, imposements cars, engines, and rolling and the rights of way, and all register the root to be used in operating said railroad, and all moneys, chosen in section, contracts, agreements, property, real and portoasial acquired or held by the Receiver, toverther with all cortoars of ranchises of said rolledo. Peoris of said rolledo, Peoris

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EDUCATION AND TRAVEL

PRESIDENT W. S. GLASE, OF AMMERST, MASS., respectfully solicits correspondence and interviews with persons incressed in the liberal education of young men of means, in order to present for their consideration the advantages of an expedition now preparing for a tour around the world. Students of this floating for a tour around the world. Students of this floating for a tour around the world. Students of this floating which it is hoped may become permanent, will enjoy the coclety and instruction of commission of the control of the The patron of this enterprise is able and willing to do
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a sufficient number of students about a spir,
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LEGAL.

MASTER'S NALE.

On the distates of America: In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois—in Canacery.

James F. Secor and William Tracy vs. The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, and others. Original Billi.

Adward Westen, Henry G. De Forrest, Robert C. Martin. John H. Jacquelin. and Henry De Coppet vs. The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, and others. Original Billi.

Adward Westen, Henry G. De Forrest, Robert C. Martin. John H. Jacquelin. and Henry De Coppet vs. The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, and others. Cross Bill.

George J. Forrest vs. The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, and others. Cross Bill.

In pursuance of a decree of the said Court entered in the above entitled cause on the 18th day of November.

A. D. 1879, I. Henry W. Bishop, Master in Chancery of the said Court, will sell to the highest and best bidder, at public anciton at the west front door of the National Life-Insarace Company Building, 187 to 187 Ls. Salis street, in the City of Chicago, Milnola, as directed in said decree, and as a unit, and in one parcel, and subject as horeinsflar mantioned and as redired in said decree, and as a unit, and in one parcel, and subject as horeinsflar mantioned and as redired in said decree, on the said redired. The Court of the said Toledon, Peoria & Warsaw Hailway Company, situated, bying, and being in the State of Illinols, and estending from the City of Peoria & Warsaw Hailway Company, situated, bying, and being in the State of Illinols, and estending from the City of Peoria of the west in the said reliance, Peoria & Warsaw Hailway Company, situated, bying, and being into or through the Counties of Feoria, a gawell, Woodford, McLean, Livingston, Ford, and Iroquois, Shewestern terminus being, at he said railway in the State of Illinols, where the said railway in the State of Illinols, where the said railway in the State of Illinols, where the said railway in the said railway of the business thereof, and, singular thereof, or any LEGAL

| Leave. | Arrive.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILEDAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket Office, of Clark-st, acutiess; corner of Max.

dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Painer House. Mail (vis Main and Air Line). 7:00 am 8:50 pm 7:40 pm Ralamagoo Accommodation. 4:00 pm 9:03 am 7:40 pm Ralamagoo Accommodation. 4:00 pm 9:03 pm 9:03 pm 8:30 pm 9:03 p

PITTEBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY Leave. Arrive.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twens
st. Ticket Offices, St Clark etc., Fainer stor
Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building Leave Arrive

Leave. | Arrive.

TANKAKEE LINE

OHIOAGO & RASTARY ILLIVOUS RAIDROAN DATABLE COMMENT OF CHARLES, 125 DATABOTH-S., 126 DATABOTH-S.

CHICAGO & HORTHWESTERY RATLWAY.
Ticket Offices. 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and a Leave. | Arrive *10:30 a m * 3:40 p i PRESIDENT W. S. CLASE, OF AMHERST, MASS., La Crosse Express
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Winona & New Ulm
Winona & New Ulm Pullman Hote Care are run through, between Chi-cago and Count Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a.m.
No other rand runs Pullman or any ether form of hotel care west of Chicago, 4-Depot corner of Wells and Kinsie-eta, 5-Depot corner of Valls and Kinsie-eta, OCEAN NAVIGATION. CHICAGO, BUBLINGTON & QUINTY RAILED AT Depots foot of Lake-et. Indians-av. and Sixteenth-et. and Canal and Sixteenth-ets. Tieres Offices, in Clari-et. and at depots. C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman Sleeping-Cars run between Chicago and Qual Pacific Express. CHICAGO, ROOK INLAND & PACIFIC RATLEDAD,
Depoi, corner of Van Ruren and Sherman-ets. City
Ticket Office, Sc Clark-st., Sherman House.
| Leave. | Arrive. CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAIN, RAILWAY CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS. CHICAGO. AND
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Union Depot, Wess Side, near Maddison-st. bridge, and
Twenty-third-st. Tickes Office, 38 South Clark-st.

Leava. Arrive.
Kansas City & Denvis Fast E-

Kansas City & Denwer Fast EL. 12-26 • m. 5:80 • m. Kansas City Night Express. 1000 sm. 7:155 • m. 5: Louis, Syringfeld & Texas. 1000 sm. 7:155 • m. 6: Louis, Syringfeld & Texas. 1000 sm. 7:155 • m. Figure note, and pamer stone.

St. Louis & Texas Express.

St. Louis & Texas Fast Unite.

St.

Depot, foot of Laire at. and foot of Twenty second-a.

Leave. Arrive.

Cincinnasi. Indianapolis & Louisville Day Expres. 9:40 am * 2:00 pm
Right Express. 8:00 pm 1 7:00 am

NO CUEE: DR. KEAN
NO PAY!

174/Bouth Clark-at. Chicago.
Consult periodally or by dead, indeed, of all of any other controls, acry out, or special diseases. If the control is the colyphysical in the city was very any out or a special.

The Robbery of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank of Galesburg.

How the Job Was Worked--- The Crowd Indicted at Last.

The will be remembered by the readers of The Tribune that Patrick Guerin, James Carroll, and Martin Davis were arrested early on the morning of Dec. 4, at a dance in Pacific Hall, corner of Clark and Van Buren streets. The police would not give the reasons for the arrests, but would only say that the gang were "wanted in Galebburg," and this statement led rested parties to suppose that they had a not in robbing the Galesburg Bank, which oc-red July 3 last. A TRIBUNE reporter was given the facts in the case yesterday, and from them it may be seen that the general supposi-tion was not far from correct. The facts were given by a reliable person, and the resorter has every reason to believe they are correct. Howthey are given for what they are worth. ursday, July 3, at about 1 p. m.,

THE PARMERS' & MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF GALESBURG,

Ill., was entered by thieves in the absence of the Cashier, W. H. Little, and \$9,650 in currency, mostly in packages of \$500 each, was taken from the cash-table. Soon after the robbery of the bank the ablest detectives in the State were engaged to work in the case, and Sheriff W. A. Seacord, of Galesburg, one of the Directors of the bank, was given charge of the work. Sheriff Seacord is said to be a shrewd, capable man, successful in all matters of this kind he undertakes, and the officers of the bank were of the opinion that he would soon bring the rascals to justice. To show that their confidence was not misplaced, it might be well to state that three of the worst thugs in the country, men who have reduced rascality to a science, are now lodged in the Galesburg jail, under indictmentator burglary.

have reduced rescality to a science, are now lodged in the Galesburg jail, under indictments for burglary.

It appears that on the day before the robbery of the bank, James Carroll, alias "Red-Headed Jimmy," a notorious cracksman, was seen and recognized on the streets of Galesburg by a man who had known him in this city and who was acquainted with his record. Carroll saw that he had been recognized, and, calling the man easie, he requested him to say nothing about baying seen him in that town. Having nothing against Jimmy, the man consented. Just previous to the "sneak," Carroll engaged and furnished a room in Galesburg,—an old trick of his white planning a "job,"—and informed the person of whom he rented the room that he should stay in Galesburg some months. This room was occupied by Carroll, Martin Davis, Paddy Guerin, and Billy Burke.

It will be recollected that the robbery took place while the Cashier was at dinner, and an old gentleman, who is near-signted and partly deaf, had been left in charge. As soon as the bank officers had left the bank. Martin Davis entered by the front door, and requested the old cierk in charge to give him a \$20 bill for silver, saving that he desired to send some money to a friend, and he would like the bill if the clerk would accommodate him. The old gentleman, not binking but that everything was right, commenced to count the silver, which was in half-dollars, and, after counting the same, he told Davis that there was only \$19.50 in the pile. At this Davis seemed astonished, and a friendly dispute arose between him and the clerk. Finally Davis proposed that the old man recount the money, which he did, finding exactly \$20,—Davis having in the meantime slipped another. half-dollar into the pile. The old man was puzzied, and began to count again. Davis succeeded in occupying his attention for some little time, giving his pals an opportunity to make the "sneak."

The count was finally adjusted, and Davis left the bank, the old clerk returning to his desk.

While Davis was engagin

to his desk.

While Davis was engaging the attention of BILLY BURKE AND PADDY GURRIN
silipped into the bank by the side door, and
sneaked down the sisle toward a small door
that entered into the bank proper. This door
was opened by means of a common chisel, and
it was guarded by Guerin while Burke slipped
over to the csah-table and took the money. At
the time there was about \$20,000 on the table, but
the men knew that if all was taken the clerk
would see the scheme at once as be turned
from the window, so Burke took only about
haif the amount. This money he transferred to
Guerin, who in turn passed it to Carroll, who Guerin, who in turn passed it to Carroll, who had stood guard on the sidewalk in front of the building. From Davis' position at the window he was enabled to see his pals, and when they were asfely away he siso left. The small door opined with the chisel fastened with a powerful spring, and when Burke left he inserted the chisel in the crack so that no noise would be made by its swinging to. This tool attracted the attention of the officers on their return from dinner, and led to the discovery of the robbert. It has since been identified by a hardware dealer who states that he sold it to one of the gang. ONCE OUT OF THE BANK,

once out of the bank, the burglars speedily left the town by different routes. Carroll came direct to Obicago, and was joined later by his pals, who came by roundabout ways.

Excitement in Galesburg and vicinity was at fever heat when the news of the robbery was made known, and the following circular was issued by the bank officials:

Two thousand five hundred dollars reward! The Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank of this city was burglarized between noon and 1 o'clock on Thursday, July 3. The thieves took from the cash-table \$9,650 in currency, nearly all in packages of \$500 cach.

So, doo in currency, nearly all in packages of 2000 cach.

For the apprehension of the burglars and the return of the money a reward of \$2,500 will be paid; or \$2,000 for the return of the money, or a proportionate amount for any part thereof. Correspondence concerning details will be answered. By order of the Directors, Charles E. Grant, C. S. Colton, Wyrom Wiswell, George V. Dieterich, George C. Alden, W. Seacord, Alonze C. Clay, E. R. Assans, and Frans Colton. W. H. Little, Cashier Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank. Galesburg, Ult., July 4, 1879.

Of course this reward acted as an incentive to

Of course this reward acted as an incentive to

tention of

AN OLD ARMY OFFICER,
Col. "Jack" Despiain, as he was called, who resided in Galesburg. He came to Chicago July 4. in company with Sheriff Seacord. In the afternoon they concluded to visit the track of the Jockey Club and see the races, thinking the pleasure it might afford them would help them in the work before them. One of the first men they saw at the track, strutting around on the quarter stretch and greeting every one in a hearty manner, presumably to assist in proving an alibi in case he was charged with the robbery, was Carroll. Desplain knew him, and recognized in him the Galesburg "transfent." From that time until his arrest, Carroll was under the eyes of good detectives, as were also his pais, Guerin, Burke and Davis. The arrest in Pacific Hall Dec. 4 has been referred to, but nothing was said of the escape of Burke, who dropped from one of the windows of the hall onto a roof beneath, and succeeded in retting away.

of the hall onto a roof beneath, and succeeded in getting away.

The detectives from the Central Police Office worked under the direction of Col. "Jack" Desplain, and the veteran was at the Pacific-Hail ball in the disguise of a stockman. After the arrest carriages were obtained and the prisoners were driven about twenty miles out of the city, where they boarded a train for Galesburg, and were lodged safely in the jail at that place.

The District Attorney of that section, knowing the scoundrels he had to deal with, called the attention of the Circuit Judge to the fact that a special venire for a Grand Jury would be advisable. This was arranged, the jury were impaneled, and evidence enough was intro-

which was done.

It is believed that this same gang planned and executed the robbery of the State Treasury, at Springlieid, some months ago, where \$5,000 was "sneaked" after the same manner as the recent hauf at Galesburg. It is said that Johnny Papes, an old pal of Carroll's, did the "sneaking," and that the officer who arrested him in Cleveland was obliged to shoot him. The shooting resulted in his death, as is already known. The same plan, asking change for a large bill, was adopted at the Springlieid robbery, and it is believed that Carroll conceived the scheme. It will be recalled that at the time Carroli was arrested by Supt. Dixon on a charge of being implicated in the robbery, it was said that he had driven the gang out of the city after the robbery had been committed. He was discharged after a preliminary examination, as no one appeared to prosecute.

Easts' Humbing Jettles.

Memphis Avalanche.

The jetty organs attempt to make a point for the jettles by publishing the increase of grain-receipts at New Orleans. The increase can scarcely be considered exceptional, for one reason, that there is an immense increase of the grain trade everywhere; another reason, that the high rates of freight ensward has sent some additional grain down the Mississippi River in apite of the obstructions and overcharges at the mouth of the great river. The well-known fact that Buffalo handles more grain in one week than New Orleans handles in twelve months, illustrates the insignificance of the prod-

uce commerce of New Orleans. New York City handles 50,000,000 hushels of grain in twelve months, on thirty feet of water, with 5,000-ton ships. In less than twelve months New York will ship the produce of the Northwest on forty feet of water through Hellgate, with 10,000-ton ships. The utter impotence of New Orleans as a competitor of New York in the grain-carrying trade of the Northwest is illustrated by the fact that the former now ships grain on twenty-four feet of water with 2,000-ton ships. Even if a permanent channel of thirty feet is obtain d, as claimed will be obtained by the Eads jettles, yet will New Orleans still be unable to compete with Eastern seanorts. It is only necessary to enumerate a few notorious facts to show the masterful superiority of big ships in shaping the course of trade.

The total import of coffee into the United States is 200,000,000 pounds is consumed in the Mississippi Valley, of which less than 20,000,000 pounds is imported into the port of New Orleans. A 5,000-ton ship will place a cargo of coffee in Chicago from Brazil at a less freight-charge than a cargo can be placed in New Orleans from the same port. Before the era of big ships, when New Orleans vessels were the same size as New York vessels, New Orleans imported 27 per cent of the total imports of the United Stases. That city now imports 3 per cent of the total imports. At one time New Orleans exported 84,000 hogsheads of tobacco; now 14,000 hogsheads.

Ninety per cent of the commerce of the United States is transacted on the great East and West lines in consequence of the obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippl River.

United States is transacted on the great East and West lines in consequence of the obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi River. These obstructions must be removed entirely before the national highway for the commerce of the Mississippi Valley can compets with the East and West lines. Thirty feet of water is not sufficient, even if Eads' jettles supplied that depth of channel, which they do not. Even if it was possible to make the jettles carry more than thirty feet it would be useless, as the Mississippi River for two miles above the head of the jettles only carries a thirty-feet channel. To make New Orleans the greatest commercial port on the continent, it is essential that there be a deep-water harbor and a deep channel to the Gulf. And the only oractical method which has ever been suggested for obtaining these two requisites for a great seaobtaining these two requisites for a great sea port is the Barataria Caual. The caual reacher port is the Barataria Caual. The canal reaches a deep-water harbor with from fifty to seventy feet of water, from whence a forty-five feet channel can be constructed at less than one-eighth the cost of Eads' jetties. The sums expended in the construction of jetties have been worse than wasted, as the time lost can never be regained. To make any pretensions to the control of the great and increasing trade of the Northwest, New Orleans must possess a channel for big ships. And a big ship will never float in a jetty channel.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

LEMONT, Ill., Dec. 17.—Please answer the following questions in your columns to end a dis-pute, and oblige one of your readers: (1) How was the case between the Edison-Gray and Bell Telephone Companies, before the Supreme solidate! It so, on what basis! (3) How many branch offices, if any, has the American District Telephone Company outside of their central office! (4) Can any part of the Edison-Gray instrument be bought separate! F. C. B.

(1) No judicial decision has ever been rendered as to right of the different inventors; the suits are still pending. (2) An arrangement has been made by which the interests of the different companies have been harmonized in portions of the country, but not as to Chicago (3) The A. D. T. Co. has seven branch offices pesides its, main office. (4) No portion of any telephone can be bought separate.]

Gen. Reece a Candidate.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Dec. 16.-THE TRIBUNE reently published dispatches, the truth of which certainly existed only in the desire of the friends of rival candidates who originated the report, to the effect that Gen. J. N. Reece would not be a candidate for Secretary of State before the Republican Convention in 1880. The friends of Gen. Reece here at his home, who are in a posi-Gen. Reece here at his home, who are in a posi-tion and can speak advisedly, are very indignant that such false reports should be circulated to temporarily injure his prospects. The more prominent Republicans of the Tenth District, who have been active in advocating the claims of this section of the State for representation on the ticket, have received assurances from men of influence in the party over the State that Gen. J. N. Reece, of Warren County, will that Gen. J. N. Reece, of Warren Copnty, will be a most acceptable candidate for Secretary of State. Gen. Reece is most favorably known throughout the State, and his sterling integrity and admirable qualifications for the position will greatly improve his prospects before the Convention as the canvass makes the general public better acquainted with the character of

The Gas Inspector. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—In your yesterday's issue

Col. Baldwin, my successor in the office of Gas Inspector, is reported as having stated "That the machinery for inspecting and testing of gas was in such horrible condition that it would have een impossible for me to inspect the gas if ever I had thought of such a thing." Hitherto I have studiously avoided to take any notice of the attempted attacks and ridiculous standers circulated against me during the last few weeks by candidates for my place. I did not want the office again, and paid not the least attention to the race, thinking that I had neglected my private business long enough on that account. As regards the apparatus, I turned it over in exactly the same condition in which I received it. In this connection let me allude to the resolution offered by Mr. Stanber in the last meeting of the Common Council relative to the taking of the candle-power. I have taken and reported the candle-power of the gas hundreds and hundreds of times, and have yet to learn what use was made of these reports for the benefit of the city. Indeed, all this big talk and resolutions about candlepower and quality of the gas is mere buncombe, until some definit candle-power or quality is stipulated and contracted for with the gas companies, which hitherto has never been done. Such resolutions are only calculated to convey the impression that the city has a certain control over the gas companies which it devolves upon the Gas Inspector to exercise, and that I failed to do my duty in this respect, which is unjust, untrue, and, therefore, despicable.

I will not trouble you with a reply to the nuhad thought of such a thing." Hitherto I

which is unjust, untrue, and, therefore, despicable.

I will not trouble you with a reply to the numerous false, outrageous, and absurd charges which have lately been made by some unsuccessful candidate for my former place, but allow me to state that the consumption of gas per lamp in this city during the last year of my administration was less than in any year previous, and less than it was in any city in the United States, and that the total amount to be paid for gas this year will not reach one-third of United States, and that the total amount to be paid for gas this year will not reach one-third of the amount which was paid at the time when I took the office. While my time does not permit me to pay any attention to attacks ostensibly made for the coinage of political capital, nevertheless any one desiring information on these matters may obtain the same by applying to yours, respectfully,

Analytical Chemist.

An Open Letter to Mark Twain. ROCK FALLS, Ill., Dec. 17.—MY DEAR MR.
TWAIN: How can we sufficiently thank you and
at the same time not acknowledge our shame,
that it should have been left to you—a comparative stranger to the family—to be the first to move in the matter of erecting a monument in this country over the numerous grave of our dear departed ancestor, Adam Smith, Esq.? It was not enough for your great sympathizing heart to pour out some of your best sorrow on one of Adam's lonely graves in a foreign land, but you must be chiefly instrumental in suit-ably marking his newest and last resting-place but you must be chiefly instrumental in suitably marking his newest and last resting-place after all these years of culpable neglect on the part of his relatives. And how kind and considerate in you to locate this grave in the United States of America, where, without the risk and expense of crossing the mighty deep, his numerous relatives in this free and happy country may come together and mingle their tears with yours over his newly-made grave. I did not, myself, personally attend the old gentleman's funeral. In fact, I was not able to be about, and only knew of his life and afflictions—afflictions brought upon him by evil associations—what I have been able to learn from hearsay and sacred history. Haying died as he did, according to all accounts, is all the known faiths, his relatives and friends enjoy the aweet and blessed consolation that he could not very well have missed eternal salvation.

Lay the monumental foundations broad and deep, and make the drainage ponderously ample, so that no destruction of life or property be suffered by your fellow-clitzeus when the myriads of Smiths, descendants of this noble and ancient pairiarch, shall gather round his grave and weep, not as the geutle rain and dew faileta, but like a mighty flood urged on by thunder and lightning:

The entire Smith family deserve the rebuke of

The entire Smith family deserve the rebuke of

your noble generosity, and, you, sir, deserve their thanks, their prayers,—and they are numerous,—their adulations and their tears; and when you shall have turned down the corner of a leaf in the book of life to mark your progress in, and exit from this vale of tears with its scanty streaks of sunshine, it shall be their chiefest pleasure to "Mark' your grave, and to keep it green forever with their grateful tears and the pleasantest of memories. Don't weep, sir! Forgive me! I know I should not write thus touchingly to one whose bosom is a vast cistern of sympathetic sobs, ever ready to flow at sorrow's merest shadow. Forgive me. The intention is not to make you a sadder and wiser man, but simply to convince you of our full. man, but simply to convince you of our appreciation of your interest in our fat

affairs.

And when you come to take up your "Eolian Liar" to invoke the gods for an inspiration equal to the task of a suitable inscription for the said monument, touch it lightly, my friend; remember the feelings of those so long, so very long bowed in grief; overwhelm them not, lest in the greatness of their sorrow their rivers of tears become another flood, and the Lord be again compelled to resort to extraordinary means to perpetuate the species of the earth. Be careful! Use due moderation, and let me know when the "stun" is done. Tayly yours, ADAM SMITH, JR.

ADAM SMITH, JR. Pure Water and Perfect Drainage.

To the Editor of The Tribune,
NEW YORK, Dec, 14.—Since my letter in THE
TRIBUNE of Nov. 13, on the question of "Pure
Water and Perfect Drainage for Chicago," I
have observed that while the matter is deemed as of great and growing importance, yet no other definit plan for attaining the object has been put forward by your correspondents, or by the authorities. Perhaps they, and citizens generally, ere awaiting the results of the Fullertonfurther explain my project; which is to construct conduits, one from the North Branch, beginning beyond the city limits, and the other from the South Branch, near the Stock-Yards; the two to intersect near Summit, and proceed direct to the bed of the river below Joliet. Tha there is descent sufficient to maintain a current through such a conduit, which will induce a constant inflow from the lake thus filling all the banks of the river with lake waters—is beyond all question. Hence, if constructed, the object will be accom-plished. Therefore, if this is admitted, the form, and size, and depth, and manner of construction, and cost of such conduit are next to be considered. These details, though I may say they are fully matured in my own mind, at least to my own satisfaction, I would prefer to present to the authorities in competition with others.

fer to present to the authorities in competition with others.

The matter is certainly of sufficient importance for the Common Council to invite an exhibition of plans of construction, with full details, accompanied with bons-fide proposals to construct. Each bidder to present his own conclusions as to above-mentioned details, together with materials to be used, and make his own estimates. Then if one has the most approved plan of construction at the lowest cost, only that its capacity is deemed insufficient, he can then bid for the increased size. Or, if one has the most approved plan but larger than is necessary, and consequently more costly, he can then bid anew.

I state it as above, though it would be better if the authorities would fix upon the depth below the surface of Chicago River, and the sectional superfices, and then invite exhibits of manner of construction, and form, and materials to be used, etc., with proposals to construct; but such might be difficult points to determine in advance.

I have mentioned in this consection "proposals to construct," instead of furnishing estimates, because, unless estimates are made by boon-fide bidders and contractors they are very uncertain. Estimates on public works have a certain value in some cases, and there are capable and conscientious engineers who would endeavor to arrive as near as possible at correct conclusions. But generally such estimates are no better than a guess at half the

at correct conclusions. But generally suclestimates are no better than a guess at half the estimates are no better than a guess at half the cost, multiplying the product by two.

The construction of a conduit from the South Branch is the only one that need be considered at present, as after that one is in use the Fullerton avenue conduit, which can be kept in motion at only \$100 n day, will have a tendency to purge the North Branch. But until then that conduit had better be kept still, because it will be faveing more impurities toward the tunnel.

be foreing more impurities toward the tunnel. There is no doubt that the canal might be utilized for the accomplishment of the object, but not while used for purposes of navigation. may add, by the way, that it is not im that incidentally the navigation of the Illinois River would be materially improved by the constant stream thus flowing through it. It is to be expected that engineers, who are apt to be jealous of any plan or suggestions not coming through them, or engineers who may conceive that their personal interests may be injured, will oppose such project, or any plan for the same which they may have the same reason for opposing. And, consequently, this improvement may be kept back for years, and thus the growth of the city be retarded, and many lives be sacrificed. For the poison of sewage, whether taken in the form of gases or in water contaminated thereby, is most deadly. And yet such poison, when in an open current of water, or if in the form of gas it becomes exposed to the open air, is soon liberated, and dissipated, and rendered harmless.

Many of us whose memory goes back beyond oming through them, or engineers who may

exposed to the open air, is soon liberated, and dissipated, and rendered harmless.

Many of us whose memory goes back beyond the days of ocean steam navigation, well remember that Dr. Lardner, who was the Great Mogul among scientists and engineers in his day, demonstrated the utter impracticability of such navigation, even on the Atlantic. Nevertheless regular lines of steamships are now plowing every ocean, even reaching the evertheless regular lines of steamships are now plowing every ocean, even reaching the everthelasting icefields of the Arctic. And notwithstanding opposition and delay, sooner or later this plan must be adopted; for I am fully persuaded that there is no other way out of the difficulty, and, with this improvement, Chicago will have pure water and perfect drainage.

J. M. HANNAHS.

"BLUE JEANS."

What He Thinks of Gen. Grant.

Philadelphia Press, Dec. 16.
STATE OF INDIANA, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, IN-DIANAPOLIS, Dec. 12, 1879.—SIR: You ask me to favor the Press with my opinions about Gen. Frant, his career, his abilities, and his proposed renomination. Recognized at the close of our Civil War as its foremost bero, and substantially rewarded and flattered for his good fortune, he was taken up by the Republican party and made President, and gave the country a military Administration of that high office for eight years. Yielding to the unmistakable sentiment of the people against a third term immediately succeeding a second, his party agreed upon a provisional occupant of the office during an intervening term. Defeated beyond question by the popular and Electoral vote of the people, that proposed successor was sumthe people, that proposed successor was summoned to the Capital, secretily sworn into an office to which he had no just claim, and subsequently publicly and formally inaugurated, backed by a threat and a display of the military power of the Government, in the face of a patriotic and long-suffering majority of the people and a declaration of their representatives in Congress that another had been chosen, and forthwith seated by the retiring President in what he had called "my place." Leaving your city May 16, 1877, he has made a tour around the world from west to east, accredited by our Government as a person to whom foreign nations might safely pay distinguished honors as marks of respect to our Republic. Honored abroad, he has returned home, entering through the Golden Gate, and traveling across the continent, and on the 16th instant will have completed the circuit of the globe and a study of its peoples by setting foot in your city. During a part of his journey through our State it was my privilege to meet and pay my respects to our guest. Quiet and reserved in manner, he has with great modesty borne the innumerable honors daily besped upon him. His private conversation indicates that he has profited from his remarkable opportunities for observation and study, and has learned many things that would make him a valuable adviser in the treatment of matters growing out of our relations with foreign Governments. In his public utterances he frankly seknowledges that the honors done him abroad were, in large measure, tributes to the country he represented. moned to the Capital, secretly sworn into an were, in large measure, tributes to the country he represented.

were, in large measure, tributes to the country he represented.

If he is to again occupy the Presidential chair I suppose it will be because the Republican party shall so decree and be able again to enforce its will upon the country. As a Democrat I can only await the action of that organization, as I swait the occurrence of other events which I have no part in controlling.

I hope and believe that our State will be able to present to the country a candidate for the office so pure in private life, and so thoroughly versed in the science of Government, that he will be again chosen by the people, and be invited to inaugurate in 1851 a civil service in the Federal Government, guided by Democratic principles. Respectfully,

"My time is up," said the doctor to the patient, whom he found using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and he was correct, for that cough was soon a thing of the usat." Price 25 cents.

RAINING SAUSAGE.

The Contents of Andrews' Restaurant Emptied into the Street.

What a Great Blaze a Little Fire May Kindle.

An energetic gas-explosion took place on Dearborn street in the neighborhood of Tom Andrews' restaurant and Splan's Turf Exchange yesterday morning. People who were passing by were astonished to see one of the large sho windows of the restaurant suddenly open and belch forth an immense volume of smoke and fire, followed directly by a shower of fish-balls, frogs, potato saind, pigs' feet, and squash pie, ent to obstruct travel on Dearborn street. At the same instant that the smoke burst out there was a report like that of a twelve-pound Napoleon, causing all the windows in the vi-cinity to rattle and some of them to crack. As soon as the road could be cleared through the debris, several people, including nearly the whole Fire Department with their engines, came to investigate, and it was found that not only was Andrews' restaurant a partial wreck, but also that nearly the whole front end of Splan's place was blown into fragments, and also the plumbing and gas-fitting shop underneath, owned by William Bowden. The latter appeared to be

the windows look as if an attack had been made upon them with a Gatling gun at short range; the high stove inside resembled the Leaning Tower, and the floor was covered with twisted pipe, and fragments of peculiar crockery, the original names of which are familiar to the A TRIBUNE reporter, who went to ascertain

A TRIBUNE reporter, who went to ascertain the cause of the singular explosion, was rated as an insurance adjuster, and the occupant of each place appeared determined to have him think that the blame rested entirely with the occupant of another place. No one of the three knew the cause, but all were satisfied as to the effect. John Splan was sweeping the plaster and glass out of his place and giving directions to a man outside, who was trying to write "Still Open" upon the outside of what glass there was remaining the outside of what glass there was remaining in one of the doors. The former informed the in one of the doors. The former informed the reporter that he was getting ready for the Fourth of July, and he was satisfied with the experiments. He believed the explosion was planned and executed down in the plumbing-shop, he said, for did the reporter not see that the "plasterin' and whole — stuffin' was knocked clean out of the partition?" The first thing he knew, he himself and the half-dozen guests who happened to be warming themselves about the stove were masseing upon each other and making cushion shots against the walls, while "Senator," a sort of turf "terrier" employed by Splan, was running for the back-door like a quarter-horse upon a false start, all ablaze with fire. The room was filled with a dense smoke, one of the large plate-glass windows was blown out completely, and also the glass in one of the doors. Plaster flew in every direction, and the occupants of the room inhaled splinters of lath.

"LOOK AT MY PLACE," SAID JOHN,

"LOOK AT MY PLACE," SAID JOHN. "LOOK AT MY PLACE," SAID JOHN,
"and see what you think of it." The reporter
took a birdseye view. The large window and
the doors had been boarded up, there was not a
square yard of plaster left on the petition between the room and the outside stairway, Jack
Haverly's life-sized picture, which had been sent
over the night before and hung upon the wall,
had struck an attitude, the windows at the rear
end of the establishment were blown out, and
in fact the place resembled the breaking up of a
camp-meeting. camp-meeting.
"This is pretty bad," remarked the awe-stricken reporter; "How do you think it all happened?"

happened?"
"I think some feller was prowling around with a candle looking for a leak in the gas-pipes, and—I think he found it." returned Mr. Splan.
"Where; down stairs?"
"It must have been down stairs, but I don't know where."

"It must have been uowa state know where."

The man in the plumbing shop below thought it must have been up-stairs, in Splan's place. He didn't want to tell anything that he didn't know, but he thought he had an idea as to how the thing happened.

IN MRS. ANDREWS' RESTAURANT Gus Herzberg was handing out cigars with one hand and carefully nursing the other, which was badly scratched and somewhat burned. His story was brief. He wanted gas for dinner, and the gas wouldn't work, so he just called upon the janitor of the building to make it work. The latter went down stairs, and in about half an hour the gas worked as above described, but what was done to it, or what did it, Herzberg could not tell. The partition which separates the restaurant from the stairway was badly shattered; the plaster was off in liberal patches, even under some large oil paintings, which, strange to say, were uninjured. One of the front windows was completely blown out, which caused the streaking of the pale air with sausage, and the wreck was dire.

and the wreck was dire.

A number of stories were told as to THE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.

A number of stories were told as to

THE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.

One man said that somebody in Splan's had left
the alcohol-cock of the meter open, and afterward lit a match in the vicinity. Matthews &
Holt, gas-fitters and plumbers, occupy the basement at No. 75, and one of their men was engaged a little before the explosion in pouring
alcohol into their service-pipe. But the probable cause was this, according to a story to
which most credence was given: About 90'clock
the people in Splan's place detected the smell
of gas, and some one directed "the Senator"
to explore for the source of the leakage.
He went through a closet, opened a
small door leading under the stairway,
and, it being quite dark, he lit a match to enable him to see. He inserted the lighted match
and immediately there ensued a terrific explosion, which caused that darky to flee as
from the wrath to come. His bead was on fire
and also his clothes. He ran through into the
back room, where he laid himself down upon
floor and rolled and prayed. He believed the world had come to an
ignominious end, and the life he had been leading had not especially fitted him for an easy
chair hereafter. He was picked up, his head
placed under a hydrant, and he was presently
cooled off sufficiently to be taken home, a usedup but a wiser colored man. However, it was
not thought that he was much the worse for his
chemical lesson.

Splan estimates his damage at between \$400
and \$500; the damage to Mrs. Andrews' restaurant was thought to be about \$600,—although

and \$500; the damage to Mrs. Andrews' restaurant was thought to be about \$600,—although that was probably a large estimate; and Mr. Bowden thinks his loss will amount to \$50.;

Rallroad-Accidents.

In his recently-published "Notes on Rall-road-Accidents," Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., shows that the percentage of loss of life and of personal injuries on rallroads is exceedingly small when compared with the amount of travel, and that the risks of railroad-travel are with loss than the research less than the resea and of personal injuries on railroads is exceedingly small when compared with the amount of travel, and that the risks of railroad-travel are much less than they are popularly supposed to be. He cites statistics to prove that it is actually safer for a man or his family to travel by rail than to stay at home, thus corroborating the saying attributed to John Bright, that the saiest place in which a man could put himself was inside a first-class railroad carriage of a train in full motion. During the eight years from 1870 to 1878 the whole number of lives lost in operating the entire railroad system of Massachusetts was 1,165, or an average of 146 a year, while in Boston the recorded deaths from accidental causes during the ton years from 1808 to 1878 was 2,587, or an annual average of 259. These results show that in the City of Boston alone the yearly number of deaths caused by accidents was 80 per cent greater than the number reported on all the railroads of the State. This comparison is not peculiar to Massachusetts, but may be taken as approximately accurate for other places. Indeed, statistics were published years ago in France showing that people were less safe at home than while traveling on the railroads. Another fact which will serve to reassure the timid is, that of the whole number of persons accidentally killed or injured on railroads, but a smail proportion are passengers. Many of those who lose their lives or are personally injured are employes who are constantly exposed to risk by virtue of their employment, and whose familiarity with danger leads them to be careless, and even foothardy oftentimes. But, as Mr. Adams shows, the greatest and most regular cause of death and injury in the operation of railroads is the reckness or riding on the track, which is common with too many people, and especially with those who are more or less drunk. More than one-third of all the railroad casualties reported in Massachusetts are classified under the head of accidents to treapassers.—that is, accidents to men, w

tramp will shun. The adoption of this system by other corporations would not only give their lines the best road-bed yet devised, but would be a means of materially decreasing the per-centage of accidental deaths and injuries.

IRELAND.

A Protestant Clergyman's Speech at an Ulster Land Meeting.

At a recent great meeting of farmers, at Carndonagh, County Donegal, Ireland, the Rev.
Isaac Nelson, a leading Presbyterian minister of

the North of Ireland presided. The following is a report of his address:

The Rev. Isaac Nelson, who was received with

The Rev. Isasc Nelson, who was received with enthusiasm, in supporting the resolution said: "Men of Inishowen and Derry-Columbrille, we come before you to-day as the representatives of the Ulster Home Government Association [a voice—'You are welcome']; and we come before you to stretch out the hand of Ulster once again. [Cheers.] 'Who fears to speak of '98!' [A voice—'Who blushes at the name?! [Cheers.] 'When cowards mock the patriot's fate, who hangs his head for shame?' [Cheers.] I don't. [Cheers.] I never aid. [Cheers.] I am the son of a United Irishman, and I stand forward at all times when I can do it to advocate the cause of my country, peacefully, constitutionally, legally, and religiously. [Cheers.] Well, I would just say why should we feel astonisted when we are called rebels! What does that mean! [A voice—'Fighting men.' Cheers.] Loyalty means obedience to law; and, if I obey the law, I ought at least to have a voice in making it. [Loud cheers.] They call us disloyal; and I confess I am hardly ever loyal unless I know what it is for. We are called rebels, too; we are called traitors; we are called felons. It is not hard to coin a bad name; but it is some-

it. [Loud cheers.] They call us disloysi; and I confess I am hardly ever loyal unless I know what it is for. We are called rebels, too; we are called traitors; we are called felons. It is not hard to coin a had name; but it is sometimes coined because you fear the man to whom you apply it. ['Hear, hear.']

"I have to support this resolution with reference to the restoration of our Parliament; and, in doing so, I must say I don't wonder that we are abused. When did the sbark withdraw its teeth from its prey? When did the brigand of the mountains ever allow his captive home to freedom if he could obtain money by detaining him? When will England give up Gibraltar! Ay! When Spain becomes a Republic. Will England give up Malta? Will England give up Malta? Will England give up Malta? Will England give up Gibraltar! Ay! When she give up the Koh-i-noor? [Laughter and cheers.] We don't expect anything miraculous in these days; but we simply say that there are peaceful modes of carrying out our purpose, and we mean in an intelligent and generous manner to advocate such measures as Europe and America will homologate. [A voice—'That is revolution.']

"I see some of our friends here who from bullet-proof huts watch over the spread of Presbyterianism in Connemars. [Laughter.] I say, let us banish our quarrels, brother-Irishmen, and grasp each other hand in hand. What have they done? They talk at times of converting one another. Well, you Irishmen, I would be sorry to see you converted to Protestantism. There is one thing: you have given the converters a very long job of it. [Laughter and cheers.] They have been toiling at it for 309 years, and my advice, as a sturdy Presbyterian of the North, is, never let them convert a man of you. [Cheers.] They are not in earnest. There is a Ruler who sits on the Throne of the Universe, in whose presence worlds are but as the atoms in the sunbeam, and to whom alone we commend you in life and in death. Napoleon used to say that Providence was on the side of the biggest battalions. He was m Derry papers. Many an advice I have got in my lifetime. One of the Derry papers—a mean-souled craven—has gone the length of calling me 'boary-headed.' Now I will give them a sentence from a German writer, Uhland:

Wie in die brannen locken, So in die grauen anch.

So in die grauen anch.

The same in the brown locks of youth
As in the gray locks of age.

If they cannot understand it, I will kindly go
to the office and translate it for them. [Cheers.] They tell me in the sanctimonous siang of modern fanaticism,—they tell me to forget the past. I tell them, in the stern justice of true past. I tell them, in the stern justice of true Christianity, to repent for the past, and cease to crush those who till the land. [Cheers.] They are very generous in bidding me to forget the past. How can I forget the past? As I came along the road this morning, and heard the word Culmore, I could not help thinking of Dowers, one of those buccaneering Englishmen who, having not much at home, thought be

who, having not much at home, thought he would come over here and make a settlement. I could not help thinking of Cahir O'Doberty. Forget the past! [A Voice—'Never.'] The nation that forgets the past deserves to be forgotten. [Cheers.] Well, but, when I get into this mood, your faces, brothers of Donegal in every sense,—your faces bring up recollections of the past. I remember coming to Derry once about fifty years ago, that they might take me'to stand on Alleach, the palace-home of Glun Dhu. Forget the past! No, this meeting does not look like forgetting the past. [A voice—'And never will,' and lond cheers.]

No, this meeting does not look like forgetting the past. [A voice—'And never will,' and loud cheers.]

"I must be new a little more confidential. When Cecil, of the English Government, forged their lying letters, and O'Neill and O'Donneil from Suillig—never call it Swilly—left the land, the Scotch peddier James [laughter] came here and declared upon his Royal honor that the land was his. There are a great many ugly words in the English tongue, and some of them I cannot comprehend properly, such as 'property escheated,' 'property sequestrated,' 'property confiscated.' I am here to tell you that the land did not belong to the chieftains of the clan. O'Neill and O'Donneil did not own it. It belonged to the people, and, when a childless man like myself died, the land that belonged to him was taken and divided among the dau. James came, and what did he do? He was like the clergyman,—fond of money. [Laughter.] He proposed to divide it into lots of 2,000 acres, 1,500 acres, and 1,000 acres, and he would then allow certain Christian men to come over here to civilize the people. [Laughter.] He sold it to the London companies,—the Mercers, the Haberdashers, the Master-Tailors, the Clothworkers, the Grocers, the Goldsmiths, the Skinners, and so on. He sold them what did not belong to him. James Stuart—James the First of England, and Sitth of Scotland—sold the land of Ulster, which was not his property; and we will soon call upon the Crown to restore the stolen property. [A voice—'We will denot belong to him. James Stuart—James the First of England, and Sixth of Scotland—sold the land of Ulster, which was not his property; and we will soon call upon the Crown to restore the stolen property. [A voice—'We will demand it with the rifle, too.' Cheers.] I am a man of peace, and I would not fight unless I saw some chance. I want you to be united.

"I have been, I believe, in the presence of the Searcher of Hearts, as earnest as most men of my class; and, as a Presbyterian, I never compromised a truth. I proclaim the same on Sunday and Saturday. The truth of God comes fresh from the throne of the Eternal, and it does not alter in climate or geography. [Hear.] I advise you to be united and never heed religion. I remember once joking with a crowd on that subject. 'Just set me down, boys, for having no religion at all,' I said. [Laughter.] 'I glorify my Creator, and I reach the invisible by doing good to my fellow-creature; and if I do not love my fellow-creature, whom I have seen, how can I love God, whom I have not seen!" ('Hear, hear,' and cheers.] If there be any of the battalion of testimeny present let them take that to the lawyers of Dublin Castle,—take that little bit of theology. [Laughter.] When the people of a nation determine to do a certain thing, they can do it; and it is your own fault if you don't do it. [Cheers.] Be united and you can accomplish your aim. Let no influence drive a wedge amongst you. What is all the honor of a life in London! I am afraid it is sometimes expensive; and the only pleasure I would have in moving into a new circle would be, my Catholic fellow-countrymen have trusted me, and I will never deceive them." [Loud cheers.]

A voice—"Three cheers for Mr. Nelson." [Cheers, and shouts of "We will put him into Parliament."]

"If there is honor in London. I, for the life of my Creator if I could be the means ere I go of blessing the land with freedom and with peace." [Loud and continued cheering.]

A Wife's Funeral-Expenses.

Albany Law Journal.

We would commend to the strong-minded ladies who recently demolished Mr. Parkman in the North American Review, and who think that women have not their rights, the recent case of Sears against Gldday, decided by the Michigan Supreme Court. The case holds that the liability of a husband for the funeral expenses of a deceased wife is not affected by the fact that she left her property by will to another, and that person assisted in the arrangements and direction of the funeral. This is a most afflicting case. No matter how much money the wife leaves, the husband is bound to bury her at his own charges, and then, perchance, see some other man, the legates of her property, basking in her bounty. The Court most heartlesly observe: "A funeral cannot be delayed for judicial inquiries to determine upon whom the moral obligation to pay for it rests most heartly. Nor if husband and son quarrel over the grave of the wife, neither can the undertaker be compelled to await a judicial adjustment of their dispute."

CURRENT GOSSIP.

SUB-SWINBURNIAN SWEETNESS AN ECSTATIC ASTRIBUTE A LA MODE.

"I sits with my feet in a brook;
And, if any one axes me why.
I gives 'om a tap with my crook—
"Tis sentiment makes me, says L."

Her softly-sculptured lips, sharply indrawn, As with some subtle shiver half-supprest, Blanch to the snowiness of bleach-ed lawn. The trim and taper finger-tips that rest. Soft as new-fallen snow-flakes, on her crook, Are tinted with a tender turquoise-blue; Her feet flush red, as, plunged in a chill brook,

The morbidezza of her marble cheek, Speaks it of dying life or living des One seems to see—so doth the canvas speak— The swift, soft sibilation of her breath. So sits she, shadowing mysteries mani In incomplete expectancy of what? Perhaps 'tie of an induenza cold; Perhaps, again, 'tis not!

What precious pregnancy of pulsing life!
What vast potentialities of passion!
What strange rejuctance with desire at strife!
The robe's white tissue, cut in clinging fash!
Against her coy carnations warmly wan,
Shines like to tarnished silver's chastened she
Her flesh tints nurs are toy to gaze upon-

Languor supprest, quivering intensity,
And unripe insufficiency of self,
Speak in each eyelid broad, and caverned eye,
And ride-ed davicle's projecting shelf.
Deep sympathies of croscent womanbood;
Keen urgency of unperfected love;
Dull, aching thrills, as of half-frozen blood,
That may not freely move; Such aches as chaste desires—and chilblains—give. Oh! quite too perfect quiteness of sick sweet-

what subtly sensuous symphonisms live In the soft sumptuousness of calm completeness! In which—ah! curse of Momus and his mockings!— Naught sees the ribsid, rash, Philistine fool, Save a sham-shepherdess, sans shoes and stock-

Foot-paddling in a pool!

CALURAFT, THE HANGMAN.

New Fork Herald.

The noted executioner Calcraft, who for fortysix years held the office of hangman in England. is dead. There is a stream in the suburbs of London, known to jaunting clerks and holidaymaking schoolboys as the River Lee, where cock-ney youths take their aquatic diversion on Saturday afternoons during the summer months. On the days when the river was deserted, a lean, pensive, and clerical person would frequent the banks, a book in one hand, a fishing-rod in the other. It was Calcraft, the hangman. Where he came from, who he was, why he had chosen his particular profession, nobody ever knew. Legend had it that he was a convict who had been pardoned on the condition that he would adopt the executioner's profession. averred that he had embraced it through a certain morbid love of death. Calcraft never betrayed his secret, and all biographies of the man are fictitious. This alone is certain, that he bas executed, with punctuality and dispatch, some of the most noted criminals of the country. He entered the business in 1883, about fifty years after the Tybirn tree had been removed, and the gallows was set up almost every Monday morning in the narrow passage between Fleet street and Ludgate Hill, known as the Old Balley. He first came into public notoriety at the hanging of James Greenacre, in 1837. This man had murdlered Hannah brown, a woman to whom he had been engaged to be married, and then had cut the body into pieces, and nidden portions of it in various parts of London, the trunk being placed under a sack and concealed behind some flagstones near the Pineapole toll-bar, in Edgeware Road. He confessed that Hannah Brown had deceived him by pretending to have some property, and that one night she called at his lodgings and laughed at her trick. In a rage be struck her with a silk roller, and, the blow proving mortal, he formed the resolution of cutting up and concealing the body. No criminal case since the trial of Dr. Dodd had stirred so much excitement in London. On the night of Greenacre's execution hundreds of persons slept on the steps of the prison and of St. Semilchre's Church, and how remained some of the most noted criminals of the country. On the night of Greenarc's execution hundreds of persons slept on the steps of the prison and of St. Sepulchre's Church, and boys remained all night clinging to the lamp-posts. The crowds in the streets whiled away the night in ribaid jokes and drunken brawls. Greenacre, when he passed to the gallows, was totally un-manned. He could not articulate the responses to the ordinary, and had to be supported or he would have fallen.

when he passed to the gallows, was totally unmanned. He could not articulate the responses to the ordinary, and had to be supported or ha would have failen.

Greenacre's execution brought fame to Calcraft. He did not rest long on his laurels. Three years later he was called to carry out the sentence of the law on Francois Benjamin Courvoisier, a Swriss valet, found guilty of the murder of his master, Lord William Russell. Lord William, who was in his 73d year, lived alone in his bones in Norfolk street, Park lane, with his establishment of two maids and of Courvoisier, the body-servant. On the morning of the murder the housemaid found his study in disorder, and, entering his bedroom with Courvoisier, saw that his head was nearly severed irrom his body. Two bank-notes, supposed to have been taken from Lord William's body, were found behind the skirting-board of the butler's pantry. Those notes convicted Courvoisier. He was hanged on July 6, 1840. Upward of 20,000 people were present at the, scene. Most of them waited all night at the debtors' door of the Old Balley. High fees were paid for house-roofs, and the windows were crowded. As the bell began to toll at 8 o'clock the multitude uncovered, and at two minutes past the hour Courvoisier scended the steps leading to the drop, followed by the executioner and ordinary of the prison. He died without a struggle. The case of his death was universally attributed to Calcraft's skill. A new genius had arisen in the business. Jack Ketch, of Tyburo, was outdone. For twenty-four years Calcraft continued to win the applause of press and public. Not confining his exertions to Newgate, he traveled in the wake of the Judges round their circuit. He never bungled. He has executed seven pirates towether, and performed his work with entire satisfaction. He hanged the three Fenlans at Manchester, and showed extreme contempt for the anonymous threats that were made against his life. In 1894 he hanged Franz Mueiler, the young German tailor who, to pay his passage to America, murdere

THE BEHEADING OF PRA PECCHA.

The official beheading of Pra Peccha, a prominent dignitary of Siam, as announced yesterday in a dispatch from Singapore, is a very singular proceeding, and the causes leading to it are so remarkable as to be worthy of mention. The remarkable as to be worthy of mention. The circumstances, as related in private letters from Bangkok, are substantially these: Thomas G. Knox, until recently British Political Agent and Consul-General, stationed at the Capital, had resided there for many years in an official capacity, having married, soon after going to Indo-China, a native woman, who bore him two children, both daughters. They were educated in England. One of them is represented as particularly bright and attractive, and, after returning to her own country, she was greatly admired and had many suitors. Some mouths ago the young woman, who had probably reached the age of 20 or thereabouts, astonished and enraged her father by eloping with Pra Peecha, and coming back fast married according to Thai law and Buddhist form. Consul Knox, who had intended her for the British matrimonial market, was so incensed at her husband that he formally complained to the native Government of Peccha's counubial misdemeanor, which in his wrath he is said to have pronounced a violation of international law, a beinous political and social crime, a deadly affront to John Bull, as represented in his proper person, and a direct assault on the British Constitution. Hyperbolical and absurd as such assumption was, it is not unfrequently the method adopted by British officers abroad when dealing with people whom they are pleased to consider but half civilized. The Samese Government seemed to regard Pecche's offense as seriously as the British Coasul had done. It ordered the new husband's immediate arrest and trial on the gravest charges, high reason, we believe, being one of them; and, in due time, he was, to the amasecircumstances, as related in private letters from

ment and horror of his father-in-law and his bride, condemned to death. This was much more than the British Cousul had baryamed for. Notwithstanding his wrath, he did not think that a runaway match deserved capital punishment, and he swore by his Consular seal and the Established Church that the sentence should not be carried out. The Government, however, remained firm as to its decision, whereupon Knor threatened it with the vangeance of his nation, declaring that he would order up the British gan-boats lying near the mouth of the Meinah River, and cause the bombardment of Bangkok unless the sentence was revoked. The menace was as may be supposed, idle, intended merely to intimidate the King and his Cabinet. But they would not be intimidated, and soon after Knoz was recalled by his Government. This is the was the scory is told by the English and American in Siam, but it is not at all likely that Pr. Peccha has been beheaded simply for his close ment. He must have been found guilty of mor momentous offenses to justify each extrem measures. Still, as Siam is an absolute mor archy, the Government can do what it like without accountability to its subjects. In whole thing, as reported here, is most extreas dinary, and, but for its tragic termination would read like the libretto of an opera boul if a man can be officially beheaded for marryis a pretty girl in Siam, matrimony, especial under romantic aspects, will scassely be garded there with encouraging favor.

HE DROPPED HIS "HAITCH." Virginia (Nec.) Chronicle. William Thompson, a sall, thin with a nose like a railroad spike and the entire catechism written on his narrow of intenance was arrested this morning on con plaint of man with a head like an apple-dum ling and a man with a head like an apple-duming and a belly like a bullion-retort. Mr. To impson explained the situation to Judge Mose, thus:

"Abaout sundaown last evenin", Judge, this man and I had a little talk abaout plitics. I'm a Grant man, Squire,—fust, last, and from there on. I spoke my heart right aout about Grant, Squire,—well, now, I jest did. I dew think

there never want nobody like him on this airth below. I pinted sout that all the Kings, and below. I pinted aout that all the Kings, and Emperors, and sich was of my way of thinking, tew. Then this man spoke uo and sez ba, 'Grant's a Nero—that's what he is.' 'A what's sez I. 'A Nero,' sez he. Well, gosh sil hemlock! If I didn's feel all my po'k-an'-beaus rilaright up, and afore I knowed what I was dewin! I hit him, Squire—I did—and I want to pay for the bleased privilege right here. It's chean, if it costs a hull dollar."

"My remswk was complimentary, sir," cried the little man with the bulging front, his dumpling of a face as red as a raw beefsteak with wrath.

ing of a face as red as a raw beefsteak with wrath.

"Do you mean to compare Gen. Grant with the Roman Emperor that saved gas bills by tarring Christians and firing them up around his premises?" inquired the Court—"with the heartless tyrant, sir, that fiddled while Rome was burning, sir?"

"Lord bless my soul, no?" exclaimed the little man. "I see to this 'gre chap as 'ow Grant was an 'ero, and 'e hup an' let me 'ave it."

"There, he goes agin!" cried Mr. Thompson, starting from his seat.

The Court, smiling, begged Mr. Thompson to be caim. The gentleman was evidently English. A hero was what he meant to say.

"Certainly, an 'ero," said the little man, who was greatly mystified when his late enemy suddenly roared with Isughter, and with a hearty. "Well, neow, dew tell! What a tarnal fool I be!" reached out and grasped his hand.

The joke had to be written down before the round-faced man could understand it, and then he offered to fight "hennybody 'ere as says that Hi bindulge hin that betreedingly vulgar 'abit of dropping my haitches."

of dropping my haitches. PARIS NEWSPAPER-WIT. Said one of "Cham's" friends to him, once noon a time, pointing to one of the woives of the Bourse that happened to be passing, "When I knew that man first he was honest!" "I

never thought you were so old as that!" said the caricaturist coldly. Dr. X is as bad a hunter as he is a physician but this does not prevent him, regularly as the hunting season comes round, from spending a fortnight in the fields with dog and gun. "And that's the only period of the year when be doesn't kill anything," says one of his col-

leagues, kindly. A peasant halts before the showcase of a photographer and gazes upon a reproduction of Rauch's famous group of "The Three Graces." honest man: "they were too poor to buy a stitch of clothing, but they could find the money to get their pictures taken!"

An illustrated paper publishes a portrait of a celebrity reported to be dead and makes a great splurge about it. The celebrity proves not to be dead at all, and the editors are naturally agitated and enraged about it. "Oi, don't fret, "ays the artist who had furnished the portrait, "vou're all right. The portrait wasn't at all like him, so that lets you out."

like him, so that lets you out."

Client—"Yes, sir; my husband is determined on a separation. You see, he had forbidden me to receive Gustave; and, when he came home unexpectedly and found Gustave in the sitting-room, he got mad and went to a hotel, and sent for all his things next moreing." Advocate—"Humph; why didn't you face it out and swear the young man had called on some business, or that you had refused to see him and were just ordering him out, or some-thing?" Client—"Because if I had he'd nave gone into the dressing-room for he slippers and found Ernest there, and he'd for idden Ernest the house, too!" the house, too!"

THE SAME OLD STORY.

The Oxford graduate was showing his sister over his rooms in college, when some one knocked at the door. Supposing that it was one of his friends, and not wishing to be chaffed, he hid her behind the curtains, and admitted an elderly gentleman, who apologized profusely for his intrusion, and excused himself by saving

for his intrusion, and excused himself by saving that it was many years since he had been at Oxford, and he could not leave without naying a visit to his dear old college, and the old rooms he had occupied as a student.

"Ah!" cried the old gentleman looking around, "the same old sola! yes, and the same old carpet,—everything the same!"

Then, walking into the bedroom, he remarked: "Yes! and the same old bed! and the same washstand! Yes, everything the same."

Presently he stepped toward the curtains; and remarked, "Ah! and the same old curtains!"

Looking round he beheld the young lady, and, turning round, he said: "Ah, you young dog! and the same old game!"

"But," hastily replied the under-graduats, "that young lady is my sister." To which the reply came, "Yes, I know, and the same old story!"

QUIPS. In the midst of life we are in daily receipt of the Congressional Record.—Uheyenne Leader.
The Cincinnati Enquirer, speaking of killing a bog, says: "Reader, for a moment put yourself in his place."

If the young man who insists on stealing kisses don't abandon the practice, he will soon find himself behind the bars of wedlock. The Paris cases are unusually chilly this fall.

"Do you never light fires here!" asked a shivering drinker of absinthe. "Never," says the waiter, "our guests talk politics." "I was not aware that fou knew him," said

Tom Smith to an Irish friend the other day. "Knew him?" said he, in a tone which comprehended the knowledge of more than one life.
"I knew him when his father was a boy!"

The gentlemen at a dinner-table were discussing the familiar line: "An honest man's the noblest work of God," when a little son of the host spoke up and said: "It's not true. My mother's better'n any man that was ever made." A man who had been imbibing somewhat freely came out of the hotel, and, observing as old-fashioned pump with a long handle protruding from its own top, walked up to it and exclaimed: "D—n yer, put down yer club and I'll fight yer."

I'll fight yer."

Ethel, a very little girl, is sent to one of the schools where words and their meanings are tangit by descriptions of common objects, and by the application of terms to things which the pupils may see. When she came home the first day she examined her baby brother critically as he lay in his cradle, and said, "Mother, Free's oblong and horizontal ain't he?" Dairy Fair—The milkmaid.

Sweet put, eight o's, \$1,000,000.00. A green Caristmas makes a lean plumber. A good judge of mutton ough; to be weller

The atmosphere of a beer shop is apt to be Can a "leg photograph" be pro

The difference between a seas-maker and dentist is, that one is flwars or the weigh, and the other is always on route.

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